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OF
THE GREEK PAPYRI
VOLUME II

THE UNIVERSITY PRESS

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LONGMANS GREEN & COMPANY

LONDON: 39 PATERNOSTER ROW

NEW YORK: 443-449 FOURTH AVENUE, AND THIRTIETH STREET
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS

BERNARD QUARITCH

11 GRAFTON STREET, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

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THE GREEK PAPYRI
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VOLUME II
DOCUMENTS OF THE PTOLEMAIC AND ROMAN PERIODS
(Nos. 62-456)

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WITH TWENTY-THREE PLATES

MANCHESTER: THE UNIVERSITY PRESS

LONDON: LONGMANS GREEN & COMPANY, AND BERNARD QUARITCH
NEW YORK, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS: LONGMANS GREEN & COMPANY

1915

P PA 3304 M3 v.2

LETTERPRESS AND PLATES

PRINTED IN ENGLAND AT THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

P R E F A C E

FOR the preparation of this volume, which is devoted to the Rylands papyri of the Ptolemaic and Roman periods, a longer time has been found necessary than was anticipated when its predecessor was published in 1911. Several causes have contributed to this delay. The work has grown considerably under our hands, owing partly to the incorporation of fresh texts, partly to the desirability of dealing at length with certain problems which arose during the course of our investigations. Moreover, there have been repeated and protracted interruptions caused by other claims upon our time. We hope, however, that loss of speed has been compensated in other directions, and that the lengthy period of incubation has resulted in an increase of both accuracy and fullness.

With regard to the division of labour among the editors, the bulk of the work has fallen upon my two colleagues, who made the transcripts of most of the papyri, and drew up the commentaries. To them in large measure belongs what credit may attach to the production of this book, which is essentially theirs. My own task has been mainly that of supervision; but I have also collated the whole of the texts and revised the commentaries throughout, both in manuscript and proof.

Our acknowledgements are due to several scholars for their kind assistance. Proof-sheets of the earlier portion of the volume were seen by Prof. Wilcken, and profited not a little from his criticism. Prof. Mitteis has given most valuable advice on some juristic problems, and one or two good suggestions here have also been received from Dr. A. B. Schwarz. Mr. Griffith has contributed a decipherment of the demotic portion of 160 (b) in Appendix I, and helped us where demotic was in question elsewhere. Mr. Bell and Prof. Schubart have been good enough to verify occasional readings in papyri preserved in the collections of London and Berlin. To Mr. C. C. Edgar we owe some information and references concerning the circumstances of the discovery of the Mendes papyri; and to Prof. Moulton, who has looked through the proof-sheets in connexion with the forthcoming *Vocabulary of the Greek Testament*, we are also indebted for some helpful notes and comments.

The documents of the Byzantine period will form the subject of a future volume which it is hoped will appear at no very long interval.

ARTHUR S. HUNT.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

December, 1914.

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NOTE ON THE METHOD OF PUBLICATION AND LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

THE documents published in the following pages are given in modern form with accentuation and punctuation. Abbreviations and symbols are resolved; additions and corrections are usually incorporated in the text, their occurrence being recorded in the critical apparatus, where also faults of orthography, &c., are corrected if they seemed likely to give rise to any difficulty. Iota adscript has been printed when so written, otherwise iota subscript is employed. Square brackets [] indicate a lacuna, round brackets () the resolution of a symbol or abbreviation, angular brackets < > a mistaken omission in the original, braces { } a superfluous letter or letters, double square brackets [] a deletion in the original. Dots placed within brackets represent the approximate number of letters lost or deleted; dots outside brackets indicate mutilated or otherwise illegible letters. Letters with dots underneath them are to be considered doubtful. Heavy Arabic numerals refer to the texts of the Rylands papyri in this volume and in Vol. I, ordinary numerals to lines, small Roman numerals to columns. Numerals preceded by the letters M or W and enclosed in square brackets refer to texts reprinted in the *Chrestomathie* of Mitteis and Wilcken.

The abbreviations used in referring to papyrological publications are practically those adopted in the *Archiv für Papyrusforschung*, viz.:—

P. Amh. = The Amherst Papyri (Greek), Vols. I–II, by B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt.

Archiv = *Archiv für Papyrusforschung*.

P. Ausonia = Tre documenti greco-egizii, *Ausonia*, ii, pp. 137 sqq., by G. Vitelli.

B. G. U. = Aeg. Urkunden aus den K. Museen zu Berlin, Griechische Urkunden.

P. Brit. Mus. = Greek Papyri in the British Museum, Vols. I–II, by F. G. Kenyon; Vol. III, by F. G. Kenyon and H. I. Bell; Vol. IV, by H. I. Bell.

C. P. Herm. = Corpus Papyrorum Hermopolitanorum, Vol. I, by C. Wessely.

C. P. R. = Corpus Papyrorum Raineri, Vol. I, by C. Wessely.

P. Cairo Cat. = Catalogue des Antiquités égyptiennes du Musée du Caire, Papyrus grecs d'époque byzantine, Vols. I–II, by J. Maspero.

P. Chic. = Papyri from Karanis, *Studies in Class. Philol.*, Vol. III, by E. J. Goodspeed.

P. Class. Philol. = A group of Greek Papyrus Texts, *Class. Philol.*, Vol. I, pp. 167 sqq., by E. J. Goodspeed.

P. Fay. = Fayûm Towns and their Papyri, by B. P. Grenfell, A. S. Hunt, and D. G. Hogarth.

P. Flor. = Papiri fiorentini, Vols. I and III, by G. Vitelli; Vol. II, by D. Comparetti.

P. Gen. = Les Papyrus de Genève, Vol. I, by J. Nicole.

P. Giessen = Griechische Papyri zu Giessen, Vol. I, by E. Kornemann, O. Eger, and P. M. Meyer.

P. Goodsp. = Greek Papyri from the Cairo Museum, by E. J. Goodspeed (University of Chicago Decennial Publications).

P. Grenf. = Greek Papyri, Series I, by B. P. Grenfell, and Series II, by B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt.

P. Halle = Dikaiomata, &c., by the Graeca Halensis.

P. Hamburg = Griechische Urkunden der Hamburger Stadtbibliothek, Parts 1-2, by P. M. Meyer.

P. Hibeh = The Hibeh Papyri, Part I, by B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt.

P. Iand. = Papyri Iandanae, Parts I-IV, by E. Schaefer, L. Eisner, L. Spohr, G. Spiess.

P. Leipzig = Griechische Urkunden der Papyrussammlung zu Leipzig, Vol. I, by L. Mitteis.

P. Lille = Papyrus grecs de Lille, t. i, fasc. 1-2, by P. Jouguet and others; t. ii, fasc. 2-4, by J. Lesquier.

Milne *Ost.* or *Theb. Ost.* = Theban Ostraca (Univ. of Toronto Studies), Part III, by J. G. Milne.

P. Munich = Veröffentlichungen aus der Papyrussammlung zu München, Part I, by A. Heisenberg and L. Wenger.

P. Oxy. = The Oxyrhynchus Papyri, Parts I-VI and X, by B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt; Parts VII-IX, by A. S. Hunt.

P. Par. = Les Papyrus grecs du Musée du Louvre, *Notices et Extraits*, t. xviii. 2, by W. Brunet de Presle and E. Egger.

P. Petrie = The Flinders Petrie Papyri, Parts I-II, by J. P. Mahaffy; Part III, by J. P. Mahaffy and J. G. Smyly.

Preisigke, P. Cairo or P. Cairo Preis. = Griechische Urkunden des Aeg. Museums zu Kairo, by F. Preisigke.

P. Reinach = Papyrus grecs et démotiques, by Théodore Reinach.

Rev. Laws = Revenue Laws of Ptolemy Philadelphus, by B. P. Grenfell, with an introduction by the Rev. J. P. Mahaffy.

P. Rylands = Catalogue of the Greek Papyri in the Rylands Library, Manchester, Vol. I, by A. S. Hunt.

Sammelbuch = Sammelbuch griechischer Urkunden aus Ägypten, by F. Preisigke.

P. S. I. = Papiri della Società italiana, Vols. I-III, by G. Vitelli and others.

P. Spec. Isag. = Papyrorum Scripturae Graecae Specimina Isagogica, ed. by C. Wessely.

P. Strassb. = Griech. Papyrus der K. Universitätsbibliothek zu Strassburg im Elsass, Vol. I, by F. Preisigke.

Stud. Pal. = Studien zur Palaeographie und Papyruskunde, ed. by C. Wessely.

P. Tebt. = The Tebtunis Papyri, Part I, by B. P. Grenfell, A. S. Hunt, and J. G. Smyly; and Part II, by B. P. Grenfell, A. S. Hunt, and E. J. Goodspeed.

P. Thead. = Papyrus de Théadelphie, by P. Jouguet.

P. Tor. = Papyri Graeci Regii Taurinensis Musei Aegyptii, by A. Peyron.

Wilcken, *Ost.* = Griechische Ostraka, by U. Wilcken.

Note: Some documents quoted in our pages from *Atene e Roma*, *Ausonia*, *Mélanges Nicole*, *Stud. ital. di Filol. class.* (P. Gentili) have now been reprinted in P. Flor. III.

I. MISCELLANEOUS LITERARY PAPYRI

62. TRANSLATION OF A LATIN AUTHOR.

Fr. 1 5.4 × 1.8 cm.

Fr. 2 19.2 × 17 cm.

Third century.

Two fragments from a translation of an unknown Latin work made by a certain Isidorianus. The quality of the text is bad, as is clear from the corruption of two Homeric verses which are quoted, and, in spite of the fact that in the larger fragment the lines are nearly complete, several of them remain obscure. The first person is used, the speaker enlarging upon the gifts which it was in his power to confer, and apparently inviting others to participate in them. Was this a sophist or rhetorician advertising his skill? Or perhaps the speaker is a personification of 'Ρητορική.

The translation is written on the verso of the papyrus in a clear cursive hand. On the recto are the ends of some lines of a document, besides a few words on a small piece which was stuck on to strengthen the sheet.

Fr. 1.

. . .
]το[
]ξεμελ[
] . . αρχ[
] . εδω[
5] θελο[
]μελε[
]μηδ[
]ονδ[

Fr. 2.

[. . .]εται καὶ ἀγρυπνείται καὶ κολάζεται
10 [καὶ τι]μωρεῖται καὶ παρηγορεῖται. οὐδὲν ἀ-
[πορῶν] δύναμαι χαρίσασθαι καὶ πένητι
[πλοῦν]τον καὶ ἄσοφον ἀρετῆς στεφανῶσαι
[καὶ .] . ηταις χαρίσασθαι προκοπὰς καὶ δημόταις
[ἀρχὰς] καὶ ἐπιστημονικοῖς τάξεις καὶ γυμναστικοῖς
15 [. . .] . είας καὶ τοῖς ἰσοβασιλεύσιν τὴν ἀρχὴν
[κατ]αλείπειν καὶ πάντα τὰ ἄλλα ἔξεστί μοι. προσ-
[γενέ]σθω οὖν ὁ {υ} δυνάμενος ἀφόβως {καὶ} [[ἀπα-]]
[[ρησ]ι:άστως]] καὶ πεπαρ(ρ)ησιασμένως ἔχω(ν)

- [. . .] τὴν ἐπιστήμην ἵνα μείζο{με}νας ἐλπίδας
 20 [παρὰ] ἐμοῦ λαβὼν ἐπιτε[[ν]]τευγμένην ἔχων καὶ τῇ(ν)
 [δίδ]αξιν. εἰ δέ τις οὐ θαρρεῖ ἀπαρ(ρ)ησιάστως ἔχων(ν)
 [. . .] ἐπιστήμην ἔχων καὶ τὴν τῶν φαρμά-
 [κων] δι[δ]ασκαλίαν ποιεῖ καὶ τὴν τοῦ ἀνθρώπ[ο]υ
 [. . .]ο . ξ[ι]αν δείκνυσιν. ἅπερ εἴρηται ἀληθῶς
 25 [. . .] . . . ἀν δ' οὐτινός φημι πεφευγμένον ἐνμέναι
 [δλε]θρον· οὐ κακὸν οὐδὲ μὴν ἐσθλὸν ἐπὴν ἵνα
 [τὰ] πρῶτα γένηται. εἰ γὰρ . . . ουδιος χ[.]πεγων
 [. . .] . . . [ι] τὴν ἀπὸ ἀστροικῆ[s σ]εση[μι]ωμένη(ν)
 [.]κειάζεται. Ὀλύμπ[ιος] Ἴσ[ι]δωριανὸς
 30 [.] ἐρμήνευσα ἀπὸ ῥω[μα]ικῶν.

15. Ἰσοβασιλευσι Pap. 19. ἵνα Pap.; so in l. 26. α of μείζομενας corr. 20. τευ of ἐπιτε[[ν]]τευγμένην over the line and fourth ε corr. from α. 1. ἔχη for ἔχων (?). 29.]κειάζεται/ . . . ἰσ[ι]δωριανος Pap. 30. ρω[μα]ϊκῶν Pap.

1-8. This fragment is from the bottom of a column and cannot therefore be combined with Fr. 2, since the restoration in l. 26 is certain.

13. The vestiges before η would suit ι or θ, e.g. ποιηταῖς or μαθηταῖς, but neither of these makes a good antithesis to δημόταις.

17. ου seems to be a mistake for ό.

19. There are traces of ink across the letters την, and perhaps that word was cancelled.

22. The repetition of ἔχων is probably erroneous.

23. δι[δ]ασκαλίαν is not a very satisfactory reading, but it is difficult to see what else can have been meant. Perhaps something has dropped out before ποιεῖ.

25-7. The lines are ι 455 Οὐτις, ὃν οὐ πώ φημι πεφυγμένον ἔμμεν ὀλεθρον, θ 553 οὐ κακὸς οὐδὲ μὲν ἐσθλός, ἐπὴν τὰ πρῶτα γένηται. A corruption has apparently occurred in the latter part of l. 27; before ου there has been some correction.

29. Perhaps οὐκ εἰάζεται, but the passage remains obscure.

30. ἐρμήνευσα: or μεθ[ε]ρμήνευσα.

63. ASTROLOGICAL DIALOGUE.

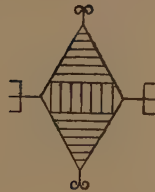
33.2 x 11 cm.

Third century.

Of this text, which is on the verso of 379, only the conclusion and title remain. The latter (ll. 13 sqq.) indicates that the subject was an imaginary meeting of Plato 'the Athenian philosopher' with certain (Egyptian) prophets. The fragment of the text which remains is part of a dialogue between Plato and an Egyptian named Peteësis, doubtless one of the prophets in question. Plato raises a question concerning certain εἰδωλα, and the reply connects various parts of the body with the sun, moon, planets, and signs of the Zodiac. Whether this refers to some actual diagram or picture of a form in which the constellations, &c., are fancifully introduced, or whether the meaning is simply that each part of the body

specified has a special astrological relation to the heavenly body with which it is linked, is uncertain. A similar argument concerning the astrological associations of the vowels apparently preceded in ll. 1-2. Of the planets Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, and Saturn occur, and all the signs of the Zodiac except Taurus and Gemini. A large and elaborate coronis is drawn below the title.

[τὸ] ὕ, Κρόνου τὸ ὦ, ἐξ ὧν ἡ οἰκουμένη
 [γε]γ[ένητ]αι. Πλάτων· τίς δὲ ἡ αἰτία τούτων
 [τ]ῶ[ν] εἰδῶλων; Πετῆσις· ἄκουε Ἥλιος
 [ἐσ]τῖν δεξιὸς ὀφθαλμός, Σελήνη ὁ εὐώνυμος,
 5 [Ἐρ]μοῦ γλῶσσα ὁσφρησις ἀκοή, Διὸς
 [σπλ]άγχινα, Ἄρεως πλευρών, Ἀφροδείτης
 [σπ]λήν, Κρόνου νεφροί, Κριοῦ κεφαλὴ{ν},
 [Κα]ρ[κ]ίγνου τράχηλος, Λέοντος κοιλία,
 [Π]αρθένου σιαγὼν ὁσφύες, Ζυγοῦ
 10 [γλ]οῦτοί, Σκορπείου καθέδρα, Τ[ο]ξότου
 [. .] . [.] ., Αἰγ[ο]κέρω[τ]ος ὄν[υ]χ[ες], Ὑδροχόω
 [γ]α[στ]ροκνημία, Ἰχθύων ἀκραῖα.
 Πλάτωνος τ[ο]ῦ Ἀθηναίου
 φιλοσ[ό]φου πρὸς τ[ο]ῦς προφήτας
 15 . εἰτα . [.] . . [.] το . . [ἀ]πάντησις
 σύνοδ[ο]ς
 διαλύσεως



3-4. 1. Ἥλιον . . . Σελήνης? 8. η of τραχηλος corr. from ο. 9. ο of οσφύες corr. from ι (?).
 11. Second ν of οννυχ[ες] corr. 1. Ὑδροχόου. 12. ι of [γ]α[στ]ροκνημία written through μ. 17. 1. διάλυσις (?).

11. 2-12. 'Plato:—"What is the case with these phenomena?" . Peteësis:—"Listen: the Sun is the right eye, the Moon the left, the tongue, smell, and hearing belong to Mercury, the viscera to Jupiter, the chest to Mars, the spleen to Venus, the kidneys to Saturn, the head to Aries, the neck to Cancer, the belly to Leo, the cheek and loins to Virgo, the buttocks to Libra, the seat to Scorpio, the . . . to Sagittarius, the nails to Capricorn, the calf of the leg to Aquarius, the extremities to Pisces".'

1. The sign placed above ν and ω seems merely to have been intended to mark them as single letters. At the end of this and the following lines there are some traces which may be due to some earlier writing at right angles to the present text.

10. [γλ]οῦτοί suits the vestiges, but is not very satisfactory owing to the tautology with καθέδρα.

15. It is not possible to read εἰς Αἰγ[ο]ν here. A καί is needed to link [ἀ]πάντησις and σύνοδ[ο]ς, unless διάλυσις is to be restored; cf. the next note.

17. διαλύσεως: both the position of the word and its case are curious. If διάλυσις had been written and had followed σύνοδ[ο]ς in the line preceding there would be a suitable construction and sense.

64. TABLE OF MEASURES OF LENGTH.

8 x 14.7 cm.

Fourth or fifth century.

A table of measures of length giving the number of inferior units contained in each. Parts of two columns mutilated at top and bottom are preserved. In the enumeration of the measures the larger ones precede the smaller, since Col. i deals with a measure superior to the *κάλαμος*, whereas Col. ii contains the *πούς* and its subdivisions, followed by the *σπιθαμή* and its subdivisions. This order is the reverse of that ordinarily observed in the *Tabulae Heronianaë*. The measurements for the *ξύλον*, *βῆμα*, *πήχυς*, *πούς*, *σπιθαμή*, *λιχάς*, and *παλαιστή* agree with the statements of the *Tabulae* (cf. Hultsch, *Script. Metrol.* i, p. 182), but the papyrus reveals the existence of a *κάλαμος* of 6 cubits, hitherto unknown, and apparently of an *ἄμμα* very much smaller than that of which there was evidence previously; cf. notes on ll. 1 and 2. Like the metrological fragments already published in P. Oxy. 9 verso and 669, 64, which is written in an uncultivated hand, shows an unusually bad spelling, and was no doubt drawn up for private purposes, perhaps as an exercise. In the first column the names of the measures are followed by a short diagonal stroke.

Col. i.		Col. ii.	
τὸ ταὶ ἄμμα	ἔχει	παλ[ε]στά[s]	5,
κα[λ]άμους	β,	τακτύλους	κ[δ].
ξήλα	δ,	τὸ τὲ πόδας	ἔχει
βήματα	5,	10 σπιθαυμί	αγ,
5 πήχεις	ιβ,	νιχάλας	β,
πότας	ιη,	παλεστάς	δ,
.		[τακτ]ύλους	ι5.
		[ή τὲ σπι]θαυμί	ἔχει
		15 [νιχ]άλας	αζ,
		

1. 1. τὸ δὲ ἄμμα. 3. 1. ξύλα. 6. 1. πόδας. 7. 1. παλ[αι]στά[s]; so in l. 12. 8. 1. δακτύλους; so in l. 13.
9. 1. ὁ δὲ πούς. 10. 1. σπιθαμάς. 11. 1. λιχάδας; so in l. 15. 14. 1. δὲ σπιθαμή.

1. If the decipherment is correct, an *ἄμμα* is here described of a size very different from that of the *Tabulae Heron.* (Hultsch, *Script. Metrol.* i, p. 183), which contained 40 cubits. In P. Oxy. 669. 2 there is a measure called *ῥγδοον* which is the eighth of the *σχοινίον* and contains 12 *πήχεις*, but the remains here certainly do not suit *ῥγδοον*.

2. The *κάλαμος* of 6 cubits or 9 feet or 36 *παλαισταί* is new. In Hultsch, *Script. Metrol.*, two *κάλαμοι* are mentioned, one of $6\frac{3}{4}$ cubits or 10 feet or 40 *παλαισταί* (i, p. 183. 3), the other of $27\frac{3}{4}$ *παλαισταί* or $4\frac{5}{8}$ cubits (i, p. 58; ii, p. 147). In P. Oxy. 669. 40 the number of cubits making a *κάλαμος* is lost, but from its position between the *ὀργυία* of 4 cubits and the *ἄκαινα* of $6\frac{3}{4}$ the editors inferred that its size should be something between 4 and $6\frac{3}{4}$ cubits, and were inclined to see in it the *κάλαμος* of $4\frac{5}{8}$ cubits. It might, however, just as well be the *κάλαμος* of 6 cubits of the present papyrus, and this is the more probable, since the *κάλαμος* of $4\frac{5}{8}$ cubits is only mentioned by Pediasmus, a Byzantine writer of the fourteenth century (cf. Hultsch, *Script. Metrol.* i, p. 58), whereas 64 must be nearly contemporary with P. Oxy. 669.

3. The ξύλον is that of 3 cubits, called in P. Oxy. 669. 11 and 38 δημόσιον or βασιλικόν; cf. the note *ad loc.*

4. The βῆμα here is that of 12 παλαισταί, since it contains 2 πήχεις of 6 παλαισταί; cf. Hultsch, *Script. Metrol.* i, p. 197. 23. The ordinary βῆμα had only 10 παλαισταί; cf. *op. cit.*, p. 199. 7, P. Oxy. 669. 37.

7-8 belong to the section dealing with the πήχυν. The sections dealing with the κάλαμος, ξύλον, and βῆμα have been lost in the lacuna between the two columns.

11. That νιχάλας is meant for λιχάδας is made certain by the position of this measure between the σπιθαμή and the παλαιστή; cf. *Tab. Heron. ap. Hultsch, Script. Metrol.* i, p. 182, P. Oxy. 669. 27. Besides, the λιχάς contained 2 παλαισταί; cf. e.g. P. Oxy. 669. 31.

II. DOCUMENTS OF THE PTOLEMAIC PERIOD

65. JUDICIAL SENTENCE.

Oxyrhynchus (?).

55.4 × 16.7 cm.

67 B. C. ? Plate I.

The following judicial sentence, which the formula at the end shows to have been pronounced by the *χρηματισταί* (cf. note on l. 16), concerns an association of grave-diggers (*νεκροτάφοι*). In the 19th year of an unnamed king they had made a demotic contract (cf. note on l. 3) by which they apparently divided among themselves the work incumbent on their trade. This agreement was however disregarded by a certain Petosiris and others with him, who retained more than their fair share in the business. The rest of the *νεκροτάφοι*, therefore, sent a petition to some official, stating the case and asking for redress. At this point an extensive gap in the text occurs, but from the beginning of the second column it may be gathered that their appeal remained without practical result. How the affair finally came before the *χρηματισταί*, whose decision upheld the contract, we do not know. The 14th year, in which this award was made (l. 19), probably refers to the reign of Neus Dionysus; the hand is rather similar in character to that of P. Tebt. 37, which most likely belongs to the same period. In that case the 19th year previously alluded to would be that of Alexander I, 96-95 B. C.

Col. i.

- [16 letters] Πετοσεῖριν καὶ Παρεῖν [. .] ρ[
 [" "] ν καὶ Θεῶνιν Πετώντος τῶν [. νεκρο]τάφω[ν] α[
 [14 "] . σει ἦσαν πάντες οἱ ἐκ τοῦ ἔθνους νεκρο[τάφοι τε]θειμένοι Αἰγυπτίαν
 συγγραφὴν
 [ἀναγραφείσ]αν [τῶ]ι ιθ (ἔτει) Φαμενώθ θ διὰ τοῦ ἐν τῇ[ι αὐτῇ] πόλει γραφίου περὶ ἀποδια-
 στολῆς
 5 [τ]ῶν [ὑπ' αὐτ]ῶν σ[υμ]φωνηθέντων μερισμῶν δι' ἧς ἐπάναγκες τὸν παραβησόμενον ἢ ἀντι-
 ποιησόμεν[ο]ν τῶν ἀποδισταλμένων ἐκάστωι ἀποτεῖσαι τῶι ἔθνει ἐπίτιμον χαλκοῦ
 νομίσμα[τος . .] . καὶ εἰς τὸ βασιλικὸν τὰ ἴσα. ταῦτα δὲ καὶ ἕτερα τῆς συγγραφῆς περιεχούσης,
 τοῦ δὲ ὑπομνή[ματος] δηλοῦντος τοὺς περὶ τὸν Π[ε]τοσεῖριν καὶ Παρεῖν παρ' οὐδὲν ἡγησαμένους
 τὰ διωρισ[μένα] ἀπενηνέχθαι αὐτῶν ἀπογεγονότα πλείονα σώματα ὢν τὸ καθ' ἐν ἐπὶ τῆς
 10 [ἐ]σομένης [διεξά]γωγῆς σημανθήσεται, καὶ ἡξίου συντάξαι καταστήσαι τοὺς ἐγκαλουμένους

[κ]αὶ ἐπαναγκάσαι αὐτοὺς συνεχομένους ἀποδοῦναι αὐτοῖς τὰ διωρισμένα ἐπίτιμα καὶ τᾶλλα
[τ]ὰ εἰς τὸ βασι[λ]ικόν, τυχεῖν δ' αὐτοὺς ὧν προσήκει. τούτων δ' ὄντων καὶ τῶν περὶ τὸν
Πετοσεῖριν

Col. ii.

[.] φ [. . .] . . . [. . .] . ἀνεκ . . . [.] . . . γ [. . .] . . . [.
τοὺς ἐγκαλουμένους λελοιπότας καὶ παντάπασιν περιοδικότας, τοὺς δὲ τ[ῆ]ν
15 ἔγκλησιν πεποιημένους ἐπὶ πλείον ὑπὸ τῶν ἀντιδίκων π[ε]ριεσπασμένους [τῆ]ν
πολυχρονίῳ καταφθορᾷ, συνεκρίναμεν τὰς διὰ τῆς τεθειμένης ὑπὸ τ[ούτων]
ἐκουσίως πρὸς ἀλλήλους Αἰγυπτίας συγγραφας διαστολὰς καὶ τᾶλλα τὰ δι' αὐτῆ[ς] δι-
ωρισμένα μένειν κύρια καὶ ἀπαράβατα, καθότι καὶ ἔστιν.
2nd hand ἀνέγνωσται. (ἔτους) ιδ Μεχεῖρ κδ.

8. δ of δε corr. 10. τ of σημανθησεται corr. from θ. 17. 1. συγγραφῆς.

' . . . all the grave-diggers belonging to the association had made an Egyptian contract, registered in the 19th year, Phamenoth 9, through the record-office of the same city, concerning the division among them of the shares agreed upon, whereby it was provided that any person breaking the agreement or claiming the shares assigned to each should be compelled to pay to the association a fine of . . . of copper and the same sum to the Treasury. These and other provisions being contained in the contract, and the petition declaring that Petosiris, Paris, and their supporters, taking no heed whatever of the fixed rules, carried off a number of corpses from them, the details of which will appear in the forthcoming inquiry, they asked that the accused should be ordered to be brought forward and compelled perforce to pay to them the fine fixed as well as the other sums due to the Treasury, and that they should receive also the proper penalty. In these circumstances, Petosiris and the others . . . (several lines lost) . . . we, seeing (?) that the accused have deserted and are entirely triumphant (?), but those who brought the accusation are still further distracted by their opponents through a long-continued injury, have jointly decided that the provisions of the Egyptian contracts voluntarily made by the parties, and the other rules thereby fixed, shall remain as they are, valid and inviolate. Read: the 14th year, Mecheir 24.'

2. νεκρο[γ]ράφω[ν]: cf. l. 3. This seems to be the first occurrence of the word in a Ptolemaic text. On the νεκροτάφοι of the Roman period cf. San Nicolò, *Aeg. Vereinswesen*, pp. 98 sqq. and 95.

A fragment from the end of a line containing the word ὑπ[ο]μονήματος possibly belongs here.

3. ἔθνους: cf. the ἱερὰ ἔθνη in P. Petrie iii. 59 (δ). 4 and the Rosetta stone (Dittenberger, *Or. Gr. Inscr.* 90. 16-17). It is applied there to sacred associations (so P. Tebt. 6. 24) but may designate any corporation (cf. P. Petrie iii. 32 (f). recto 2 and note *ad loc.*, verso i. 3, ii. 11). The nature of the ἔθνος to which these νεκροτάφοι belonged is not clear; apparently they constituted only a part of it.

Αἰγυπτίαν συγγραφῆν: cf. l. 17. It is remarkable that a case involving contracts written in demotic should have been brought before the court of the Greek judges, since the ordinance of Euergetes II (P. Tebt. 5. 207-9 [M. 1]) provided that suits of that kind, even when the parties were Greeks, belonged not to the χρηματισταὶ but to the λαοκριταί: ὅσοι δὲ Ἕλληνες ὄντες συγγραφόμενοι κατ' Αἰγύ(πτια) συναλλάγματα ὑπέχειν τὸ δίκαιον ἐπὶ τῶν λαοκριτῶν κατὰ τοὺς τῆς χώρας νόμους κτλ.

9-10. Cf. P. Par. 5. ii. 2-3 τὴν προστασίαν τῶν ἐπιβαλλόντων αὐτῷ σώματων τῶν μεταγομένων εἰς τοὺς τάφους.

14. περιοδικότας is a strange word; is it a corrupt form derived from περιοδοικεῖν, περιοδοικοεῖν, περιοδονικᾶν, or περιαικεῖν? But none of these is apparently attested elsewhere.

16. συνεκρίναμεν: cf. Mitteis, *Grundz.*, p. 19, P. Tor. 13. 23 [M. 29]. It is the technical term used in sentences pronounced by the χρηματισταί.

19. For the interpretation of ἀνέγνωσται cf. Mitteis, *Chrestom.*, no. 29, note on l. 27. His first explanation, that the meaning is 'has been read aloud, communicated', is perhaps to be preferred.

66. PETITION.

Thebais.

(a) 21.3 x 39.2 cm. (b) 19.4 x 15.7 cm.

Late second century B. C.

Conclusion of a petition sent apparently by a tax-farmer to an official in order to obtain an enforcement of payment against certain persons. On the left the ends of some lines belonging to a preceding column are visible, one of them containing the word *πορθμίδων*. To the other side of the petition another has been glued, written in a smaller and more cursive hand, and extending over two columns. Unfortunately this portion of the papyrus is so much mutilated and defaced that no connected sense is anywhere obtainable, and it has consequently not been printed. The document was addressed to a high official, probably the epistrategus of the Thebaid, of whose title only *στρατηγῶι Ἐρυθρᾷς θαλάσσης* is preserved (cf. e. g. Dittenberger, *Or. Gr. Inscr.* i. 186, 190, V. Martin, *Épistratèges*, p. 36), and contains as an enclosure a copy of another petition previously sent to *Παῶι τῶν πρώτων φίλων καὶ στρατηγῶι* and mentioning Boethus, who is perhaps to be identified with the epistrategus of that name; cf. P. Giessen 36. 1-2, note. This identification is likely enough on palaeographical grounds and is not inconsistent with a reference in the enclosing document to the 34th year, i. e. of Philometor. In Col. ii occurs the title *τῶν ἰσοτίμων τοῖς πρῶτοις φίλοις* (cf. also 253). This category of court dignitaries which makes its appearance here for the first time and may now be restored in the Philae inscription published in *Archiv* v, p. 160, is to be placed in the scale determined by Strack (*Rhein. Mus.* lv, pp. 161 sqq.) between the *φίλοι* and the *πρῶτοι φίλοι*. The complaint was apparently concerned with a vineyard (*ἀμπελών*); the *ἀπόμοιρα* is also mentioned, and several allusions are made to the *διοικητής*.

Some short accounts have been scattered at intervals over the verso.

(a) Col. ii.

(τάλαντα) εἰς ἑξήκοντα, ἰ

(τάλαντον) αἰς ἑξήκοντα (τάλαντα) γὰρ ἑξήκοντα.

2nd hand πλείονα ὑπάρχοντα. ἀξιῶ σέ, εἰάν σοι φαίνεται, συντάξαι
 γράψαι [τ]ῶι ἐπιμελητῇ καὶ τῶι βασιλικῶι γραμματεῖ
 5 καὶ τῶι οἰκονόμῳ τῶν ἀργυρικῶν, προσδεξαμένου σ[ο]ῦ [
 εἰς τὴν ἔγληψιν πράσσειν τοὺς προγεγραμμένους
 ἀκολούθως τοῖς ὑπὸ σοῦ κεκριμένοις, ἵνα καὶ αὐτὸς
 ἀπροφασίστως ἐκπληρῶ τὰ πρόσλοιπα, τυχὼν τῆς
 παρὰ σοῦ ἀντιλήψεως. εὐτύχει.

10 1st hand

[.] . [.] γράψαν

[.] . [.] ρ() καὶ α . πρα()

2. γ corr. from δ.

ll. 3-9. ' . . . I entreat you, if it pleases you, to order a letter to be sent to the epimeletes, the royal scribe, and the oeconomus in charge of the money-revenues, taking upon yourself on behalf of the contractors to make the aforesaid persons pay in accordance with your decisions, so that I also may make up the residues in full without excuse for failure, having obtained succour from you. Farewell.'

1-2. Whether these figures (or the notes in ll. 10-11) have any relation to the main text is doubtful. The symbol at the end of l. 1 is equivalent to $\delta\nu$; cf. P. Tebt. 60. 15, &c.

4-5. For the officials mentioned here cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 149 sqq. The βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς is named before the οἰκονόμος, a fact which corresponds to their respective ranks at this period, as noticed by Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 167, introd.; cf. P. Tebt. 5. 159, 6. 13-16 and notes.

67. PETITION.

Pathyris (?).

6.1 x 12.3 cm.

Late second century B. C.

Since the name Ἑσθλάδας occurs in this fragment it is very probable that it concerns the son of the well-known Dryton who was called by that name; cf. Dryton's will in P. Grenf. i. 21 [M. 302]. The papers of Dryton and his family, which were found at Gebelên, have been scattered in different collections, and many are still unpublished. It is thus possible that the missing portions of this petition may be discovered among them.

.
] . . τούτοις ἀγν[ο]ηθῆναι α[
] Ἑρμῖαι τῶν διαδόχων(ν) καὶ ἐπιμελητῆναι [. .] [
] ἐπει Παπῆτος κωμογρ(αμματέως) πατρ(ὶ) καθ' ἰδίαν μῆνιν ἀναγρ[αφ
] χα(λκοῦ) Ἀ. καὶ περὶ τῆς τούτων ἀπαιτήσεως οὐ μετρίως
 5] μετὰ φυλακῆς τόπον ἐκ τόπου μεταγειοχότω[ν
] καὶ διαγεγραφὼς εἰς ταῦτα μέρος τι, τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν [
] νητην τῶν ὑπογεγραμμένων ποιεῖται ὧν Ἑσθλάδας [
] διὸ ἀξιῶ ἔαν φαίνεται συντάξαι ἐγδοθῆναι αὐ(τ)) τ. [

2. ο and ω of διαδόχων(ν) raised above the line.
 Pap.; γρ corr.

3. $\kappa\omega\tau$ Pap.

4. Ἀ Pap.

7. νη γεγῆμενων

68. PETITION TO THE EPISTATES.

Hermopolis.

27.6 x 9.6 cm.

89 B. C. Plate 2.

A petition addressed to the epistates by a woman who complains that she had been assaulted by another and beaten so that her life was endangered. The 26th year, in which the papyrus appears to be dated, presumably refers to the reign of Ptolemy Alexander.

[.] . [.] να . . [.
 [ἐ]πιστά[τη] φ]υλακ[ι]τῶν
 παρὰ Τερῆτος τῆς [.
 [Ἐρ]μοπολίτιδος. τοῦ κ[ι]ς (?) (ἔτους)
 5 ἀπαντήσας(ά) μοι Τερ[ε]αρ-
 [μ]αῖς Θεοτνάχθιος Ἐ[ρ]μοπολί-
 σα(ν) κατακείσ(θ)αι κινδυνεύου-
 σα(ν) τῷ βίω. προσαγγέλλω
 ὅπως ἀναχθεῖσα ἡ Τερε-
 αρμαῖς ἀσφαλισθῇ μέχρ[ι]
 20 τοῦ ἐπιγνωσθῆναι τὰ κα[τ'] ἐμ[έ]
 ἐν ταῖς διηγορευμέναις

τιδος ἐπὶ τοῦ δρ[όμου] τοῦ
 Ἑρμοῦ κατὰ τὸ ἐντ[αῦθα] (?) δικα-
 στήριον καὶ ἐμπεσοῦσα
 10 ἐξ ἀντιλο[γ]ίας ξ[πληξέν]
 με ταῖς αὐτῆς χερσὶν [πλη-
 γαῖς πλεί[στα]ς εἰς ἅπαν [μέρος
 τοῦ σώμα[τός] μου ἐγ γαστρ[ί]ι
 ἔχουσιν π[ε]ντάμηνον, ὥ[στε]
 15 διὰ τὰς πληγὰς ἀρρωστήσα-

ἡμέραις, ἔν', ἐὰν μὲν τι
 πάθω, δι[ια]ληφθῇ π[ε]ρὶ
 αὐτῆς κα[τὰ] τὰ περὶ [τούτων
 25 προστεταγμένα,] ἐὰν δὲ
 περιγένωμαι, λάβω παρ' αὐ-
 τῆς τὸ δίκαιον ὥς καθήκει.
 εὐτύχει.
 (ἔτους) κς, Φαῶφι ιη.

6. 1. Ἑ[ρμοπολι]τις. 14. 1. ἐχούσης. π[ε]ντα corr. from τετρα, the ν being added above the line.
 16. κατακεισ[θ]αι corr. from κατακειμαι. 23. ω of παθω corr.

'To . . . chief of the guards, from Tereus daughter of . . . , inhabitant of Hermopolis. In the 26th year Teteharmaïs daughter of Theotnachthis, inhabitant of Hermopolis, met me in the square of Hermes by the court there, and attacking me in consequence of a dispute gave me many blows with her hands on every part of my body, and it was the fifth month that I was with child. The blows caused me to be laid up with sickness and my life is endangered. I inform you in order that Teteharmaïs be brought up and secured until my case be ascertained in the appointed period, so that if anything happens to me, she may be treated according to the enactments concerning such conduct, and if I survive, I may obtain satisfaction from her as is right. Farewell. The 26th year, Phaophi 18.'

8. For δικαστήριον cf. P. Hibeh 30 (d). 25 [M. 20], Petrie iii. 21 (g). 32 [M. 21]; ἐργαστήριον is less suitable.

69. PETITION.

Euhemeria (?) (Arsinoïte nome).

23.7 × 9.8 cm.

34 B.C. Plate 3.

In this document, the address of which is lost, two cultivators complain of a loss inflicted by the sheep of a certain Harmiusis. A receipt for an indemnity paid in similar circumstances a few years later by the same Harmiusis is preserved in 73, which like 69 is dated in the reign of Cleopatra VII; cf. note on l. 6.

Εὐτ . . . [
 παρ[ὰ] Ἀρ[ι]νήσιος τοῦ . . . ιπ . . . [α] ()
 καὶ Ὀυνώφρις τοῦ . . . σιέως
 οἱ β γεωργοῦντος Ἀχιλλέως
 5 ἐγλογιστοῦ. τῆς θ τοῦ
 Μεσορῆ τοῦ ιη γ (ἔτους), ἐπιβαλό(ντος)
 Ἀρμύσι[ο]ς Ψεμπνούτιος
 τὰ ἑαυτοῦ πρόβατα ἐφ' ὅν
 ἔχομεν ἐν τῷ ψυγμῷ
 10 σ[τὴν] τῷι ἀχύρῳι κνήκον
 ἀρτάβα(ς) ιε κατενεμένηκε(ν)

καὶ συνέστησεν ἐπιδιδό(ναι)
τὸ ὑπόμνημα ὅπως
ἐπαναγκάσῃς ἀποδοῦναι
15 τὰς προκειμένας κνή(κου) (ἀρτάβας) ιε,
πρὸς τὸ μηθὲν τῶν ἐκ-
φορίων διαπεσεῖν, αὐτὸς δὲ
τύχηι ὧν προσήκει.
εὐτύχει.

4. 1. τῶν β γεωργούντων. αχ rewritten. 6. η of μεσορη above the line. 11. Third ε of κατενεμεηκε(ν) corr.

'To Eut . . . from Harnesis son of . . . and Onnophris son of . . ., both cultivators in the service of Achilles, eclogistes. On the 9th of Mesore of the 18th and 3rd year, Harmiusis son of Psempnoutis having let his sheep loose on the cnecus which we have together with the chaff in the drying-place, grazed away 15 artabae of it and obliged us to present this petition in order that you may compel him to restore to us the aforesaid 15 artabae of cnecus, so that the rents suffer no loss and he himself may receive the penalties which he deserves. Farewell.'

6. τοῦ ιη γ (ἔτους): this double date refers to the reign of the last Cleopatra, who started a double dating in her 16th year. Her reasons for so doing are still disputed; cf. Bouché-Leclercq, *Hist. des Lagides*, ii, p. 257, note, where the evidence bearing on the question and the interpretations proposed by modern writers are discussed. The papyrus does not throw any fresh light on the subject, but in the dearth of documents of this period is palaeographically interesting.

70. OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Arsinoïte nome (?).

20.7 x 23.5 cm.

Second century B. C.

Part of a list enumerating different sources of revenue, with an evaluation of the proceeds expected from them in the month, and, on that basis, for the year. The sources of revenue mentioned are νιτρικὴ πλύνου, βαλανεῖα, πορθμίδες, and ἐρεᾶ, besides an item of obscure character in which the word ἀνάβασις occurs; and there is little doubt that the sums connected with them represent the monthly and yearly price at which they were farmed; cf. P. Hibeh 114. 4 sqq., 115. 3, 116. 3-4. The sum yielded by νιτρικὴ πλύνου in a month is 440 drachmae, consequently in a year including the intercalary days 5,353 dr. 2 ob.; the βαλανεῖα produced 299 dr. 1 ob. a month and 3,639 dr. 5 ob. a year. The exact nature of the objects thus farmed out is difficult to determine, for there is nothing to show whether they were taxes or monopolies. That the fabrication and sale of wool stuffs was monopolized by the Crown and farmed out to contractors is well known (cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 245 and 251) and that natron was similarly treated is generally admitted, though without decisive proof (*op. cit.*, p. 252). Baths and ferries may also be supposed to have been subjected to a monopoly. On the other hand νιτρικῆς, βαλανείων, &c., may just as well have been the names of taxes, and this second alternative is perhaps to be preferred at least for the νιτρικῆ,

since similar forms like ἀλική, ἐλαική were apparently used in the official language of the time to designate not the salt and oil monopolies but capitation taxes upon salt and oil which existed besides the monopoly (cf. Wilcken, *Ost.* i, p. 141, *Grundz.*, pp. 242, 249). Taxes on the profit of the bath and wool industries seem to have existed also (cf. notes), and possibly it is with these taxes rather than the monopolies that the papyrus is concerned. In the present state of our knowledge the question is better left open. The sums recorded refer no doubt to the proceeds of the νιτρική, &c., for a village or town, not for the whole nome; cf. the much more considerable sum paid under the heading νιτρικῆς in P. Paris 67. 14.

Col. i.

[.] ζ χ(οίνικες) ια, κίκ[ιος
 [γίνεται] μέτρηται) φ[
 [.] (τάλαντα) δ 'Αμγ (τέταρτον),
 [.] τοῦ μετρητοῦ νη (πεντώβολον) (ἡμιωβέλιον) 'Αψγβ (τέταρτον),
 / (ἀρτάβαι) χη χ(οίνικες) δ, (τάλαντα) δ 'Βωλε (ἡμιωβέλιον).
 5 [. τιμή τοῦ μετρητοῦ ἢ πρότερον διδο-
 [μένη πρὸς] τελώνας φς (πεντώβολον) χ(αλκοῦ) ε.
 [γίνεται (τάλαντα) δ 'Γτμβ χ(αλκοῦς) α.
 νιτρικῆς πλύνου τοῦ μηνὸς νμ,
 τῆς δὲ (δωδεκα)μήνου 'Εσπ,
 10 ἐπαγομένων ογ (δύοβολοι), γίνεται 'Ετνγ (δύοβολοι).
 βαλανείων ἐκ τοῦ μερισμοῦ οὗ ἐπέδωκαν
 ἡμῖν
 [['Απολλοφάνει τῷ οἰκονόμῳ]] οἱ προστάντες τοῦ
 'Ιππέων τοῦ μηνὸς σ[[^{ςθ} (δύοβ.)] (τετρώβολον)], τῆς δὲ (δωδεκα)μήνου 'Γ[[^{φθ} υμ]]
 ἐπαγομένων ^{ςθ} (πεντώβολον) μ[[ζ (τετρώβολον) χ(αλκοῦ) ε]], γίνεται [[^{χλζ} (τριώβολον) (ἡμιωβέλιον) υπζ (τετρώβολον) χ(αλκοῦ) ε]]
 'Γχλθ (πεντώβολον).

Col. ii.

15 ἀναβασ[
 Φαῶφι [
 τῆς δὲ [(δωδεκα)μήνου . . .
 πορθμίδων τοῦ μηνὸς] . . . τῆς δὲ (δωδεκα)μήνου . . .]
 ἐπαγομένων . . . γίνεται . . .
 20 καὶ τῶν δι[
 ἀναβασε[
 τοῦ μηνὸς [

γίνεται [
 ἐρεῶν τ[
 25 ἰστέων μ[

7. After ξ an oblique dash.

1-7. To what these lines refer is obscure. The 4 talents 2,835 dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ob. in l. 4 are the sum of 4 tal. 1,043 dr. 2 ch. (l. 3) and 1,792 dr. 2 ch. (l. 4). To that total are subsequently added 506 dr. 5 ob. 5 ch. (l. 6), the final result being 4 tal. 3,342 dr. 1 ch. (l. 7). The sign for τέταρτον (scil. of an obol) is the first given in the table drawn up by Wilcken in *Ost.* i, p. 818 as representing 2 ch.

8. νιτρικῆς πλύνου: cf. Wilcken, *Ost.* i, p. 264 sq., Milne, *Ost.* 8. In P. Petrie ii. 27 (3) (cf. iii. 117 (a), p. 294) the persons paying under the heading νιτρικῆι must be retail traders or tax-farmers, not tax-payers, since only one or two men are named for each village. P. Hibeh 114 is a report sent by [τῶν ἐξ]ειληφότων [τὸν πλύνου καὶ] στίβου of the sums paid to them in 9 months. As in 70 the amount expected is stated (2,017 dr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ob.), and at the end is a balance. Whether νιτρικῆι πλύνου and πλύνος καὶ στίβος are the same is uncertain. The word ἐκλαμβάνειν applies as well to the farmer of a tax as of a monopoly; cf. P. Hibeh 114, introd.

11. βαλανείων: cf. P. Petrie iii. 37 (b) verso. 7 (where the payers for βαλανείων, as for the following πορθμίδων, must again be either tax-farmers or monopoly-contractors; cf. the preceding note), 119 (a). 2, 121 (a). ii. 14, P. Hibeh 108. 7 and note *ad loc.* It is interpreted by Grenfell and Hunt as a tax levied by the State for the maintenance of public baths. Another impost concerning baths is the βαλανείων γ' in P. Hibeh 116. 1 (cf. 213. 474), which according to the editors was a percentage of $\frac{1}{3}$ levied upon the profits of privately owned baths. An estimate of the amounts expected in a month is found there, as in 70. Otto, *Priester und Tempel*, i, p. 292, admits a monopoly of baths in Roman times (cf. ii, p. 53).

14. The corrected but inexact total 3,637 dr. $3\frac{1}{2}$ ob. was in turn cancelled and the right total was written in the margin.

18. πορθμίδων: cf. 66. introd., P. Petrie iii. 37 (b) verso. 14, 121 (b). Col. ii. 16, Milne, *Ost.* 9, and πορθμέων in P. Paris 67. 17. Wilcken regards the latter as a tax paid by πορθμείς for the right of exercising their trade (Wilcken, *Ost.* i, p. 394). The interpretation of πορθμίδων is uncertain; cf. introd. On the πορθμεῖα of the Roman period cf. 103. 3, note.

24. ἐρεῶν: a tax called εἰκοστή ἐρεῶν occurs in P. Hibeh 115. 20. The same may be meant here, but in what relation that impost stood to the monopoly of sale and fabrication of wool stuffs attested by P. Rev. Col. 103. 2 (cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 245 and 251) is as yet undetermined.

25. For ἰστέων (ἰστίων) cf. P. Hibeh 67. introd., P. Halle 13.

71. ACCOUNTS OF SITOLOGI.

Arsinoite nome.

12 x 20.9 cm.

97-95 B.C. Plate 2 (verso).

This papyrus, like 72, to which it stands in some relation (cf. l. 3, note), is a fragment of an account book in which payments made by or to a State granary were entered. The recto contains parts of three columns. Of the first only a few figures are preserved; the second is a list of amounts of seed issued to the cultivators of a certain village in the months Pachon and Pauni, while the third contains a summary of the amounts of corn received by the granary in the same months. The verso is inscribed with two columns in a different

and coarser hand, which likewise record payments made to the granary in the months Epeiph and Mesore, perhaps following the account on the recto. The usual charges for cleansing and sifting the grain were levied on the amounts delivered.

Numerous small pieces of the same document remain, but they are too broken and disconnected for reproduction. The villages of Oxyrhyncha and Tebetnu are named (cf. **72**. 109, 111), and there is a mention of] . τοῦ εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν . [and of]Κερκεον[(cf. P. Tebt. 94. 1, note). The occurrence of the word ποδώματος is noteworthy as the first reference to that charge in the Ptolemaic period (cf. P. Tebt. 339. 17-19, note). Reference is made to the 17th year on the recto of one fragment and to the 19th on the verso of another, the reign being apparently that of Ptolemy Alexander. The source of both **71** and **72** was evidently a papyrus crocodile which presumably came from Ūmm el Baragât (Tebtunis) or the vicinity.

Recto.

Col. ii.

[σ]πόρον τοῦ ι[ς (ἔτους),]

Παχῶν ἀπὸ α ἕως ιε

πυρῶν Ἀζη, κριθῶν χ[ο]εΛγ'.

Παῦνι ἀπὸ α ἕως λ

5 πυρῶν κδ.

/ τοῦ θη(σαυροῦ) πυρῶν Ἀρκβ,

κριθῶν χοεΛγ'.

Col. iii.

. . . . [

ἀπὸ ις ἕως λ / (πυροῦ) [. . . , κριθῆς) . . . , κα(θάρσεως) (πυροῦ) . . . ,

10 κριθῆς) εγ', κο(σκιευτικοῦ) (πυροῦ) Λίβ', κριθῆς) β', / (πυροῦ) α . [. . . , κριθῆς) . . . ,

/ τοῦ μηνὸς πυροῦ Βωνδ[β', κριθῆς) . . . ,

κα(θάρσεως) (πυροῦ) ξίβ', κριθῆς) γδδ', κο(σκιευτικοῦ) (πυροῦ) κθγ'ίβ', κριθῆς) ιε[

σὺν δὲ τῷ καθαρώι πυρῶν Βημδς', κριθῶν [. . .

Παῦνι ἀπὸ α ἕως λ πυροῦ καθαροῦ) κς, κα(θάρσεως) ιε[κο(σκιευτικοῦ) γ',

15 / Λγ', σὺν δὲ τῷ καθαρώι κςΛγ',

/ τοῦ μηνὸς τὸ αὐτό.

11. ηνος over an erasure; a stroke of abbreviation above the line, as in **L** 16.

Verso.

Col. i.

Plate 2.

[κ]αὶ ὑπὲρ ἄλλων κωμῶν

[υ]πὲρ Θμοινέτη,

[Ε]πεὶφ ἀπὸ κα ἕως λ ἡμι . . . () (ἑκατονταρούρων)

20 [π]αρὰ Δημητρίου (ἑκατονταρούρου) ρλ,

[κα(θάρσεως)] βλδ', κο(σκιευτικοῦ) αγ'ίβ', / δς', / ρλδς

[υπὲρ] Σαμαρείας,

[Μεσο]ρή ἀπὸ α ἕως λ εἰς [. . .] ν
 [.] κα(θάαρσεως) γ'ίβ', κο(σκιευτικοῦ)', [/].':':[]

Col. ii.

25 Ἐπεὶφ ἀπὸ κα ἕως λ ἡμι . . . () ρλ,
 κα(θάαρσεως) βλδ', κο(σκιευτικοῦ) α'γ'ίβ', / δς', / ρλδς',
 / τοῦ μῆ(νός) τὸ αὐτό.
 Μεσορή ἀπὸ α ἕως λ (πυροῦ) κα(θαροῦ) χκελγ'ίβ',
 κα(θάαρσεως) ιβγ'ίβ', κο(σκιευτικοῦ) ςδ', / ιηβ', / χμδ[λ]ίβ'.
 30 ὥστ' εἶναι τῶν εἰς τ[]
 ἀπὸ Πα[χών] (?)

28. η of μεσορη corr. 29. ιβ corr.

1-7. ' (given for) the seed of the 16th year from Pachon 1st to 15th, wheat 1,098 (artabae), barley 675 $\frac{5}{8}$; from Pauni 1st to 30th, wheat 24: total for the granary, wheat 1,122, barley 675 $\frac{5}{8}$.'

1. Cf. for the date 72. 108, and the following note.

3. The similarity of the numbers here and those for Tebetnu in 72. 111-12 shows that the present account also refers to that village. The amounts of corn were issued as loans to the cultivators, and the document is the summary of a detailed list like P. Petrie iii. 90.

6. In P. Lille 20. 6 the lacuna at the beginning of the line is to be filled with the sign for γίνεται, as here.

10. If the figure α before the lacuna is right, as it probably is, the amounts of wheat and barley for κάθαρσις and κοσκιευτικόν must have been added together separately before being added to the main item, which estimated by the amount charged for sifting was about 50 artabae.

12. Cf. P. Tebt. 92. 10, Petrie iii. 76 verso. Col. ii. 1 and 9. The payments made here for cleansing and sifting represent about 3% on the main amount, the rate given in P. Tebt. 92. 10-11; cf. P. Lille 20. Perhaps the amounts for cleansing and sifting were added together at the end of the line; cf. l. 21 and note on l. 10.

17-23. 'Paid for other villages:—for Thmoinete, from Epeiph 21st to 30th on account of the . . . of the hundred-arurae-holders, from Demetrius, hundred-arurae-holder, 130 (artabae), for cleansing 2 $\frac{3}{4}$, for sifting 1 $\frac{5}{12}$, total 4 $\frac{1}{8}$, general total 134 $\frac{1}{8}$. For Samaria, from Mesore 1st to 30th . . .'

17 sqq. The following entries relate to deliveries made in one village but credited to another, to which apparently the tax-payers legally belonged and where they were supposed to pay; cf. P. Petrie iii. 78, 79 and for similar procedure in the Roman period, Preisigke, *Girowesen*, pp. 89 sqq.

18. The name of this village is to be restored in P. Petrie iii. 43 (2). Col. iii. 28.

19. The name of the impost is apparently the same as that in l. 25, where the first three letters are almost certainly ημι. This strongly suggests the ἡμιαρταβεία (cf. P. Tebt. 61 (δ). 323, &c., Reinach 9 bis. 9), but what follows does not seem consistent with any abbreviation or symbol of ἀρτάβη, neither is ἡμιτετ(αρταβίας) a suitable reading.

20. Perhaps the exact day on which the payment occurred was stated at the beginning of the line.

25 sqq. This section contains a summary of the detailed list of payments recorded in the previous column; cf. ll. 20 and 25.

72. ACCOUNTS OF SITOLOGI.

Arsinoïte nome.

30.2 x 35 cm.

99-98 B. C.

A fragment of a register in which the keepers of the public granaries entered daily the amounts of wheat and barley delivered to them by cultivators in different villages of the Arsinoïte nome; cf. 71 and e. g. P. Petrie iii. 90, Tebt. 90-1, Lille 20. The amounts received are characterized as *μισθοῦ* and *σπέρματος*, i. e. as rent of Crown land and repayments of loans of seed; cf. P. Petrie iii. 100 (b), Tebt. 89. i-ii, 172, 261. Grand totals referring probably to the month are found at the end of Col. iii recto. Of the three columns on the verso, the first two contain also names and amounts of corn arranged under the days of the month in the same way as on the recto, but the hand is different. We omit the first column, of which only the extremities of lines are preserved. Col. iii which is written in yet another hand is an account of seed lent by the government to five villages of the Arsinoïte nome for the 16th year of, probably, Alexander I. The amount of corn lent is stated with the quantity already paid back and the remainder still due to the granary.

Several other smaller fragments of the same document are preserved, containing some peculiar or unusual names, as Ἀρχύφης, Ἀρσεμεύς, Ἔστιπος, Θοτκαῦτις, Θοτομαρ(ρῆς), Θοτσῦτμις, Ἴππωνος, Κολλεύς, Ὀρκαῦτις, Ὀρμιῦσις, Παῦρις, Πετενοψάστις, Πογγῶνς, Πομρεῆρις, Σοκορταῖς, Χαρώφης. One column is headed αὐτὸς ὄνοι δ, followed by a list of names; another piece mentions [. .] ἐν Κερκεσούχοις, and the verso contains part of an account of φόρα (*sic*) arranged under the days of the month.

Recto.

Col. i.

	Πτολε]μαίδος Μελισσουργῶν	
	(?) ὑπὲρ αὐ]τῆς	
	]ης καὶ Πτολεμαῖος	μ(ισθοῦ) πυ(ροῦ) [
	Πε]τοσίριος καὶ Θοτορχῆ(σις)	μ(ισθοῦ) πυ(ροῦ) [
5	]ν καὶ Ποκῶνς	μ(ισθοῦ) [
	]πομοάπιος	μ(ισθοῦ) [
	κ]αὶ Πετοσίρις Παύ(σιος)	μ(ισθοῦ) [
	κ]αὶ ὁ υἱὸς	μ(ισθοῦ) [
	] Πετεύριος καὶ ἀδελ(φὸς)	μ(ισθοῦ) [
10	]	μ(ισθοῦ) πυ(ροῦ) . [
	] . πεὺς	μ(ισθοῦ) πυ(ροῦ) [
	] Πετοσίριος καὶ Ψενε()	μ(ισθοῦ) [
	Π]αχώιτος καὶ υἱὸς	ρλε.
	]ς Μιώντος	νβ.
15	] καὶ Ἀριμᾶχι[ς]	κελ.
	] καὶ Πετεμν()	οζ.
	/ πυ(ροῦ) μ(ισθοῦ)]ωμε	
]	
	]ου [. .] μ(ισθοῦ) κ(ριθῆς)	μ.
	]	μ(ισθοῦ) κ(ριθῆς) μδ.

20	]ς Πάσιτος	ιθ.
	] Ἐργέως	κη.
	]ς Παθήβιος	κη.
	] . θέως	κς.
	] μέγας	κγ.
25	] Ἐργέως	μζ.
	]οτομου	ιζ.
	] / κ(ριθῆς) μ(σθοῦ) σοβ.	
	] . . αὐτῆι.	
	Π]ετοσίριος μ(σθοῦ) κ(ριθῆς)	λβ.
30	] Φατρῆτος μ(σθοῦ) κ(ριθῆς)	κη.

17. με over an erasure.

Col. ii.

About eight lines lost.

	[		] νβ.
	[	(ᾧν) αὐτὸς ιε,	
	[]
	Τεῶς Μ[εγ]χέους [	λς (ᾧν) αὐτὸς κ,	
35	Νεχ[θά]μβης	ιβλ, / λβλ,	
	Κελο[.]ς σπ(έρματος)	δ, / λς.	
	Φανεύει[ι]ς κ(ριθῆς) κε (ᾧν) αὐτὸς	ιζ,	
	Νεχθ[ά]μβης σπ(έρματος) κ(ριθῆς) η, / κε.		
	Πασῶς [Π]ετесούχου καὶ Ἀρενδώτ(ης)		
		Πετῶ()	
40	σπ(έρματος) [λ,] ιβ, / μβ (ᾧν) Πετесούχος ιδ,		
	αὐτ[οῖ] κη, / μβ.		
	In the right margin / τῆς ἡμέρας.		
		σπ(έρματος) πυ(ροῦ) μβ,	
		σπ(έρματος) κ(ριθῆς) ργςλ,	
45		μ(σθοῦ) κ(ριθῆς) ρπδ.	
	κθ Πτολεμαίδι ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς.		
	*Ωρος μ(κρὸς) Πετοσί[ρι]ος μ(σθοῦ) πυ(ροῦ) ξλ.		
	Πετесούχος Πάσιτος	ξβ.	
	Παχῶις Παύσιω[ς]	ογλ.	
50	Σωσίβιος	α.	
	*Ωρος Παχώιτος πυ(ροῦ) ρνςλ, (ᾧν) Ὀξυρύγχων ιςλ, λ(οιπαὶ) ρμ.		
	Πετοσίρις καὶ Ερ[.]έχριος	ε.	
	Πενμᾶσις κ(ριθῆς) μ(σθοῦ)	ελ.	
	*Ωρος μέ(γας) Πετοσίριος κ(ριθῆς) μ(σθοῦ)	ιη.	
55	/ μ(σθοῦ) πυ(ροῦ) τμβ, κ(ριθῆς) μ(σθοῦ)	κγλ.	

37. At the end of the line the scribe began writing κ and corrected it into ι.

Col. iii.

Perhaps one line lost.

Π . [
 *Ωρος Παχώιτος
 Πετοσῆρις *Ωρον [
 / μισθοῦ) πυροῦ) ρ[
 60 λ ἐν *Αρεως κόμηι [
 *Ωρος Σαβαταίτης
 Λοβάις *Ωρον καὶ Π[
 Πετοβάστις *Ωρου
 Πᾶσις *Ωρον Βιτ . [
 65 Θοτορταῖς Φαμήμιος
 Πᾶσις Φαμόνιος [
 Πετεμόνις μέγας) [
 Παλοῦς Ψάλιος [
 Πᾶσις Πετώντος [
 70 Παμήνις *Ωρον [
 / μισθοῦ) κριθῆς) ῥυπαρ[ās
 *Οξυρύγχων [
 *Αρριδαῖος [
 *Ωρος Πατήτιος σπ(έρματος) πυροῦ) ρ[β.
 75 Πετενούφης Πάιτος μισθοῦ) ι[
 / σπ(έρματος) πυροῦ) ρβ, μισθοῦ) πυροῦ) ρλθλ [
 μισθοῦ) κριθῆς) κζ, (δν) *Οξυρύγχων . . . , λ(οιπαὶ) . . . ,
 σπ(έρματος) κριθῆς) υξαλ. [
 μισθοῦ) πυροῦ) *Ασπδ', κριθῆς) μισθοῦ) . [
 80 Πτολεμαῖδος μισθοῦ) πυροῦ) *Βρπ[τλδ', . . .
 Τεβέτνο(ν) κριθῆς) μισθοῦ) σοβ, *Αρεως [κώμης . . .
 / τοῦ ἐργαστηρίου σπ(έρματος) πυροῦ) τ[
 μισθοῦ) πυροῦ) *Γυξζ, μισθοῦ) κριθῆς) *Αχ[

78. v corr. from τ.

Verso.

Col. ii.

1 line lost?

1st hand [. *Α]πολλωνίου
 85 Μαρρηῆς *Ἰγάρωντος
 οἱ πρεσβύ(τε)ροι [
 Πτολεμαῖος καὶ [
 *Απολλώνιος Κω[
 *Ασμος Τασύτμιος
 90 ἀπὸ σπερμάτων
 τῶν τοῦ (ἔτους) ιδ [

	[[Αμμωνιος Απολ]]	
	/ τῆς ἡμέρας ρη'	
	κζ' ἐν Ὁξυρύγχοις	
95	Ζώιλος Κο[[.]]νδύλου [	ιηλδ' ε' β'.]
	Ἀλέξανδρος Ἀσκληπιοδώρου	εδ'.
	Πετεσοῦχος Μαρρέους	ιζ.
	Σοκῆυς Μαρρέους	ιδ'.
	Θεόφιλος Νικάνορος	εδ' [.] β'.
100	Ἐργόφιλος Χαιρεφάνους	κζγ'.
	Νεχθενῖβις Ὀρου	δδ' / (?) παβ'.
	Πετοσίρ[[.]]ις Ἀμεννέως	εδ'.
	Θοτῆυς Θοτέως	β.
	Γόργος Διονυσίου	
105	ἄς Πετεσίρις Πατήτιος	ιζ.
	καὶ ἄς Εὐμένης	ς.
	Λεοντίσκος Ἀλεξάνδρου	γς.

102. ω of αμεννεως corr. from ν.

Col. iii.

This column, written in another hand, is headed μένου σίτου. The first thirteen lines, of which only the ends containing figures are preserved, have not been printed.

	λόγος σπερμάτων εἰς τὸ ις (ἔτος)	
	Ὁξύρυχα πυ(ρῶν)	Ἰβμςζ.
110	κριθῶν	Ἰβξδλγ' (ῶν) Ἀρπλς'.
	Τεβέτν[ο]υ πυ(ρῶν)	Ἀρη, λοιπαὶ ριελίβ'.
	κριθῶν	χοελγ', λοιπαὶ ριζς'.
	Μελισσουργῶν πυ(ρῶν)	τκ, (ῶν) ρπεζ.
	κριθῶν	φη, (ῶν) σιγλδ', λοιπαὶ σγδδ'.
115	Ἀρεως πυ(ρῶν)	τκαζ, (ῶν) τβζ, λοιπαὶ ιθ.
	κριθῶν	υμ, λοιπαὶ παβ'.
	Κερκεσοῦχα πυ(ρῶν)	τι.
	κριθῶν	υ.
	/ πυ(ρῶν) Ἀγς.	
120	κριθῶν Ἀγζβ'.	

τμβ.

2. ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς: cf. l. 46 and P. Amh. 59. 3, 60. 3.

27. The total 272 is obtained by adding the items recorded in ll. 18 to 26; cf. l. 81, which shows that the amounts in those lines were paid on behalf of Τεβέτνυ, and the name of this village is perhaps to be restored after l. 17.

28. Perhaps τη]ι αὐτῇι, referring either to the village or the day of the month; cf. P. Petrie iii. 90(δ). 7, 8.

34-55. 'Teos son of Menches, 36 (artabae) of . . ., of which (he paid) himself 20, Nechthambes 12½, total 32½, Kelo . . . is, for seed 4, total 36. Phaneuis, 25 (art.) of barley, of which (he paid) himself 17, Nechthambes, for seed, 8 of barley, total 25. Pasos son of Petesouchos and Harendotes, for seed, 30 and 12, total 42 of which

Petesouchos (paid) 14, themselves 28, total 42. Total for the day: for seed, 42 of wheat, for seed, 196½ of barley, for rent, 184 of barley.

The 29th, at Ptolemaïs, own account. Horus the younger, son of Petosiris, for rent, 60½ of wheat; Petesouchos son of Pasis, 62; Pachois son of Pausis, 73½; Sosibius 1; Horus son of Pachois 156½ of wheat, of which 16½ was for Oxyrhyncha, remainder 140; Petosiris and . . . echrios 5; Penmasis, for rent, 5½ of barley; Horus the elder, son of Petosiris, for rent, 18 of barley. Total, for rent 342 of wheat, and of barley, for rent, 23½.

36. The abbreviation of σπέρματος in this papyrus consists of a σ placed between the legs of a π.

δ: γλ is expected, but certainly cannot be read; the papyrus apparently has δ or θ.

37. The name Φανεύς occurs in the unprinted fragments.

40. The interlineated name may be a patronymic (Περῶ(τος)) or meant to take the place of Petesouchos (Περῶ(s)).

46. Πτολεμαίδι ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς: cf. note on 71. 17.

79. What these totals refer to is uncertain; perhaps a village name stood at the end of l. 78, since the following lines contain the total amounts paid on behalf of different villages.

81. For the amount given under Τεβέτν cf. l. 27 and note.

82. τοῦ ἐργαστήριου: cf. P. Tebt. 89. 12 note, where the evidence then available was collected, P. Lille 19. 3, Petrie iii. 83. 14. Under the heading τοῦ ἐργαστήριου the amounts of corn of different categories paid in several villages are summed up; thus the 3,467 artabae μι(σθοῦ) πυ(ροῦ) in l. 83 are the result of the addition of 1,280½ art. paid in an unknown village (l. 79) and 2,186¾ art. paid at Ptolemaïs (l. 80). Hence it appears that several villages sometimes depended on a single sitologus, and this result is supported by P. Amh. 60, a receipt given by Σοχώτης ὁ σιτολο(γῶν) [τὸ (?) Φιλοπλάτορος καὶ Σοκνε(παίου) Νή(σου) ἐργαστήριον]; cf. also Preisigke, *Girouesen*, p. 43. But for convenience deposits were no doubt accepted in each village, and the cultivators could apparently deliver their corn in any of the villages under the jurisdiction of a sitologus, who finally collected the different amounts paid in the area for which he was responsible. ἐργαστήριον will consequently mean here not a single office but the several offices united in charge of one sitologus. Thus the ἐργαστήριον here in verso iii seems to have included the villages of Ὁξύρυγχα, Τεβέτν, Πτολεμαῖς Μελισσουργῶν, Ἄρεως κόμη, and Κερκεσουῖχα. Preisigke (*op. cit.*, p. 45) supposes the ἐργαστήριον to be a State mill or bakery, an interpretation which does not well agree with the data.

95. The figures are supplied on the supposition that παβ' in l. 101 is the sum of the foregoing items. This, however, is hardly certain since in l. 99 the purpose of the second number, which stands at some little distance from the first, is obscure.

104-6. The amounts due from Gorgus were paid on his behalf by the persons to whom his land was sublet; cf. P. Tebt. 93. 4, note, &c.

108-120. This account of seed for the 16th year may be put in tabular form thus:

	wheat	barley	wheat paid back	remainder	barley paid back	remainder
Oxyrhyncha	2,046½	2,064⅝	—	—	1180⅔	—
Tebetnu	1,098	675⅝	—	115⅞	—	117⅞
Melissourgon	320	508	185½	—	213¾	294¼
Areos	321½	440	302½	19	—	81⅔
Kerkesoucha	310	400	—	—	—	—
	4,096	4,088⅔				

In the papyrus the total of barley is given as 4,097⅔ art. The different entries which constitute this total are however clear, except that in the number of artabae reported for Oxyrhyncha the 4 is extremely doubtful, but whatever that figure was the sum would not be right. It appears from 71. 3 that the amounts here recorded had been issued to the cultivators in the month of Pachon (cf. note *ad loc.*), but at the time 72. iii was drawn up they had not yet been paid back in full, and the purpose of this list was to ascertain how much was still due from each village.

121. To what this number refers is obscure. In l. 55 a total of 342 art. of wheat is recorded as having been paid for rent at Ptolemaïs, but whether the 342 in l. 121 relates to that amount is quite uncertain.

73. RECEIPT FOR AN INDEMNITY.

Euhemeria (Arsinoïte nome).

31.3 x 9.9 cm.

33-30 B. C. Plate 3.

An acknowledgement from Harnesis and others that they had received from Harmiusis the price of some fodder belonging to them which had been grazed down by his sheep; cf. 69. Like that papyrus, this document belongs to the end of the last Cleopatra's reign.

Ἀρνῆσις Σενθέως καὶ	πρόβατα ὧν γεωργοῦμεν
ο(ὶ) τούτου υἱοὶ Σενθεὺς καὶ	περὶ Σετρεμπάει ἐδαφῶν
Ὀννώφρις οἱ γ τῶν [ἀπὸ	προσοδικῶν ἀρούρας
Σετρεμπάειτος καὶ Εὐβί[ος]	δέκα ἐπτὰ τὰς κατὰ
5 Πνεφερῶτος Ἀρμιῦσει	15 σπόρου, καὶ οὐδέν σοι ἐγκα-
Ψεμπνούτιος προβατ[ο-]	λοῦμεν. ἔγρα(α)ψεν ὑπὲρ
κτηνοτρόφω{ν} Εὐη[μερε(ί)ας]	αὐτῶν Δίδυμος κοινὸς
χαίρειν. ἀπέχομεν παρ[ὰ σοῦ	γραμματεὺς ἀξι(ω)θεὶς διὰ τὸ
τὴν τιμὴν τῶν χιόρτων	ἡμεῖν μὴ ἐπίστασθαι
10 ὧν κατενεέμεν κεν τὰ	20 γράμματα. (ἔτους) κ[

10. ν of -κεν corr. apparently from σι.

11. ω of ων corr.

13. 1. ἀρουρῶν.

19. 1. ἡμᾶς.

'Harnesis son of Sentheus and his sons Sentheus and Onnophris, all three inhabitants of Setrempaei, and Eubius son of Pnephros to Harmiusis son of Psempnoutis, herdsman at Euhemeria, greeting. We have received from you the price of the hay from the seventeen sown arurae of revenue-land cultivated by us in the area of Setrempaei which your sheep have grazed down, and we make no further claim against you. Didymus, public scribe, has written for them at their request because they are illiterate. Date.'

5. Cf. 69, a petition against the same Harmiusis for a trespass committed by his sheep some years before. The petitioners though called Harnesis and Onnophris are apparently different from the Harnesis and Onnophris here, since the name of Harnesis' father in 69 is not Sentheus, nor that of Onnophris' father Harnesis.

6. On the προβατοκτηνοτρόφοι cf. 131. 21, 143. 11, 229. 4, P. Brit. Mus. 842. 10 (iii. p. 141), Iand. 26 (a) 2, Hamb. 34. 6 τῶ[ν] ἐξ πρεσβυτέρων προβατοκτηνοτρόφων (cf. 183. 10 γραμματεὺς κτηνοτρόφω), Dittenberger, *Or. Gr. Inscr.* 655. 5, San Nicolò, *Vereinswesen*, pp. 111 sqq.

12-13. ἐδαφῶν προσοδικῶν: the present appears to be the earliest occurrence of this phrase; cf. 142. 14, P. Oxy. 986, C. P. R. 189. 7, Dittenberger, *Or. Gr. Inscr.* 669. 26, and for the γῇ προσόδου, 213. 13-22, 45, notes, Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, pp. 133 sqq., Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 296 sqq.

III. DOCUMENTS OF THE ROMAN PERIOD

A. OFFICIAL.

74. EDICT OF PETRONIUS MAMERTINUS.

9.5 x 8.4 cm.

A. D. 133-5. Plate 9.

Wilcken's researches have shown that it was the custom for the praefect to hold his court successively at Pelusium for the inhabitants of the Eastern Delta, then at Memphis for those of the Heptanomia and Thebaïs, and later on at Alexandria for the nomes of the Western Delta. This practice, however, if sanctioned by custom, was not fixed by law, and did not bind the praefect, who could change it at will (cf. 434). His decisions regarding the time and place of the *conventus* were made known yearly to the people by an edict, and allusions to this procedure are found in several documents (cf. *Archiv* iv, pp. 378, 386). 74 is an edict of this kind. Unfortunately the beginnings and ends of lines are lost, and their restoration is open to doubt. Enough remains, however, to confirm the existence of the above-mentioned custom, but at the same time to introduce an important modification of Wilcken's conclusions. He assumes that the praefect's assize was always held in the north of Egypt, and thinks that this limitation was inspired by a wish to enable the governor to discharge his judicial functions every year without losing touch with Rome (*op. cit.*, p. 400). But Mamertinus here states that time did not allow him to carry out an intention of visiting the country south of Coptos; and from ll. 6 sqq. it is evident that the main object of the proposed journey was judicial, i. e. that he had meant to hold a *conventus* somewhere in southern Egypt. The natural place to select for this purpose would be Thebes; and we happen to know from inscriptions that the praefects were not infrequent visitors at that city. Mamertinus himself was there in A. D. 134 (C. I. L. iii. 44), a fact which suggests that the date of our edict was 133; having failed to make his journey to the upper country in one year he would be likely to repair the omission the year after. Wilcken explained these excursions to Thebes as simply tours of inspection. The Romans, however, were a practical people, and even without the evidence of 74 it would be difficult to believe that they would not have recognized the absurdity of bringing litigants down from e.g. Syene to Memphis to attend the praefect's court in February when the

praefect was intending to visit Thebes in March. Why, if he was going there at all, could he not spend a few days in holding a *conventus* for the neighbourhood? That this southern assize was not necessarily annual is hardly a matter for surprise. The praefects may be supposed to have been guided, as Mamertinus was in the present instance, by the amount of business calling for their presence. The more pressing matters could be settled by delegation. From the specification of Coptos in this edict, it may perhaps be inferred that for the purposes of the *conventus* the southern boundary of the 'Thebaïd' was drawn at that point; cf. note on l. 3.

The month in which the proclamation was issued being lost, it is impossible to determine how long before the session it was made. Under the edict is preserved a line containing the names of two southern districts, possibly the beginning of a petition written in consequence of the praefect's decision. A letter enclosing a copy of the edict would be expected to precede it rather than to follow.

[Μάρ]κος Πετρώνιος Μαμερτίνος [ἐ]παρχος
Αἰγύπτου λέγει
[ἐβουλ]όμην μὲν καὶ εἰς τοὺς ὑπὲρ Κόπτον ἀνε(λ)θεῖν [καὶ τὸν
[διαλο]γισμὸν ἀπαρτίσαι ται τῶν νομῶν φ[.
5 [. . . .] ἐπεὶ δὲ τεκμαίρομαι τὸν χρόνον οὐ[χ] ἱκανὸν εἶ-
[ναι εἰ]ς ἀμφότερα, πλείονων τῶν τοῦ διαλο[γισμοῦ δε-
[ομένω]ν ἥδη τοῖς ἐπιχωρίοις τὴν προσήκ[ουσαν
[διάγν]ωσιν εἰληφότων, νυνεὶ δὲ διαλογί[ζομαι τὴν
[Θηβαῖδ]α καὶ τοὺς ἑπτὰ νομοὺς κατὰ τὴν [συνήθειαν.
10 [(ἐτους) . . Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσ]αρος Τῤ[αιανοῦ] Ἀδρια[νοῦ] Σεβαστοῦ
[.]
[. Π]ερὶ Θῆ[βας καὶ Ἐ]ρμωνθ[ίτ] . . .
.

3. εἰς added above the line. 4. l. τε for ται. ν of νομων corr. from ο. 7. π of ἐπιχωρίοις corr. from ν.

'Proclamation of M. Petronius Mamertinus, praefect of Egypt: I wished both to visit the regions beyond Coptos and to complete the *conventus* of the nomes . . . but since I conjecture that the time will not be sufficient to do both and I know besides that the greater part of the cases depending on my court have already received proper settlement through the local courts on the spot, the *conventus* for the Thebaïd and the Heptanomia will be held by me as usual. Date.'

2-5. εἰ]ς ἀμφότερα in l. 6 indicates that in the preceding lines two projects were expressed, of which one, namely the journey beyond Coptos, was abandoned owing to lack of time. What then was the other? The required disjunctive clause can hardly have been contained in the small lacuna after νομῶν, and therefore must be represented by τὸν διαλο[γισμὸν ἀπαρτίσαι κτλ. To restore [μετὰ τὸ τὸν διαλο]γισμὸν, which Wilcken suggests, will give the same meaning in a somewhat different form. The latter part of l. 4 is difficult and possibly corrupt; ται may well be for τε, but νομῶν is followed by ω[(ῶ]ν or ῶ]ς?) rather than κ[αί.

3. For Coptos as a boundary cf. the phrase ὑπὲρ Κόπτον ἐξορισθῆναι in 75. 33, 37 [W. 32], and τ[οῖ]ς ὑπὲρ Κόπτον τόποις in P. Flor. 57. 91 [W. 143].

ἀνε(λ)θεῖν: this emendation seems certain; cf. P. Oxy. 709. 4-5 εἰς Πηλούσιον ἀπελθὼν διαλο[γίστη]αι Ταυτήν, &c.

8. διὰ γν[ωσιν: cf. e. g. 113. 18.

12. According to C. I. G. 5077, at the beginning of the Imperial period the Περὶ Θήβας and Ἐρμουνθίτης were combined with other districts under one strategus; in B. G. U. 1095. 25 (A. D. 57), on the other hand, a στρατηγὸς Περὶ Θ(ή)βας is mentioned, though whether this implies a separate strategus is not certain; cf. Wilcken's discussion of the passage in *Archiv* v, p. 276.

75. JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

23 x 26.8 cm.

Late second century.

This papyrus contains extracts from reports of judicial proceedings before the praefect in three cases concerning the *cessio bonorum*; no doubt these decisions were put together as precedents bearing on the conditions of valid *cessio*. Since resignation by a person of his property entailed certain important advantages, for instance, immunity from imprisonment for debt (cf. Wlassak in Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-Encycl.* iii. 1998), it was considered a privilege, and accordingly the right to it was not granted unconditionally. This is clear from the title of *Cod. Theod.* iv. 20 *Qui bonis ex lege Iulia cedere possunt*; cf. also *Dig.* xlii. 1. 51 *si quis dolo fecerit, ut bona eius venirent, in solidum tenetur*. Seneca, *De benef.* vii. 16. 3 (cf. note on ll. 11-12), shows also that the debtors who had lost their creditors' money by mere recklessness were treated much more severely than those who had suffered from misfortune. The decision of Munatius given in the first of the following ὑπομνηματισμοί is based on the same principle. The praefect orders an inquiry to be made into the income of the debtor wishing to resign his property, and declares that if any intention to defraud the creditors were disclosed, the *cessio* should not be valid. In the second ὑπομνηματισμός some important words are unfortunately obscure, but here also the effect of the decision was to invalidate a transaction made ἐπὶ περιγραφῇ; in the third no connected sense is obtainable, but the point was apparently of a similar kind; cf. l. 32. The cases dealt with in 75 were private, the debtor abandoning his fortune not in order to escape public burdens, as in C. P. R. 20 [W. 402] and B. G. U. 473 [M. 375], but because he could not meet his private obligations. The trials recorded in the first two ὑπομνηματισμοί were held the same day, the 17th of April, a date which points to the *conventus* of Memphis; cf. *Archiv* iv, p. 416.

On the verso are a few much effaced lines, apparently a short account.

Col. i.

Ἐξ ὑπομνημ[α]τισμῶν Μου[να]τίου.
 (ἔτους) ιγ θεοῦ Αἰλίου[ν] Ἀντωνίνου Φ[αρ]μουῦθι κβ.
 προσαχθέντων Γλύκωνος Διονυσίου
 καὶ Ἀπολλωνίου Γλύκωνος μεθ' ἑτέρα
 5 Ἀρχ[έ]λος ῥήτωρ εἶπεν ἄπορός ἐστιν
 ὁ Γλύκων καὶ ἐξίσταται. Μ[ο]υνάτιος

εἶπεν· ζητηθήσεται ὁ πόρος αὐτοῦ,] ἤδη
 μέντοι τύπος ἐστὶν καθ' ὃν ἔκρεια
 πολλάκις καὶ τοῦτο δίκαιον εἶναί
 10 μοι φαίνεται ἐπὶ τῶν ἐ[[κ]]ξιστανο-[[με]]
 μένων ὥστε, εἴ τι ἐπὶ περιγρ[α]φῇ
 τῶν δανιστῶν ἐποίησαν, ἄκοιρον εἶναι.

*Αλλου τοῦ αὐτοῦ. (ἔτους) ιγ θεοῦ Αἰλίου Ἀντωνίνου
 Φαρμουθι κβ. προσαχθέντος Σαραπί-
 15 ωνος Πτολεμαίου μεθ' ἑτερα, Ἀπολλώ-
 νιος ῥήτωρ εἶπεν· ἐξίσταται τῶν πό-
 ρων ὁ Σαραπίων. Ἀσκληπιάδης εἶπεν·
 ἐπεξεχ[ρ]ήσα[το] . . .]ουσι τὰ ἑαυτοῦ. Μουν[ά]-
 τιος εἶπεν· [ἐ]ὰν εὐρεθῇ ἐπεκχρησά-
 20 μενος ἐπὶ π[ε]ριγρ[α]φῇ, ἄκοιρον ἔστω.

]ιν . [. . .] . [

.

Col. ii.

Μαμερτί[ν]ου. (ἔτους) ιη θεοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ
 Παῦνι . προσαχθέντων Ἀριμ . -
 μαγτος κ[α]λὶ Εὐφράνορος Ἑρμανίου
 25 καὶ Ἰουλίου Σαγκῶτος καὶ Ἀμμο-
 νίου Μ[ε]νοίτου καὶ Θεώνος Δαμα-
 ρ[ί]ωνος μεθ' [ἔ]τερα, Πετρών[ιο]ς
 Μαμερ[τ]ίνος [.] . α α [.] .]ων
 ἐν τῷ συμβουλίῳ εἶπεν· . . [. . .
 30 τὸν Εὐφράνορα ἄλλοις δανίσαν-
 τα ἐπικηρυσσομένου δανείστ . .
 μὴ περιγράφεται ια . [. . .
 ὑπὲρ Κό[π]τον ἐξορισθῆναι, α
 ἐμοὶ ἐ[πι]κ[η]ρυσ-
 35 σομένου δανίστ . . .] . [. . .] . . . [.
 μὴ εἰπέιν . ε . . . ε . . . μενα τὸ ὑπὲρ
 Κόπτον ἐξορισθῆναι.

12. 1. ἄκυρον, so in l. 20.

23. The figure after Παῦνι corr.

25. ἰουλίου Pap.

1-20. 'From the minutes of Munatius. The 13th year of the deified Aelius Antoninus, Pharmouthi 22, Glycon son of Dionysius and Apollonius son of Glycon having been introduced, &c., Archelaus, advocate, said: "Glycon has no revenue and resigns his property." Munatius said: "Let an inquiry be made into his means; only there is a principle according to which I have often judged and which seems to me fair in the case of those who resign their property, namely that if they have done anything to defraud their creditors, the resignation shall not be valid."'

'From another of the same praefect. The 13th year of the deified Aelius Antoninus, Pharmouthi 22. Sarapion son of Ptolemaeus having been introduced, &c., Apollonius, advocate, said: "Sarapion resigns his property." Asclepiades said: "He contracted fresh loans..." Munatius said: "If he be found to have contracted fresh loans with intent to defraud, it shall be invalid."'

8. τύπος. In late Greek τύπος means ordinance, decree; cf. e.g. P. Oxy. 893. 1, note. The word may be taken in this sense here, but the ordinary meaning, pattern, also suits the passage.

11-12. Cf. Seneca, *De benef.* vii. 16. 3 *quid? tu tam imprudentes iudicas maiores nostros fuisse, ut non intellegent iniquissimum esse eodem loco haberi eum, qui pecuniam, quam a creditore acceperat, libidine aut alea absumpsit, et eum, qui incendio aut latrocinio aut aliquo casu tristiore aliena cum suis perdidit?* In this passage *libidine aut alea* come under the category of ἐπὶ περιγραφῇ; cf. *Cod. Theod.* iv. 20. No legal text, however, defines explicitly the conditions under which the benefit of the *cessio* was refused, and this adds to the value of 75. For ἐπὶ περιγραφῇ cf. e.g. P. Brit. Mus. 213. 9 (ii, p. 160 [W. 267]).

18. ἐπεξεχ[ρ]ήσα[το]: cf. l. 19. The letters ησα are very doubtful in both places, but no alternative presents itself. What, however, is the meaning of this unusual compound? As Mitteis remarks, the sense expected, especially with τὰ ἑαυτοῦ in l. 18, is 'alienate', but for this there seems to be no analogy. On the other hand ἐκχρήσεις apparently = 'loans' in Dittenberger, *Syll.*² 329. 53, 57, and a *cessio* might well be invalidated on the ground of loans fraudulently contracted. τὰ ἑαυτοῦ must then depend on . . .]ουσι, and the force of ἐπ- will be 'in addition to previous debts'; but . . .]ουσι remains a difficulty: πέ[ρ]ουσι cannot be read.

28-9. Cf. e.g. P. Tebt. 286. 15-18 as corrected in the note on P. Oxy. 1102. 5. Some such phrase as λαλήσας μετὰ τῶν φίλων is expected in the latter part of l. 28. The remains of the last letter of συμβουλῆ suggest α rather than ω, but τῷ is clear. εἶπεν was probably followed by a word like κελεύω.

31-2. δανειστ . . . here and ἐ[πι]κ[η]ρυσσομένου δανιστ . . . in ll. 34-5 are due to Mitteis. περιγράφεται seems to be wrong; an infinitive is rather expected. At l. 32 the hand becomes smaller and the ink blacker.

34. Wilcken compares B. G. U. 473. 10 [M. 375] ἐν ἐπιτέρμῳ (sic) χώρῃ καθιστά[. . .] σάμεθα τοὺς ἐκστάντας τῶν ὑπαρχόντων.

76. DEPOSITION.

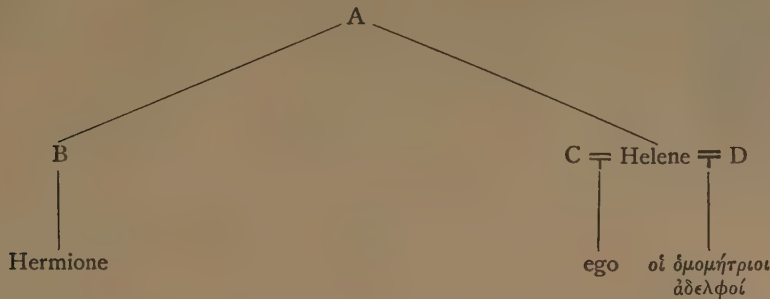
Hermopolis?

18.5 × 20.4 cm.

Late second century.

This papyrus contains the end of a statement or deposition preparatory to a suit. The matter concerned was the division of an inheritance, which, it is declared, had been made in accordance with the laws and the provincial edicts. An interesting point is the contrast of κατ' οἶκον and κατὰ πρόσωπον as principles of division. This, as observed by Mitteis, to whom we are here much indebted, recalls the Roman *divisio in stirpes* and *in capita*; cf. Gaius, *Inst.* iii. 8. 16. If, for example, a man died intestate, leaving as next of kin four grandsons, three of whom were children of one son and the fourth of another son, on a division of their grandfather's property *in stirpes* the three brothers would each receive a sixth part, their cousin one half, whereas had there been a division *in capita*, the four would have received equal shares. In 76 a similar distinction is presumably meant, though

naturally a close correspondence with Roman law is not to be expected. The relationship of the persons concerned seems to have been as in the following scheme:—



Helene apparently outlived her niece Hermione, and inherited her property (see note on ll. 3-4). When she herself died leaving a single son by one marriage and two or more by another, the former succeeded to half the estate of both his mother and Hermione, while his half-brothers shared the remainder. It is, however, surprising that the principle of *κατ' οἶκον* should have been applied where the children of one woman were involved, and further evidence of its application is very desirable. The Roman *divisio in stirpes* worked quite differently.

τοὺς κατεχώρισεν. Ἑρμιόνης
 [τ]ῆς ἀνεψιᾶς τελευτησάσης ἀφή-
 λικος ἐπὶ τε ἐμοὶ καὶ τοῖς ὁμομη-
 τρίοις ἀδελφοῖς κληρονόμοις ἃ-
 5 πεγραφάμην τὸ κατ' ἐμὲ ἥμισυ μέ-
 ρος τῶν ὑπαρχόντων αὐτῆς,
 ὁμοίως καὶ τῶν τῆς μητρὸς μ[ο]ν Ἑλένης,
 κατὰ τοὺς νόμους καὶ τὰ κεκριμένα
 ὑπὸ τε τῶν κατὰ καιρὸν ἐπιτρόπων τε
 10 καὶ ἡγεμόνων περὶ τοῦ δεῖν κατ' οἶ-
 κον εἶναι τὴν διαίρεσιν τῶν κτη-
 μάτων καὶ μὴ κατὰ πρόσωπον,
 ἃ καὶ ἀναγνώσομαι λεγομένου τοῦ
 [π]ράγματος.

8. τα of κατα inserted above the line. κρ of κεκριμένα corr.

'... When Hermione, my cousin, died without having attained the legal age, leaving as heirs me and my brothers on my mother's side, I registered the half of her property accruing to me and likewise the half of my mother Helene's property according to the laws and the judgements of successive procurators and praefects requiring that the division of property should be made according to households and not individuals, and I will read them when the case is argued.'

1. τοὺς: or e.g. λόγους.

3-4. The view adopted in the introd. above that Helene was the immediate heir of Hermione is suggested by l. 7, where the writer apparently states that he succeeded to the property of the two women at the same

time. ἐπὶ τε ἐμοὶ κτλ. must then be regarded as an inexact expression, since Helene's children will have been only indirect heirs.

We have also assumed that ἀδελφοῖς = ἀδελφοῖς μου, not αὐτῆς; that seems to be the more natural interpretation of the Greek, and also explains why the writer inherited half the estate only.

4 sqq. In saying that the inheritance had been registered according to the law, the writer apparently means that the property registered had previously been legally and duly divided according to the law.

9. Cf. P. Oxy. 1119. 15 and note *ad loc.*

77. ELECTION TO MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

Hermopolis.

25.3 × 50.5 cm.

A. D. 192.

The first column of this papyrus is mutilated, and whether it formed the actual commencement of the document is not certain. Col. ii and certainly part of Col. i consist of a series of enclosures which must originally have been appended as evidence to a main document; but the precise purpose of this it is now impossible to conjecture. The enclosures, however, are in themselves of much value for the light which they throw on the obscure question of the appointment to ἀρχαί in the Egyptian μητροπόλεις (cf. Preisigke, *Städt. Beamtenwesen*, pp. 9-11, Jouguet, *Vie municipale*, pp. 305 sqq., 369, 399 sqq., Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 341-2, 350-1).

The chronological sequence of the enclosures is as follows:—(a) The minutes of a session before the strategus of the Hermopolite nome (ll. 32-47); (b) an official letter addressed to the strategus by the municipal authorities (οἱ ἄρχοντες), valuable in giving a brief summary of the whole affair, dated April 8th, 192 (ll. 47-end); (c) a further letter, perhaps from the strategus to the ἄρχοντες, in which extracts from some minutes are quoted: July 23rd of the same year (ends at l. 32).

It appears that an immediate appointment to the κοσμητεία was to be made and that a certain Achilles had been duly nominated to fill the vacancy. The matter was then referred to Apollonius, strategus of the nome. At the public hearing before the latter there were present, in addition to the nominee himself, the exegetes and gymnasiarch in office, a certain Olympiodorus, who seems to have acted as the official spokesman of the municipal magistrates (cf. l. 33, note), and, apparently, an ex-gymnasiarch (ibid.). The proceedings open with a vote by acclamation of the citizens present that the office should be adjudged to Achilles; this is coupled with an exhortation addressed to Achilles himself to follow in the footsteps of his father (ll. 33-4). Achilles at once seeks to evade the heavier responsibilities of a kosmetes by voluntarily accepting the superior office of exegetes (ll. 34-5). Olympiodorus opposes vigorously, claiming that the action of Achilles in offering himself for the ἐξηγητεία was a blind and, except as a method of evasion, was not seriously intended (ll. 35-9). The strategus forthwith orders the body of the

cosmetae, who seem in some sense to have been ultimately responsible for the nomination of Achilles, to be summoned. Their attitude is unfavourable to Achilles, whose change of front had been, they assert, without their knowledge (*ἀπόντων ἡμῶν*); furthermore his action was illegal; to prove this they cite a decree of Marcus Aurelius apparently to the effect that where the candidature of the *ἐξηγητεία* was already amply supplied, preference in election should be given to the office the needs of which were immediate (l. 43, note). Thereupon a certain Aspidas on his personal responsibility (*ιδίῳ κινδύνῳ*) formally crowns Achilles as cosmetes, and the strategus orders the proceedings to be entered on the minutes. Further difficulties however seem to have ensued, and the office remained in abeyance. Thus later (April 8th, A. D. 192) the *ἄρχοντες* in their corporate capacity wrote urgently to the strategus asking for a settlement by the appointment either of Achilles himself or of his guarantor Aspidas (cf. note on ll. 50-1). At this point a certain interpretation of the text ceases. The letter, however, which ends in l. 32 and is dated July 23rd in the same year, contains extracts from some further proceedings. From these it is natural to infer that in the interval between the two dates a declaration of *ἀπορία* had been made, probably by Achilles, and some form of distraint had been levied on his property (cf. l. 30, note).

Of evidence for the mode of election to *ἀρχαί*, as opposed to *λειτουργίαι*, prior to the *Constitutio Antonina* there is none outside the present document. The argument, however, of continuity between the *κοινὸν τῶν ἀρχόντων* and the later *βουλή*, continuity that is of a system under changed names and with enlarged powers, makes possible a reference to the scanty evidence of the later period (cf. Jouguet, *op. cit.*, p. 305).

In interpreting 77 much depends on the answer to the question whether reference to the strategus was part of the ordinary machinery of appointment or whether only a dispute intervening had here entailed an extraordinary and semi-judicial inquiry. Several facts combine to make the former alternative preferable:—(a) The emphasis on the ceremony of crowning which appears to have marked the final adjudication of office and the close parallel to be found in the later P. Par. 69 [W. 41] quoted below (l. 34, note). (b) The absence of any judgement by the strategus; the crowning ceremony performed, he merely orders the proceedings to be entered on the minutes. (c) The intervention of the citizens by acclamation would be out of place in a court of law. (d) In the brief recapitulation of the steps which ended in the deadlock (cf. esp. l. 48 *ἀγόμενος [εἰς κοσμητείαν ὑπὸ τινων κοσμητῶν ὑπέσχετο ἐπὶ σοῦ κτλ.]*) the implication is that the ordinary procedure was followed. (e) That very real powers of appointment lay with the strategus is proved by the appeal directed to him for a final solution in l. 51. (f) The analogy of liturgies, where the representative of the central authority, i. e. the *ἐπιστράτηγος*, possesses powers of final adjudication (*κατάστασις*) may also be invoked. On all these grounds, therefore, we prefer to regard the document included in ll. 32-47 as a *procès-verbal* of an ordinary appointment to office.

The second fact which emerges is that some form of nomination had preceded (cf. l. 48 *ἀγόμενος [εἰς κοσμητείαν]*). The ground, however, is here much less secure. Achilles himself had been proposed by certain cosmetae. These seem to have acted as the representatives of the whole *κοινὸν τῶν κοσμητῶν*, since the pleading of this body before the strategus and their endorsement of the nomination is clearly to that effect. Equally in their turn the body of the cosmetae were themselves acting as the representatives of the *κοινὸν τῶν ἀρχόντων*;

for the latter in their letter to the strategus (ll. 47 sqq.) quote the attitude of the *cosmetae* before the strategus as though it had been their own. Apparently then in nomination a subsidiary *κοινόν* could act by delegation from the *κοινὸν τῶν ἀρχόντων* of which it formed part and in which legally the power was vested. This method would have the natural advantage that the particular *κοινόν* would know its own needs best and would nominate to fill them. Revision and sanction by the wider body would perhaps precede the final adjudication before the strategus. The presence of the exegetes and gymnasiarch in office at the proceedings is thus significant. They represent in the first instance the *κοινὸν τῶν ἀρχόντων* and so ultimately the *πόλις*; cf. l. 52, note. Some such view would agree well with the later C. P. R. 20 [W. 402] and C. P. Herm. 7. 6, whence Jouguet (*op. cit.*, pp. 399-400) rightly infers that the *βουλή*, the successor of the *κοινὸν τῶν ἀρχόντων*, was actively concerned in the appointment of magistrates. The final intervention of the strategus, which is likewise attested for the later period (cf. note on l. 34), makes the parallel yet more complete. The participation of the citizens has a partial parallel in P. Oxy. 41 [W. 45; cf. introd.], which contains an account of a demonstration by the *δῆμος* of Oxyrhynchus in honour of a *prytanis*; cf. 473. 2 [W. 33] ἔδοξε τοῖς . . . ἄρχουσιν καὶ τῷ δήμῳ. What administrative value popular votes of this kind possessed is uncertain, but it is unlikely that they tied the hands of the executive, or that nomination by the *κοινόν* always rested on an expression of popular approval; cf. Jouguet, *op. cit.*, pp. 75-6.

It is a curious feature of the proceedings that Achilles should offer himself voluntarily for an office other than that to which he had been officially presented. The existence of both the compulsory and voluntary principles in appointment to municipal office is, however, known; cf. note on ll. 34-5, and Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 350. Apparently, therefore, in 77 we have an instance of the two principles in conflict, Achilles seeking to avail himself of his voluntary privilege in order to avoid the burden of the *κοσμητεία* which was being laid upon him by compulsory nomination. It was, possibly, to regulate such evasion that the edict of Marcus Aurelius was promulgated (cf. note on l. 43).

On the personal qualifications necessary for office little light is thrown. The apostrophe addressed to Achilles in l. 34 exhorting him to imitate his father's love of office implies that the latter had held magisterial rank, but it appears from l. 48 that he had not risen above the rank of *agoranomus*. The contributions of the nominees in money and the question of guarantee are dealt with in ll. 35, 37, 45, 50-1, notes.

A new praefect Larcus Memor occurs in l. 36. From the complimentary attribute (*ἐπαφρόδειτος*) applied to his praefecture it is probably to be inferred that he was actually in office at the date of the hearing (about A. D. 192).

The vacant space below Col. ii was subsequently utilized for an account of corn (206), while on the verso are two documents, 99 and 116.

Col. i.

Σαραπίωνι τῷ καὶ Ἀπο]λ[λ]ωνίῳ στρα(τηγῷ) τοῦ αὐτοῦ νομοῦ
] . μου γενομ(ένου) στρα(τηγού) υἱοῦ Νεμεσια-
 νοῦ Ἐρ]μαίου τοῦ καὶ Διδύμου γενομ(ένου) κοσμητ(οῦ)
 τῆς λαμπρο]τάτης πόλ(εως) τῶν Ἀλεξανδ(ρέων) φανερὸν

5] λα[μ]βάνειν ἐ[π]ι[σ]τολὴν τοῖς ἄρχουσι
 τοῦ τῶν ἀρχόντων λογιστηρίου
 τοῖς κ[ο]σμηταῖς μηδ' ἐξ αὐτοῦ
] . ντο . [.] . [ύ]πηρετῶν τὸ ἔτε-
 ρον]ετ . [.] . ον πραχθέντα καὶ
 10 Καί[σ]αρος [τ]οῦ κυρίου Ἀθὺρ δ
]καλῆς προσαγαγόντες
]ενα ἐπέμψατε πρὸς ἡμᾶς
]ῆσαι περὶ τὴν Ἀρμενίαν
]τα γράμματος προέγραψα
 15] . εται . . . διὰ τοῦτο ἐν τῇ φυλα-
 κῇ]ησῶ . . . σι καὶ ὀλίγου ἀπεκαρ-
]θῆναι τὴν λειτουργίαν διὰ τοῦτο
 τῇ [ἀ]παλλαγῇ. Ἰέραξ ῥήτωρ εἶπ(εν)
] καὶ μηδὲ τροφῶν μεταλαβεῖν
 20 ἀ]δικοῦμεν εἰς τηλικαύτην ὕβριν
] ἐν περιουσίᾳ ἱκανὴν ἐτύχα-
 νεν]τησεν τῷ ταμείῳ καὶ διὰ τοῦτο
] . σειν οἶόν τ' ἐστὶν τὸ παντε-
 λῶς]ίους αὐτῷ ὑπάρξιν εἰς τὴν
 25] . s ὥστε οὐκ οἶόν τ' ἐστὶν
] ντικὴν ὕβριν ἀξιοῖ
] ν ἀρχῆς καὶ Αὐρήλιος
 οἱ διέποντες τὴν τῶν στ[ε]μμάτων διοίκησιν
 εἶπον· προσπεποι]ηται ἄπορος εἶναι, ὥστε

Col. ii.

30 δύνασθαι αὐτὸς μὲν ἀπηλλάχθαι ἐ[τέρου]s δὲ ἀντ' αὐτοῦ δοθῆν[αι.] Ἄρπαλος εἶπ(εν)· εἰ ἂν ὑμεῖν
 δοκῇ, κελεύσατε ὃ ἔδωκα ἱκανὸν ἀνεθῆναι καὶ τὰς κλεῖδας τοῦ οἴκημα-
 τίου ἀπ[ο]δ[ο]θῆναι. οἱ διέποντες τὴν τῶν στεμμάτων [διοίκησι]ν εἶπον· καὶ τὸ ἱκανὸν ἀνεθ[ι]ήσεται
 καὶ τὰς κλεῖδας ἀπ[ο]λήμψει. ἐξῆλ[θε] . . .]as ὑπηρετής. [ἔω]s τούτο[ν] τὸ ἀντίγρ[α]φον).
 (ἔτους) λβ μ[η]νός) Ἐπιείφ κθ. ἐρρώσθ[αι] ὑμ(ᾶς) εὖχ(ομαι), φίλτατοι. καὶ ἀντίγρ[α]φον ὑπομνή-
 ματος· με[.] δη]μόσια πρὸς τῷ β[ι]ήματι παρόντων τῶν ἐνάρ[χ]ων Δίου γυμ[ν]ασιάρχου
 Διονυσίου
 [το]ῦ καὶ [.] . ρθεου ἐξηγητοῦ, Ὀλυμ[πιο]δώρου προδίκου, Ἀπολ[λων]ι[ο]ν Ἡρακλαπόλλων[ος]
 γυμνασιαρχ(ήσαντος) καὶ Ἀχιλ[λέως] Κορνηλίου, τῶν π[α]ρ[ε]στῶτων ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἐπιφωνη-
 [σ]άντων· στεφέσθω Ἀχιλλεὺς κοσμητεῖαν· μιμοῦ τὸν πα[τ]τέρα τὸν φιλότιμον τὸν [γ]έροντα
 φῶτα, Ἀχιλλεῖ[ν]s εἶπεν· πειθόμενος τῇ ἐμαντοῦ πατρίδι ἐπιδέχομαι στεφα-
 35 [ν]ηφόρον ἐξηγητεῖαν ἐπὶ τῷ ἐτήσια εἰσφέρειν με τάλαντα δύο καὶ ἀπαλλαγῆναι ἐπιτηρήσεως
 διαμισθουμένης γῆς. Ὀλυμπιόδωρος εἶπ(εν)· ἡ τύχη τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν
 Αὐτοκράτορος ἀφθόνως ἀρχά[s] παρέχει καὶ τῆς πόλ[εως] αὐξάνει] τὰ πράγματα, τί τ' οὐκ
 ἡμελλεν ἐπὶ τῇ ἐπαφροδείτῳ ἡγεμονίᾳ Λαρκίου Μέμορος; εἰ μὲν οὖν ὁ Ἀχιλλεὺς

βούλεται στεφανωθῆναι ἐξηγητείαν, εἰσενεγκάτω τὸ ἰσητήριον ἐντεῦθεν, εἰ δὲ μή, (οὐχ) ἦττον
 ἑαυτὸν ἐχειροτόνησεν εἰς τὴν κατεπέιγουσαν ἀρχὴν κοσμητεί-
 αν. Ἀχιλλεὺς εἶπ(εν)· ἐγὼ ἀνεδεξάμην ἐξηγητείαν ἐπὶ τῷ κατ' ἔτος δύο τάλαντα εἰσφέρειν, οὐ
 γὰρ δύναμαι κοσμητεῖαν. Ὀλυμπιόδωρος εἶπ(εν)· ἀναδεξάμενος
 τὴν μείζονα ἀρχὴν οὐκ ὀφείλει τὴν ἐλάττω ἀποφεύγειν. Ἀμμωνίων Διοσκόρου ὑποτυχὼν
 εἶπ(εν)· πάσης τῆς ἐρεστώσης ἔτυψε με ὁ Ἀχιλλεὺς καὶ αὐτὰ ταῦτα.
 40 ἀσφαλίσομαι διὰ τῶν σῶν ὑπομνημάτων ὅτι καὶ ἐντυγχάνω τῷ λαμπροτάτῳ ἡγεμόνι περὶ τῆς
 ὕβρεως. Ἀχιλλεὺς εἶπ(εν)· οὔτε ἔτυψα αὐτὸν οὔτε ὕβρισα.
 Σαραπίων ὁ καὶ Ἀπολλώνιος στρα(τηγὸς) εἶπ(εν)· ἃ μὲν εἰρήκατε γέγραπται, μεταπεμφθήσονται
 δὲ καὶ οἱ κοσμηταὶ ἵνα ἐπὶ παροῦσι αὐτοῖς αὐτὰ ταῦτα εἴπητε. μετ' ὀλίγον
 πρὸς τῷ Καίσαρ εἰς Διογένης καὶ Διόσκορος καὶ (οἱ) σὺν αὐτοῖς κοσμηταὶ προελθόντες παρόντος
 τοῦ Ἀχιλλέως διὰ τοῦ ἐνὸς αὐτῶν, Διογένης εἶπ(εν)· ἐμάθομεν τὸν Ἀχιλ-
 λέα προβαλλόμενον ἑαυτὸν εἰς ἐξηγ(ητείαν) ἀπόντων ἡμῶν, τοῦτο δὲ οὐκ ἐξῆν, ὁ γὰρ θειότατος
 Ἀντωνίνος διὰ (δια)τάγματος ἐκέλευσεν μὴ συγχωρίσθαι ἄνεν τριῶν ἐπιλόγ-
 χων εἰς ἐξηγ(ητείαν)· πολλῶν οὖν ἐπιλόγχων (δυντῶν) ὀφείλει εἰς τὴν κατεπέιγουσα ἀρχὴν παρα-
 βαίνειν, ὥς ἀναγνώσομαί σοι τὸ διάταγμα. καὶ ἀναγνόντος ἀντίγρα(φον) διατάγματος
 45 Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Ἀντωνίνου Καίσαρος Ἀσπιδᾶς πατὴρ Ἑρμᾶ κοσμητ[ε]ύ(σαντος) παρὼν
 εἶπ(εν)· ἰδίῳ κινδύνῳ στέφω τὸν Ἀχιλλέα τὴν κοσμητεῖαν. Ὀλυμπιόδωρος εἶπ(εν)·
 ἔχομεν δὴ φωνὴν τοῦ Ἀσπιδᾶ ὅτι ἰδίῳ κινδύνῳ αὐτὸν στέφει. κα[ὶ] ὀφείλει στεφῆναι, ἥδη
 γὰρ ἡ ἀρχὴ ἀδιάπτωτός ἐστιν τῇ πόλει. ὁ στρα(τηγὸς) εἶπ(εν) τὰ εἰρημένα ὑπομνηματισθῆ-
 ναι. ἀνέγνω. καὶ ἐτέρου ἐπιστάλματος τὸ ἀντίγρα(φον) ἄρχου[τ]ες Ἑρμοῦ πόλ(εως) τῆς μεγάλ(ης)
 Σαραπίωνι τῷ καὶ Ἀπολλωνίῳ στρα(τηγῷ) Ἑρμοπολί(του) τῷ φιλ(τάτῳ) χαίρειν.
 Ἀχιλλεὺς Νεαρχίδου τοῦ καὶ Κορινθίου ἀγορανομήσαντος ἀγόμενος [εἰς] κοσμητεῖαν ὑπὸ τινων
 κοσμητῶν ὑπέσχετο ἐπὶ σοῦ ἐξηγ(ητεύσειν). ἡμῶν δὲ προτρεπομέ-
 νων αὐτὸν ἀναδέξασθαι τὴν κοσμητεῖαν διὰ τὸ μὴ πολλοὺς ἔχειν τὴν πόλ(ιν) κοσμητὰς πλειόνων
 δυντῶν ἐπιλόγχων ἐξηγητῶν Ἀσπιδᾶς πατὴρ Ἑρμᾶ
 50 κοσμητεύσαντος ἔστεψεν αὐτὸν ἰδίῳ κινδύνῳ τὴν κοσμη(τεῖαν), καθὰ δι' ὑπομνημάτων σου
 ἀνέλημπαί. τῆς οὖν ἀρχῆς τῇ πόλει ἀδιαπτώτου οὐσης ἐξ ὁποτέ-
 ρου αὐτῶν ἐπιστέλλεται σοι ὅπως ἀκόλουθα τοῖς ἐπὶ σοῦ γενομένοις προνοῆσαι πρᾶξαι, εἰς τὸ
 τὴν πόλιν ἀπολαβεῖν τὴν ἀρχήν. (ἔτους) λβ Φαρμοῦθι ιγ. ὑπέγρα(ψαν)
 ἐξηγητῆς καὶ γυμνασάρχος.

2. μ of μου corr. 11. Second αγ of προσαγαγοντες corr. 14. ε of προεγραψα corr. from γ. 16. ε of
 ἀπεκαρ corr. from ο (?). 18. ἱεραξ Pap. 20. ὕβριν Pap.; so in l. 26. 21. ἱκανην Pap. 23. οιοντ' Pap.;
 so in l. 25. 25. ον of οιον corr. from τρι. 30. ὕμε[ιν] . . . ἱκανον Pap. δ of δοκῇ corr. from ο. 31. ἱκανον
 . . . ὑπηρετησ[α] Pap. 36. τιτ'ουκ Pap. 37. ἰσητηριον Pap. 1. εἰσιτ. 38. Before the α of αχιλλεὺς a vestige of ink.
 First α of ἀνεδεξάμην corr. and first ε of ἐξηγητεῖαν rewritten. 39. ὑποτυχων Pap. ψ of ἐτυψε corr. from χ.
 40. ὑπομνηματων Pap., ω corr. from ισ (?). ὕβρεως . . . ὕβρισα Pap., ν of υβρισα corr. from ρ. 41. ρ of
 σαραπιων and α of ἀπολλωνιος blotted. ἵνα Pap. 42. π of παροντος corr. from ο. 45. η of κοσμητ[ε]ύ-
 (σαντος) corr. ἰδιω Pap.; so in ll. 46, 50. ι of κινδυνω corr. from ν. 46. ὑπομνηματισθηναι Pap. 48. ὑπο . . .
 ὑπεσχετο Pap. 49. μα of ερμα rewritten. 50. ὑπομνηματων Pap. 51. 1. προνοήση. ὑπεγρα(ψαν) Pap.

1. 28-end. 'The administrators of the guilds said :—" . . . has made a pretence of being without means in
 order that he may himself go free and other persons be appointed in his place." Harpalus said :—" If you
 think good, order the bail which I provided to be released and the keys of the house to be restored." The
 administrators of the guilds said :—" The bail shall be released and you shall receive the keys." . . . as, assistant,

went out. Thus far the copy. The 32nd year, the 29th of the month Epeiph. I pray for your health, dear friends.—And a copy of minutes :— . . . there being present at the tribune Dius, gymnasiarch in office, Dionysius also called . . . , exegetes in office, Olympiodorus, advocate, Apollonius son of Heraclapollon, ex-gymnasiarch, and Achilles son of Cornelius, the citizens standing by cried out “Let Achilles be crowned as cosmetes ; imitate your father the lover of office, the brave old man”, whereupon Achilles said :—“Obedient to my native city, I offer to undertake the office of a crowned exegetes on the condition that I contribute an annual sum of two talents and am released from the superintendence of land under lease.” Olympiodorus said :—“The fortune of our lord the Emperor provides offices abundantly and augments the prosperity of the city ; how can it not, during the delightful praefecture of Larcus Memor ? If then Achilles wishes to be crowned as exegetes, let him pay the entrance deposit (?). Otherwise he none the less nominated himself for the office immediately required, that of cosmetes.” Achilles said :—“I offered to undertake the office of exegetes on the condition that I contribute two talents annually ; for I am not able to support the office of cosmetes.” Olympiodorus said :—“A person who has offered to undertake the greater office ought not to shun the lesser.” Ammonion son of Dioscorus, interrupting, said :—“All through this day Achilles struck me, and I will certify these very facts by means of your minutes ; for I am petitioning his highness the praefect concerning the insult.” Achilles said :—“I neither struck him nor insulted him.” Sarapion also called Apollonius, strategus, said :—“What you have said has been recorded ; but the cosmetae shall also be summoned in order that you may repeat the same statements in their presence.” After a while Diogenes and Dioscorus and their fellow cosmetae came forward at the Caesareum in the presence of Achilles, and one of them, their spokesman Diogenes, said :—“We have learned that Achilles in our absence put himself forward for the office of exegetes. This however was not permissible ; for the most divine Antoninus ordained by decree that three exegetae-designate (?) are necessary for the office of exegetes, and when, therefore, there are many designate he ought to pass on to the office immediately required ; and I will read the decree to you to that effect.” When he had read a copy of the decree of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Caesar, Aspidas father of Hermas, ex-cosmetes, who was present said :—“On my personal responsibility I crown Achilles for the office of cosmetes.” Olympiodorus said :—“We now have the declaration of Aspidas that he crowns him on his own responsibility ; and he ought to be crowned, for the office is now secured to the city.” The strategus directed the statements to be entered on the minutes. Read by me.—A copy of a further missive :—The magistrates of Hermopolis the Great to their dearest Sarapion also called Apollonius, strategus of the Hermopolite nome, greeting. Achilles son of Nearchidas also called Cornelius, ex-agoranomus, on being presented to the office of cosmetes by certain cosmetae offered in your presence to become exegetes. But when we urged him to undertake the office of cosmetes, since the city had not many cosmetae while the exegetae-designate were more numerous, Aspidas father of Hermas, ex-cosmetes, crowned him as cosmetes on his own responsibility, as was inserted in your minutes. Since, therefore, the office is secured to the city through one or other of them, notice is given you in order that you may arrange to carry out the consequences of the proceedings before you, so that the city may obtain the magistracy. The 32nd year, Pharmouthi 13. The exegetes and gymnasiarch signed.’

1. Σαραπίωνι τῷ καὶ Ἀπολλωνίῳ : cf. l. 47. This person cannot well be identified with the basilicogrammateus of the same name who is found acting as strategus in P. Brit. Mus. 934 (iii, p. xlvii), which is some years later than 77.

6. The λογιστήριον τῶν ἀρχόντων, which is new, is presumably to be distinguished from the λογιστήριον proper—the chief accounts’ office of the nome.

13. Possibly ἐκδημῆσαι, e. g., but the reference is quite obscure.

16. Perhaps ἀπεκαρπώσατο or ἀπεκέρδανε.

17. λειτουργίαν : for the distinction between ἀρχαί and λειτουργίαι cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 341–2.

21. Some ink above the ε of εν suggests that there has been an interlineation.

22. Perhaps ὑπηρέτησεν, the argument then being that liturgies in the service of the treasury had brought impoverishment ; cf. P. Oxy. 705. 71–2 [W. 407] ἐξησθένησαν ἐνοχλούμεναι ὑπὸ τῶν κατ’ ἔτος λειτουργῶν τοῦ τε ταμείου καὶ τῆς παραφύλακῆς τῶν τόπων.

28. Cf. l. 31, note.

29. ἄπορος : Wilcken (*Grundz.*, p. 343) maintains that the ἄπορος was not necessarily a person entirely devoid of means, but rather that his landed property did not suffice for the qualification of the liturgy (or ἀρχή) in

question. If the reference is here, as seems probable, to Achilles, this interpretation suits well; for in l. 38 he offers to contribute two talents annually to the ἐξηγητεία, but pleads that his means are insufficient for the κοσμητεία.

30. Ἄρταλος: the reading is doubtful, but the name is not Ἀχιλλεύς; perhaps the speaker was his representative or advocate.

It appears from what follows that not only had bail (ικανόν) been given but also some form of distraint had taken place, since the keys of a house had been impounded. Whether or no the allusion is to the property of Achilles, the whole tenor of what remains of Col. i makes it certain that a recalcitrant nominee to office is in question. In C. P. R. 20 [W. 402] the refusal of a nominee to undertake the κοσμητεία is followed by similar consequences; cf. ii. 14-16 ἀσφαλιζόμενος τὴν περὶ ἐμὲ φρουρὰν διὰ ὑπηρέτου βουλευτικοῦ καὶ φύλακος τῆς πρυτανείας. It is not likely that an ἐκτασις (*cessio honorum*) had taken place. In that case the state administered the property, retaining $\frac{2}{3}$ for the support of the ἀρχή or λειτουργία and allotting the remaining $\frac{1}{3}$ to the owner; cf. Mitteis, C. P. R. i, pp. 107 sqq., Jouguet, *op. cit.*, pp. 413-15. τὸ τρίτον rather than τὸ ικανόν would then have been expected.

31. οἱ διέποντες τὴν τῶν στεμμάτων [διοίκησιν]: cf. l. 28, C. I. G. 4705 πρυτανεύοντος Αἰρηλίου Ὠριγένους τοῦ καὶ Ἀπολλωνίου βουλευτοῦ γυμνασιάρχου καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν στεμμάτων, P. Fay. 87. 3 sqq. ἐποίησεν ἐπὶ τ(ῆν) Τίτου . . . τράπη(εξ)αν Εὐδαίμων Σαραπίωνος κ(αὶ) μέτοχοι(οι) ἐπιτηρήται ὑπαρχόντων οἴκου πόλεως Ἀλεξανδρέων (πρότερον) Ἰουλλού Ἀσκληπιδίου φιλοσόφου) ὄντων περὶ κόμην Εὐημερείαν εἰς φόρον) εἰς (ἐτους) τάλαντ[ο]ν ἐν κ(αὶ) δραχ(μὰς) τετρακισχειρίας ἐπὶ τῷ τὸ ἴσον ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ δοθῆναι τῷ ἐπὶ τῶν στεμμάτων προκεχ(ρισμένῳ), Brit. Mus. 197 verso (an unpublished letter) ὑβρίσθην ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐπὶ τῶν στεμμάτων. In 77 these officials presumably appear in connexion with the administration of property seized by the πόλις; cf. preceding note. A similar explanation is possible, although not necessary, in P. Fay. 87 quoted above, where the property of Julius Asclepiades (cf. P. Hamb. 36) may well have been sequestered by reason of failure to undertake office, in which case the ὑπαρχόντων of the text may be interpreted in the technical sense of 'confiscated property'; cf. e.g. 84. 6, note. It may thus be suggested that the officials in question exercised some sort of control over the funds of the subsidiary municipal τάγματα or κοινά (cf. introd. and note on l. 35), and that στέμμα is to be identified in meaning with τάγμα; for a somewhat similar use cf. C. I. G. 3995 β εὐχαριστοῦμεν τοῖς τέσσαρσιν στέμμασιν τῇ[s] οἰκοδομίας καὶ Ἡσυχίῳ . . . τῷ προστάτῃ and Boeckh *ad loc.*, Poland, *Gesch. des Gr. Vereinswesens*, pp. 119, 123, 155. Whether, however, their functions were solely financial is quite uncertain. In any case their competence cannot have encroached upon the domain of the ταμίς πολιτικοῦ λόγου; cf. 86. 2, note. On another view the prominence in 77 of the ceremonial crowning of magistrates suggests a reference in the στέμματα to the crowns of office, and therefore in the phrase to some measure of control over election or nomination to magistracies; but in that case it is curious that στέμμα should be used in preference to στέφανος (cf. στεφανηφόρος ἐξηγητεία), and the presence of such officials would have been expected at the adjudication to office. For previous discussions cf. Jouguet, *op. cit.*, pp. 178-9. Jouguet himself (p. 195) rejects any theory of financial control and prefers a reference in the στέμματα to crowns of victory at the games. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 143, n. 6, suggests that the στέμματα may be subdivisions of the ἐρῆβι.

ἐξηλ[θε] . . .] as ὑπηρέτης: cf. e.g. B. G. U. 388. iii. 10, P. Oxy. 1102. 24-5, and Gradenwitz, *Einführung*, pp. 10-11, Mitteis, *Grundz.*, p. 31.

32. φίλτατοι: for the relations of the βουλή and στρατηγός in later times and the stereotyped use of φίλτατος as a form of mutual address cf. Jouguet, *op. cit.*, pp. 373-4. Perhaps, therefore, the letter which ends here was addressed by the strategus to the κοινὸν τῶν ἀρχόντων; cf. ἐπ[ι]σ[τολὴ] τοῖς ἀρχουσι in l. 5.

με[. . . .] δημόσια: in the absence of a direct parallel it is unsafe to restore με[τὰ τὰ δη]μ. on the analogy of μεθ' ἑτερα, μετὰ τὰ κοινά; cf. τὰ δ' ἄλλα τῶν κοινῶν (P. Oxy. 236) and the Heracleopolite formula ἐπὶ . . . καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν γραφομένων κοινῶν (e.g. C. P. R. 6. 2), P. Giessen 36. 9, note. Perhaps δη]μοσίᾳ should be read; ἐκκ]λησία is not possible.

33. Ὀλυμ[πι]οδόρου . . . γυμνασιάρχ(ήσαντος): this passage admits of different interpretations. According to the text as printed, Olympiodorus was the official advocate of the magistrates, and Apollonius was present merely as an ex-gymnasiarch and a member of the κοινόν (cf. 86. 3, note). In favour of this view it must be noted that the nomination of Achilles had been endorsed by the κοινὸν τῶν ἀρχόντων, and their advocacy of the appointment might therefore be expected. Wilcken, who proposed προδόκου rather than Προδίκου, prefers to delete the following comma and to regard Olympiodorus as the advocate of Apollonius. But the position of the latter, who would thus be an opponent in a special sense of Achilles, then becomes obscure. He is never

referred to either by his supposed advocate or by his adversary, who might well have been expected to attack him in his turn. An alternative is to read Προδίκου, . . . γυμνασιάρχ(ησαντων) and to suppose that two ex-gymnasiarchs were present as members of the κοινόν, one of them acting as spokesman; or a comma may be placed after each name and the presence of four ex-gymnasiarchs assumed. Again, with any of these interpretations, γυμνασιάρχ(ου) or -χ(ων) may be read in place of γυμνασιάρχ(ησαντος) or -χ(ησαντων). On the number of gymnasiarchs and the rotation of duties (i. e. those of the ξυναρχος γυμνασιάρχος) amongst them cf. Jouguet, *op. cit.*, pp. 320-1. If however the reading of the text is preferred, γυμνασιάρχ(ου) is somewhat objectionable, since the πρόδικος will then be interposed between the exegetes and gymnasiarch in office and another gymnasiarch; moreover both in l. 32 and l. 52 γυμνασιάρχος is written in full. It may be remarked in favour of the reading προδίκου that Olympiodorus' style of speaking befits the professional orator; cf. ll. 35-6. The insertion of καί before Ἀχιλλέως perhaps differentiates the nominee to office from the magistrates present.

τῶν π[αρ]εστῶτων κτλ.: π[αρ]εστῶτων (rather than π[ρο]εστῶτων) is due to Wilcken; perhaps, as he suggests, τῶν has dropped out before ἀπό, but this is hardly necessary. The οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως are apparently the equivalent of the δῆμος in P. Oxy. 41. 19 [W. 45], 473. 2 [W. 33 and introd.], and are the privileged city population; cf. Jouguet, *op. cit.*, pp. 76 sqq., Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 40. The common term οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς κώμης is analogous.

34. As Wilcken observes, the use of the poetic word φῶς here has analogies in the popular acclamations in P. Oxy. 41 [W. 45].

στεφέσθω: cf. ll. 34-5 στεφάνη[φ]όρου ἐξηγητεῖαν, 45-6 and 50, P. Oxy. 1117. 5 τῶν τοῦ ἔτους ἐστεφανωμένων ἀρχόντων and note *ad loc.* Especially important for the present document (cf. introd.) is P. Par. 69. ii. 6 sqq. [W. 41] ὁ στρατηγὸς . . . ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ . . . ἐστεψεν εἰς γυμνασιάρχ[η]ν (-χ[ίαν]?) Δυρήλιον Π[ε]λαϊᾶν Ἀρπαήσιος Ἰέρα[κος] (?) καὶ ἔθυσεν ἐν τε τῷ Καισαρείῳ καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ.

34-5. ἐπιδέχομαι . . . ἐξηγητεῖαν: cf. 43 προβαλλόμενον ἑαυτὸν, l. 48 ὑπέσχετο . . . ἐξηγ(ητεύσειν). Both ἐπιδέχομαι and ὑπισχνόμαι are commonly used in papyri of voluntary offers by individuals, e. g. to lease state lands, monopolies, &c.; cf. 98. introd., Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, pp. 150 and 165. The use here is analogous in its implication of a voluntary offer. The analogy, moreover, is further emphasized by the clause which follows—ἐπὶ τῷ ἐτήσιᾳ εἰσφέρειν μετάλαντα δύο—detailing the terms of the offer. Doubtless where there was competition for a public magistracy, preference was given to the individual (on other grounds satisfactory) who could offer the largest contribution. The existence of the voluntary, by the side of the compulsory, principle is otherwise known from P. Oxy. 473. 3 [W. 33] παραδοὺς ἑαυτὸν εἰς ἐκούσιον γυμ[ασ]ιαρχίαν and perhaps C. P. Herm. 7. i. 4 εἰα[τ]τὸν ὑπέβαλεν; cf. Jouguet, *op. cit.*, p. 319. It is directly contrasted in the present instance with the compulsion involved in nomination; cf. l. 48 ἀγόμενος [εἰ]ς κοσμητεῖαν and introd. above.

35. ἐπὶ τῷ ἐτήσιᾳ εἰσφέρειν μετάλαντα δύο: the addition of ἐτήσιᾳ is remarkable since this seems to imply that an ἀρχή was not merely annual. That it was capable of at any rate nominal extension is shown by the posthumous title αἰώνιος γυμνασιάρχος in C. P. Herm. 62. 27, 29, which Jouguet (*op. cit.*, p. 319) explains as the result of a contribution given in perpetuity. The amount—two talents—is interesting, since there is no evidence elsewhere of the financial qualifications of candidates for ἀρχαί; cf. Preisigke, *Städt. Beamt.*, p. 58. The sums thus contributed were apparently paid into a distinct fund for each subsidiary κοινόν or group of officials. Thus in P. Oxy. 88. 1-2 there occurs a προνοητὴς οἴκου γυμνασιάρχων (cf. *ibid.* 1102) and the existence of a similar fund for the exegetae is proved by P. Oxy. 891. 13-15 τὰ δὲ ἀναλώματα ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ τάγματος δοθῆναι; cf. Jouguet, *op. cit.*, pp. 321-2. Was a πόρος qualification necessary in addition to such contributions, or is a distinction to be drawn between the πόρος qualification of a liturgy and the contributions of the ἀρχαί?

ἐπιτηρήσεως διαμισθουμένης γῆς: cf. P. Flor. 6. 14-15 (cf. Wilcken in *Archiv* iv, p. 427) ἐπισκέπτῃς γ[ὰ]ρ ἐχειροτονήθην ἅμ' ἄλλοις γῆς διαμισθο[υ]μένης, Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, p. 189, n. 1.

37. εἰσενεγκάτω τὸ ἱσιτήριον (l. εἰσιτήριον): cf. τὰ εἰσιτήρια (sc. ἱερά) = 'sacrifice on entrance to office'; Dem. 400. 24 εἰσιτήρι' ἔθυσσε, 552. 3. It is thus quite possible that in P. Par. 69 (cf. the passage quoted in note on l. 34) there is a causal connexion between the crowning of the gymnasiarch and the sacrifice by the strategus. In the present instance, however, the singular is perhaps rather against the meaning of an 'initial sacrifice', and this with the employment of εἰσφέρειν (used two lines above of a money contribution) inclines us to think that the reference is rather to an initial deposit or earnest of the contribution promised. The θαλλός deposited by τελῶναι at the adjudication of ὧναί (P. Par. 62. iii. 15) may be analogous. In either case the meaning of the

retort of Olympiodorus is that the acceptance by Achilles of the ἐξηγητεία is a mere pretence; if asked to deposit the money (or to produce the sacrifice ?) he will not do so.

38. οὐ γὰρ δύναμαι κοσμητείας: cf. C. P. R. 20 [W. 402], where it is equally the κοσμητεία from which relief is sought.

39. τὴν μέλζονα ἀρχήν: sc. that of exegetes; cf. e.g. P. Amh. 124 [W. 152], Preisigke, *Städt. Beamt.*, pp. 27 sqq.

Ἀμμωνίων κτλ.: the connexion of this interruption with what precedes and follows is not obvious. Ammonion is not mentioned in the introduction as present, so that he can scarcely have been of much importance.

41. οἱ κοσμηταί: cf. 88. 3 τῷ κοινῷ τῶν κοσμητῶν and note *ad loc.*

42. πρὸς τῷ Καισαρείῳ: cf. 109. 10, Blumenthal, *Archiv* v, p. 322. The Καισαρείον in Elephantine was similarly used by the strategus for the transaction of official business; cf. P. Par. 69 *passim*. A Σεβαστεῖον in Hermopolis occurs in C. P. R. 20. ii. 11 [W. 402]; cf. the ἀρχι(ε)ρεὺς Σεβαστῶν in P. Amh. 124. 22-3 [W. 152].

For Diogenes cf. 88. 3. A blank space before the name makes it likely that the copyist really intended Διογένης εἶπεν, though in the original the construction was no doubt Διογένης εἶπον, as is expected.

43. προβαλλόμενον ἑαυτὸν: cf. C. P. R. 20. i. 6 [W. 402] τοῖς προβαλλομένοις τὸν ἡμέτερον νόον, 8-9 τὸν κίνδυνον τῆς προβολῆς εἶναι πρὸς [τοὺς ὀνομάσαντ]ας, where in both cases the reference is to the βουλή and (?) the ἄρχοντες (cf. Jouguet, *op. cit.*, p. 400).

ἀνευ τριῶν ἐπιλόγχων: cf. ll. 44, 49. The adjective ἐπιλόγχος can obviously have no connexion with the known compound of ἐπί and λογή, but is rather to be derived from ἐπιλαγχάνειν, the meaning being perhaps 'supernumerary' ἐξηγηταί or ἐξηγηταί 'designate'; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 1116. 4 (iii, p. 104) μελλογυμνασιάρχῳ, Jouguet, *op. cit.*, pp. 319-20. ἐπιλόγχος would thus be used to distinguish an ἄρχων designate from a στεφανηφόρος ἄρχων. But it is possible also that the reference is to compulsory (ἐπιλαγχάνειν) in distinction to voluntary candidature; cf. note on ll. 34-5. If the ἐξηγητεία was already amply supplied with designates the effort to evade responsibility on the part of Achilles was all the more obvious.

45. Ἀσπιδᾶς πατήρ Ἑρμᾶ κοσμητ[ε]ύ(σαντος): the reference here and in l. 49 to the son rather than to the father of Aspidas seems dictated by a desire to connect Aspidas, however indirectly, with the *cursus honorum*, or perhaps in particular with the cosmetae.

ιδίῳ κινδύνῳ: Jouguet (*op. cit.*, p. 305) had supposed that the outgoing ἄρχοντες were financially responsible for those incoming. It appears, however, from this passage that corporate responsibility was at any rate not invariable. Cf. C. P. R. 20 [W. 402], where the fact that the praefect thinks it necessary to order that the responsibility should be πρὸς [τοὺς ὀνομασάντ]ας (i. 8-9), i.e. the βουλή, implies that this was exceptional. Cf. also note on ll. 50-1. For the crowning ceremony performed by a private individual there is no parallel. In P. Par. 69 (cf. note on l. 34) the strategus himself undertakes it.

46. ἀδιάπτωτος: cf. l. 50. The meaning is apparently that, since a guarantor was now provided, the prospect of filling the vacancy was assured; cf. ll. 50-1, note.

48. ἀγόμενος [εἰς] κοσμητείαν: cf. e.g. P. Fay. 106. 9-10 [W. 395] ἀχθ[εῖς εἰς ἐπι]τήρησιν. ἐξηγητ(εύσειν) is perhaps more probable after ὑπέσχετο than ἐξηγητ(εῖαν).

50. ἀνείλημπται: cf. B. G. U. 168. 24-5 [M. 121] τὰ ὑφ' ἐκατέρου μέρους λεχθέντα τοῖς ὑπομνήμασι ἀνελήμφθη.

50-1. ἐξ ὁποτέρου αὐτῶν clearly implies that there was a choice between two individuals, of whom one, of course, was Achilles. The second cannot well be other than Aspidas, the guarantor of Achilles, since in the letter to the strategus only these two are mentioned. The guarantee (κίνδυνος) therefore involved not only financial responsibility, but, in case of default by the candidate, personal service by the guarantor. Somewhat similarly in P. Oxy. 1119 a wrongful nomination to a liturgy by a phylarch results in the nominator's undertaking the service in person. In an analogous case of wrongful nomination to an ἀρχή (C. P. R. 20 [W. 402]) the κίνδυνος was attached by the praefect to those responsible.

52. The exegetes and gymnasiarch sign as representatives of the entire κοινὸν τῶν ἀρχόντων; cf. ll. 32-3 and introd. Similarly the application to the same officials for a grant from municipal funds in P. Oxy. 54 [W. 34] was most probably directed to them in their representative capacity, as e.g. Preisigke, *op. cit.*, p. 8, and Wenger, *Stellvertretung*, p. 110, here remarked; Jouguet, *op. cit.*, pp. 309-12, prefers a different explanation.

78. OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

22.5 × 30.2 cm.

A. D. 157. Plate 17.

A letter to the strategus of the Busirite nome in the Delta announcing the dispatch of a number of letters and ἐπιστάλματα. Curiously enough these documents were not addressed to him but to various officials of different nomes and to high Roman officials including the praefect himself (l. 3). A short *résumé* of the contents of each letter is given. They all deal with administration and mostly with matters concerning taxation. Several sets of letters are mentioned and enumerated: one from l. 3 to l. 17, another from l. 27 to l. 36, and a third from l. 36 to l. 38. Lines 17–27 refer to a packet which had been delayed in transmission. For the most part the authorship of the letters is not given, but in a few cases it is stated that they were from the praefect (ll. 19, 27, 37). The text seems to imply that the dispatch of such packets of letters from one official to the other was a customary proceeding (l. 17 διεπεμφάμην κατὰ τὸ ἔθος, l. 26 κατὰ τὰ κελευσθέντα). Perhaps, therefore, it was the practice to collect the most important administrative letters dealing with special points arising in different localities and to circulate them among officials in other parts of the country for their information. An instance of this practice occurs in P. Oxy. 474, where a high official sends round to the strategi and royal scribes of several nomes a copy of a letter originally addressed by him to the strategus of the Tanite nome reprimanding him and the basilicogrammateus for peculations. The fact that copies of letters addressed to the strategus of the Diopolite nome in the Thebaid have been found at Oxyrhynchus points in the same direction; cf. P. Oxy. 708 [W. 432]. We may therefore suppose that the author of 78 was some official forwarding the papers mentioned in it to a colleague after having himself perused and possibly taken copies of them; though it is surprising that such a large number of letters should have been sent round together.

The first column of the text is only partly preserved, and the second is disfigured by the disappearance of the surface in some places. To the right of the latter another piece of papyrus was joined, on which slight remains of the beginning of four lines are visible. On the verso is a short account (seven lines) of wheat and barley headed λόγος σίτου, the first entry being ἐνοίκια πρὸς τῷ γυμ[ασιάρχῃ?; part of the κριθή is paid εἰς ἀρτοποιό(ν). To the right of this there are beginnings of four more lines, and at some distance to the left are a few figures in another hand.

An additional fragment from the top of the document was identified after the facsimile had been printed.

Col. i.

	[21 letters	] Ἡρακλείδῃ [στρατη]γῶι Βουσιρίτου τῶι
	[φιλτάται	] χαίρειν.
	[ἐπιστολὰς μὲν . . ὧν τῷ κ]ρατίσται ἡγεμ[όνη Σε]μπρωνίῳ Λιβεράλι περὶ	
	[14 letters	περὶ τῶ]ν ναυβίων α, περ[ὶ τ]ῶν ἀνακεχωρηκότ(ω) α,
5	[20 "	]ος α, καὶ ἐπιστά[λμα]τα στρ(ατηγῶ) Φθεμφούθ περὶ
	[21 "	] χρείας α, Σεθρ[ω]ίτου ὁμοίως α, βασιλ(ικῶ) Ἡλιοπο-
	[λίτου 16 "	] . . [ . . ] . . του κα[. . .] . ι περὶ πόρου Ἀρποκρα-

- [τίωνος(?) 17 letters α, Κ]αβασίτου ὁ[μοί]ως α, Μαρεώτου περι
 [24 „] . Ὑψηλῆς περι ἀναζητήσεως τινῶ(ν) α,
 10 [. περι δουλ[ικῶν] σωμάτων α, Ἐρετυρηίῳ Παύλῳ
 [περι χειρογ]ραφισάντων καταστήσαι α, Σερουιλλίῳ
 [17 letters] περι τοῦ ποίῳ τρόπῳ βούλεται ὀνόματα πέμ-
 [πεσθαι αὐτῷ ὑπὲρ πρα]κτορειῶν σιτικῶν καὶ ἀργυρικῶν α, καὶ ἄλλας
 [17 letters] . πλοίων α, περι Σαραπίωνος καὶ τῶν ἀδελφῶ(ν) α,
 15 [περι τοῦ]ν ἔσσεσθαι εἰς τὴν ἐπίσκεψιν τῶν χωμάτ[ων] Ἀρ-
 [σινόυτου α, καὶ ἐπίστα]λμα στρα[τηγῶ] Μ[ε]νδ[η]σίου περι Σ[ι] . . [ν] . [β]ασιλικῶν γραμ-
 [ματέως] διεπεμψάμην κατὰ [τ]ὸ ἔθος. ὃν δὲ λέγεις
 [μὴ κομίσασθαι ἀπόδε]σμον ἐπιστολῶν προπεμφθέντα ὑπ' ἐμοῦ ἔτι ἀπὸ
 [. . , ἐν ᾧ τοῦ κρατίστου] ἡγεμόνος περι τοῦ ἐκκειμένου ἐν [σι]τολόγοις
 20 [17 letters] . . νῶ ἔκτοτε διαπεμψάμενος διὰ Κλαυδίου
 [16 „] ἔδωκ(α) τοῖς κληρονόμοις Ἰσχυρίωνος γενομένου βασιλικῶν
 [. τὰ δὲ ἐπιστά]λματα

Col. ii.

- Δημητρίανου ἱππέως τῷ εἰς τὴν Β[α]σιλίου στατίῳνα ἐπιτηρητῇ,
 παρ' ᾧ στοχάζομαι αὐτὸν μεμενηκέναι μὴ ὄντος ἐκεῖ τινος ἐπι-
 25 στολαφόρου ἐκ τοῦ ὑπὸ σοὶ νομοῦ τοῦ δι[α]κ[ο]ν[ο]ντος σοὶ αὐτὸν
 κατὰ τὰ κελευσθέντα. ὃν εἰ μέχρι νῦν μὴ ἐκομίσωι, φρόντισον εὐθέ-
 ως πέμψαι τὸν ληψόμενον αὐτόν. [ἐπεμ]ψ[α] δέ[] σοὶ ἐπιστολὴν τοῦ
 κρατίστου ἡγεμόνος περὶ τοῦ ἀ[π]α[ν]τ[η]γῶ[ν] [τ]ὸν ὀφειλόμενον πυρὸν
 ὑπὸ Ἰέρακος Κέβητος ἀπὸ γε[ν]ή[μ]ατος [. (ἔτους)] καὶ ἐπιστάλματα ζ ὧν
 30 στ[ρα]τηγῶ] Ἡρακλεοπολίτου περι οἰκονομίας καὶ ἀν[τι]φωνήτων ἐπι-
 στ[ο]λῶν [α, Βουβα]στειτου γ, ἐν μ[ε]ν π[ε]ρὶ βιβ[λ]ιδίων καὶ ἄλλων, τὰ
 δὲ ἄλλα δύο περι ἀπαιτήσεως . . . [.] Ἀγνίνου περι ἀναζητή-
 σεως Πάνθηρος κυβερνήτου α, . . [.] . [. .] . . β γραφέντα κλη-
 ρονόμοις Ἰσχυρίωνος γενομένου βασιλικῶν γε[ν]ο[υ]χοῦ[σι] ἐν τῷ νομῷ, τὸ
 35 μὲν περι ἀπολογισμοῦ κρίσεων, τὸ [δὲ περὶ] [. . .] μων εἰδὼν ἰδί-
 ου λόγου. καὶ προέπεμψά σοι ἐπὶ τῆς [.] ἀπόδεσμον ἐπιστολῶν
 ἐν ᾧ τοῦ κρατίστου ἡγεμόνος περὶ [τ]ῶν ὀφειλόντων κεφάλαια
 στρατηγῶν Ἑρμοπολίτου καὶ ἀντίγρα[φ]ον ἐπιστολῆς αὐτοῦ.
 ἐρρῶσθαί σε εὔχομαι, φίλτατε.
 40 διὰ Σαραπίωνος γραμ[μα]τέως).
 (ἔτους) εἰκοστῷ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τίτου Αἰλίου Ἀδριανοῦ Ἀντωνίνου
 Σεβαστοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς Παχὼν τριακάδι.

26. ο of ον corr.

17-42. 'The packet of letters which you say you have not received and which was previously sent by me as long ago as . . . including one from his highness the praefect concerning the decree issued to sitologi . . . was then forwarded by me through Claudius . . . and given to the heirs of Ischyron, ex-basilicogrammateus . . . , while the dispatches of Demetrianus, knight, were given to the overseer at the station of Basilus, where I conjecture that the packet has remained, no messenger being there from your nome to carry it to you according to the orders. If you have not yet received it, take care to send somebody at once to take it. I am sending you

a letter of his highness the praefect about the collection of the corn due from Hierax son of Cebes from the produce of the . . . year, and 7 dispatches, viz. to the strategus of the Heracleopolite nome about the conduct of his business and unanswered letters 1, to the strategus of the Bubastite nome 3, one about petitions and other matters, the two others about the collection of . . ., to the strategus of Antinoöpolis concerning the search for Panther, a pilot, 1, . . . 2 written to the heirs of Ischyriion, ex-basilicogrammateus, who are landholders in the nome, one concerning the report of judgements, the other concerning the . . . statements of the privy purse. I have already sent to you on the . . . a packet of letters containing one from his highness the praefect concerning persons owing sums to the strategus of the Hermopolite nome and a copy of his answer. I pray for your health, dearest friend. Through Serenus, secretary. The 20th year of the Emperor Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, Pachon 30.'

3. The restoration proceeds on the supposition that διεπεμφράμην in l. 17 is the main verb of the sentence; but the construction is uncertain.

4. ἀνακεχωρηκότων: i. e. persons who had fled in order to avoid the liturgies or the γεωργία or for some such reason; cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 324 sq., *Chrestom.*, nos. 19 and 215.

5. For ἐπιστάλματα cf. ll. 22, 29 and P. Hamburg 18. ii. 11 and introd. The distinction between ἐπιστολή and ἐπίσταλμα is not clear, since the ἐπίσταλμα assumes the form of a letter; cf. P. Fay. 26, Oxy. vi, p. 225, *Archiv* iv, p. 122. The word ἐπίσταλμα is generally used to designate a letter in which an official forwards to his subordinate the copy of a letter or petition along with his instructions concerning this, e. g. P. Oxy. 1119. 25 [W. 397]; but in the same papyrus the letter of the epistrategus which contains the copy of a letter from the senate of Antinoöpolis and his own instructions is called ἐπιστολή (ll. 22 and 26).

Φθεμφουθ: cf. Ptol. *Geogr.* iv. 5. 21 Φθεμφουθὶ νομός καὶ μητρόπολις, P. Brit. Mus. 921 (iii, p. 133). This nome was situated directly to the south of the nome of Ζοίς.

8. ἡ βασιλίκον: cf. P. Fay. 23 (a). 5; this nome lay to the west of the Ζοίτης. The name of the official has been omitted before Μαρεώτου, his rank being the same as that of the recipient of the previous letter; cf. l. 31.

9. Ὑψηλὴ: the μητρόπολις of the Ὑψηλῆς νομός in the Thebaïd; cf. Ptol. *Geogr.* iv. 5. 31. In B. G. U. 1130. 8 (4 B. C.) the place is still a κώμη.

11. Σερουιλλῶι: probably an epistrategus, since he apparently had to draw by lot the πράκτορες ἀργυρικῶν καὶ σιτικῶν.

15. Cf. e. g. P. Oxy. 57. 13-15 τὴν ἐπίσκεψιν τῶν χωμάτων καὶ διωρύχων.

16. περὶ Σάμωνο[ς] or Σάλβα[νο]ϛ, e. g., would be suitable.

22. After ἐπιστάλματα the rest of the line is blank, and apparently the scribe stopped there owing to the rough surface of the papyrus. τοῦ νομοῦ possibly stood in the initial lacuna; cf. l. 34.

23. On the *stationarii* introduced by the Romans for purposes of police cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 413-14. This *statio* of Basilius seems to have been used also as a postal centre.

24. ἐπιστολαφόρου: cf. P. Flor. 154. recto 13, P. Petersburg 1, Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 374. Wilcken's suggestion that the ἐπιστολαφόροι were the successors of the Ptolemaic βυβλιαφόροι finds some support in the present passage, which appears to imply a definite organization of ἐπιστολαφόροι within the nomes.

32. Ἀντινόου must refer to the nome, not the city itself, which, though no doubt the strategus resided there, was presumably outside his authority; cf. 170. 2, and Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 52. The term Ἀντινότης appears not to be used in documents of the Roman period.

35. εἰδῶν ἰδίου λόγου: the εἶδη here might be interpreted as taxes belonging to the ἴδιος λόγος, on the analogy of the εἶδη νομαρχίας (e. g. P. Fay. 34. 7). In P. Rainer 8 (Wessely, *Karanis und Soknop.*, p. 74) the priests of Souchos at Soknopaei Nesos pay the φόρος βωμῶν to the ἴδιος λόγος, whereas other taxes go εἰς διοίκησιν and εἰς τὸν τῆς νομαρχίας λόγον (143. 17-18). The φόρος βωμῶν might thus have been at the time an εἶδος ἰδίου λόγου. Such εἶδη ἰδίου λόγου, however, are not elsewhere mentioned, while on the other hand an εἶδος τῆς τοῦ ἰδίου λόγου ἐπιτροπῆς appears in B. G. U. 16. 8 [W. 114] and refers to a report sent by the idiologus concerning the doings of a certain priest; cf. for this use of εἶδος P. Amh. 65. 11, Tebt. 287. 12. 20 [W. 251]. On the strength of this evidence it seems preferable to interpret εἶδος here also as a statement or report.

79. LIST OF SOLDIERS.

9.8 x 3.9 cm.

Second century.

The nature of this fragment, notwithstanding its small size, is fairly evident. Its source is presumably a military register generally similar to the *pridianum* of the first cohort of the Lusitanians originally published by Mommsen in *Ephem. Epigr.* vii, pp. 456 sqq., and reprinted in B. G. U. 696. The *pridianum* was a list, renewed at regular intervals, which was kept with a view to the calculation of the soldiers' pay and showed the changes occurring in the cohort, whether by removal or by addition; cf. Mommsen, *op. cit.*, p. 460. In the second column of that papyrus, after the names of the new recruits, a number of men who had been transferred to the cohort from other units are entered, with consular dates ranging from A.D. 136 to 154. It is to this later portion that the present fragment most nearly corresponds. No heading, apparently, occurs in what remains, but one or more personal names alternate with dates in an irregular order, as in B. G. U. 696. The dates also happen to be very similar to those there, extending from A.D. 125 to 144. A further point of resemblance is to be seen in the hand, a light rustic capital of medium size and of a style approximating to that of the *pridianum*. The apex with which long vowels are often marked at this period is commonly placed above *o* of the ablative. A wide space divides the names in ll. 2, 4, &c.

	A.D.
[Commodo] et Pom[peiano] co(n)s(ulibus)	136
[. . . .]cius T[
[Stilog]a et Severo co(n)s(ulibus)	141
[. . . .]us Poly[
5 [Rufin]o et Quadra[to] co(n)s(ulibus)	142
[. . . .]us Sere[n]us	
[Avito] et Maximó co(n)s(ulibus)	144
[. . Do]m[iti]us . . . [
[. . . .]onius . [
10 [. . . .] lib(ertus?) Mercur[
[Asia]ticó ū et Aqu[ilino] co(n)s(ulibus)	125
[. . Va]lerius . [
[Galli]cano et Ti[ti]ano co(n)s(ulibus)	127
[. . . .]na In[
15 [. . . .] . [

13. An accent may have disappeared above the *o* of [Galli]cano.

B. DECLARATIONS TO OFFICIALS.

80. NOTICE TO ELDERS.

Hermopolite nome.

11.3 x 19.1 cm.

First century.

A peremptory notice addressed to the elders of a number of villages ordering out ὑδροφύλακες on to the dykes. The urgency of the order and the large number of men required—in each case 100—make it probable that either the Nile banks or the retaining wall of a basin were in danger. The guards employed in such an emergency must be distinguished from the regularly appointed ὑδροφύλακες, for whom cf. P. Brit. Mus. 1246-8 (iii, pp. 224-7) and P. Tebt. 393. 4 δημόσι[ο]ς ὑδροφύλαξ; they probably stood on much the same footing, in appointment and conditions, as the workmen upon the embankments; cf. B. G. U. 618, P. Fay. 25, Jouguet, *Vie municipale*, p. 227. The document is written across the fibres. On the verso are the remains of three lines in another hand which apparently have no reference to the order on the recto.

Π[ρ]ε[σ]β[υ]τέροις τῶν ὑπογεγραμμένων κωμῶν. ἐκβάλετε εἰς τὰ χώματα [τοῦ Πατεμίτου
 *Ανωι ὑδροφύλακας, ἐκ μὲν Σκάρ ρ [[πεντήκοντα]] [
 Θάθεως ἑκατόν, Τεμενκώρκεως Ποιμένων ἐκ[ατόν],
 [Σι]ναγήρεως ἑκατόν, Τελβώνθεως ρ [[πεντήκοντα]] [
 5 [[Σελιάδεως πενήκοντα]] (2nd hand) μὴ(νὸς) Σεβαστοῦ . [

2. ἐκ μὲν written over an erasure. ρ superscribed by a different hand; so also in l. 4. 5. σεβαστου over an erasure.

'To the elders of the villages below-written. Send out irrigation-guards on to the banks of the Upper Patemite district, from Skar 100 . . ., from Thathis 100, from Temenkorkis of the Shepherds 100 . . ., from Sinageris 100, from Telbonthis 100 . . . The . . of the month Sebastus . . .'

1-2. [τοῦ Πατεμίτου] *Ανωι: the restoration relies upon the fact that Σκάρ (l. 2) is known from B. G. U. 553 B iii. 7 to have been in this district. Πατεμίτου may very likely have been abbreviated. For Σκάρ cf. also C. P. Herm. 120. recto iii. 1.

3. Θάθεως: cf. C. P. Herm. 120. recto iii. 8, verso i. 2, 9.

Τεμενκώρκεως Ποιμένων: cf. P. Flor. 2. 43, 73, Strassb. 29. 7, 33, and for Ποιμένων in local names, San Nicolò, *Vereinswesen*, p. 194, n. 3.

4. [Σι]ναγήρεως: cf. P. Flor. 64. 9, note, Brit. Mus. 1003. 4 (iii, p. 259), note.

Τελβώνθεως: cf. P. Amh. 146. 2, Flor. 50. 42, 100, and C. P. R. 39. 7, 10 (Θελβώνθης).

5. [[Σελιάδεως . . .]]: cf. P. Flor. 82. 9, 85. 14, Brit. Mus. 1095 (b). 1 (iii, p. 250), note, *Stud. Pal.* x. Index sub Σελιάδεως and Σινελιάδεως.

81. LETTER OF AN ΑΙΓΙΑΛΟΦΥΛΑΞ.

Arsinoïte nome.

24 x 15.2 cm.

About A. D. 104.

A letter from an αἰγιαλοφύλαξ to the strategus Claudius Erasmus, who appears to have been in office from about A. D. 100-4; cf. P. Iand. 27, Brit. Mus. 904 (iii, p. 125); the date of a docket at the head of the letter, A. D. 107, may be subsequent to his στρατηγία, but cf. P. Fay. 117. The writer refers to certain arrangements which he had made in conjunction with the strategus concerning the irrigation, and apparently blames the κωμογραμματεὺς of Apias for having sent an application to the strategus for more water, when this had been provided for locally, in case of need; but the document is unfortunately mutilated, and its purport is not very clear. On the verso are thirteen broken and defaced lines.

[. .] . ἐν τῷ Ποιμ(ενικῷ) ποταμῷ) Ἐπιφ ιδ. (2nd hand?) κ(ό)λλημα ξγ τ(ό)μος θ
 1st hand [(ἔτους?)] ι Ἐπιφ ιζ.
 3rd hand? [Θ]έων αἰγιαλοφύλαξ Κ[λ]ανδίωι
 Ἐράσωι στρατηγῷ Θεμίστου μερίδος χαίρει[ν].
 5 [αἰ τ]ῶν . . [. .] . νων θύραι, ὡς οἶδας, ἐπὶ παρόντος σοῦ
 [ἐφ'] ὅσον οἱ κατασπορεῖς ἤθελον ἐβαστάχθησαν,
 [κα]ὶ γὰρ σχεδὸν πᾶσαι ἀφ' ὑδάτους εἰσί, ὥσπερ οἶ-
 δας· τὴν γὰρ ὁλοῦ τοῦ πράγματος ἐξουσίαν τοῖς
 10 κατασ[π]ορεῦσι ἐπεθέμην, διὰ σοῦ αὐτοῖς παραν-
 γείλας ἵν' ὅσον ἐὰν χρεῖαν ἔχωσι ὑδάτους ἐαν-
 [τοῖς ἐ]πιχαλῶσι, καὶ σὲ δὲ παρεκάλεσα διὰ τοῦ
 [.] ἐ[κατον]τάρχου Ἰουλίου Σ[.] . . . [. .] ἵν' ἐὰν
 [ἐκείνοι εἰς τινα κώ]μην ἔγδε[ιαν] ὑδ[άτο]υς
 [ἔ]χωσι 13 letters [ν αὐταῖς] ο . [. .] .
 15 [. . . .] . [.] εὐθέως βα[σ]τά[ζ]ειν
 [. . . .] ζω[.]] μέρη ἐγχεσ[τ] . [. . .] . s
 [τὸν τῇ]ς Ἀπιάδο[ς] κω[μ]ογραμματεά ἐντετεν-
 [χότα σ]οι ἵνα πλείονα ὑδάτια τοῖς πεδίοις
 [τῇ]ς κώμης ἐπιχαλασθῇ, τοῦ κατασπορέως
 20 [. . .] ὡν ἐν τῇ κώμῃ ὄντος καὶ ὀφείλοντος,
 [ἐπεὶ π]άρεσταιν αὐτῷ ὑδ[άτ]ους χρεῖα, μεμνήσ-
 [θαί μ]οι τῆς γενομένη[ς] αὐτῷ ἐντολῆς παρόν-
 [τος σο]ῦ ἀνελθεῖν ἵν' ὅσον θέλῃ ὑδωρ ἑαυτῷ
 [ἐπιχ]αλάσῃ ἢ διαπέμψηταί τινα, ἐκ τούτου δὲ
 25 [φανε]ρόν ἐστιν [καὶ] μηδένα χρήζειν, οὐδὲ γάρ
 [τις τ]ῶν γεωργῶ[ν] περὶ τούτου σοι ἐνέτυχε μέχρι
 [το]ύτου ὥ[σ] γεω[ργ]ία βραδύτερον
 [. .] ἀρχοντο[.] μιν . [. .] . εὐθέως

1. ε of εν corr. 6. ο of ηθελον corr. from α. 7. 1. ὕδατος; so in ll. 10, 13, 21. 11. π of παρεκαλεσα corr.

11. 3 sqq. 'Theon, guard of the shore, to Claudius Erasmus, strategus of the division of Themistes, greeting. The gates of the sluices (?), as you know, were lifted when you were present, as much as the inspectors of sowing wished, and they are nearly all out of the water, as you know; for I gave the inspectors of sowing the conduct of the whole matter, instructing them through you to draw off as much water as they need, and I urged you through the centurion Iulius . . . I hear that the comogrammateus of Apias has petitioned you for a further supply of water for the fields of the village, when all the time the inspector of sowing for the district (?) was at the village and ought, if he required water, to have remembered my order given when you were present to come up in order to draw off as much water as he wishes or to send somebody for this purpose. It is evident from this that nobody wants it, nor has any one of the cultivators applied to you about this till now . . .'

1-2. These two lines placed at the top are apparently official dockets. The Ποιμενικὸς ποταμὸς was a canal in the neighbourhood of Karanis, since in B. G. U. 621 the ὑδροφύλακες Ποιμ. ποτ. receive their ὀψώνιον from the sitologi of that village.

3. Evidence concerning the αἰγιαλοφύλαξ, who has not occurred outside the Fayûm, is scarce. He appears in B. G. U. 12. 23-4 [W. 389], where he accompanies the officials in charge of the inspection of the dykes and canals together with the strategus and the royal scribe. This inspection was held on the ground of the documents supplied by the κατασπορεῖς (ibid. ll. 9-12). Each τόπος had its κατασπορεῖς (B. G. U. 12. 10), whereas there was only one αἰγιαλοφύλαξ for the whole nome (cf. B. G. U. 12. 23-5 and P. Fay. 222, a document addressed to Φίλιππος αἰγιαλοφύλαξ Ἀρσινοίτου). It is noticeable that Theon here places his own name before that of the strategus, and throughout adopts an independent tone. His office apparently consisted in regulating the irrigation and supervising the works concerned with it.

5. θύραι: cf. the frequent references to such sluice-gates in the Petrie papyri, and the canal called Ἐξάθυρος in P. Fay. 365, &c.

6. ἐβαστάχθησαν must here be used in the technical sense of lifting the gates of a sluice. In P. Thead. 14, though ὑδροφύλακες are there concerned, the word has its ordinary meaning.

16. Possibly γνόνς at the end of the line, but the construction is obscure.

20. e.g. [τῶν] τόπων, but it is doubtful whether this can be read.

24. διαπέμψασθαι is expected; the construction has been influenced by the intervening ἵνα.

82. DECLARATION OF IRRIGATION OFFICIALS.

Ibion (Lesser Apollonopolite nome).

14.2 x 15.2 cm.

A. D. 113.

There is good ground for attributing the same provenance to this papyrus as to 96. The occurrence of the village-name Ἰβίων and of Ψᾶις among the personal names affords some evidence; cf. ll. 3, 8 notes. But a comparison with two other members of the same family in the Florence collection published by Vitelli in *Atene e Roma*, vii, pp. 122 sqq. (cf. Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 341) places this attribution beyond doubt. With one there is a coincidence in the title of the irrigation officials, and to both an approximation in date, subject, and style. While, however, both the Florentine documents are subsequent to the accession of Hadrian, and probably therefore also to the publication of his edict (cf. 96. introd.), 82 is dated in the previous reign at least four years earlier (Oct. 26th, 113). It is a joint declaration on oath by the irrigation officials (ἐπιμεληταὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ λυμνασμοῦ) of Ibion

that only 50 arurae in their district remained unflooded, and that where artificial irrigation was practicable this would be enforced. Apparently certain districts, at any rate in this region, had fallen on evil days, caused perhaps by a succession of low Niles; and it is likely enough, as Meyer (P. Giessen, 42. introd.) suggests, that the canal on which work was proceeding during July, 117, was in fact the great canal of Ibion mentioned in P. Giessen, 15. In any case the accession of Hadrian was immediately followed by the grant of indulgences (96. introd.).

] . α[

- Παρά [Π]αθώτου Ἄρεως καὶ Παθώτου Τιθοεσαίτος
καὶ Φατρῆς Φατρέως κα[ὶ] Πολλοῦς Ψαίτος καὶ Ψεν-
σενπεντενταία ἀδελ(φοῦ) καὶ Πατομτούτος Ὀρσενο(ύφεως) καὶ
5 Ἑρμίου Παθώτου καὶ Πατομτούτος Ἐνθιέως καὶ Ψεν-
ταπνούχιος π(ρεσβυτέρου) Ὀρσενο(ύφεως) καὶ Ἀπολλωνίου Πορτιούτος καὶ
Ψένιτος Ὀννό(φρεως) ἐπιμελητῶν τῶν ἐπὶ τοῦ λιμ-
νασμοῦ Ἰβίωνος. ὁμνύωμεν τ[ῇ]ν Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος
Νερούα Τραιανοῦ Σεβ[αστοῦ] Γερμ[ανικοῦ] Δακικ[οῦ]
10 τύχην μητεμίαν ἀ[ρο(υραν) ἀβροχεῖ]ν περὶ τὴν
ἡμῶν κομογραμμ[άτειαν] πλὴν ἀ[ρουρῶν] πεν-
τήκοντα πέντε ἐν [τῷ] πρὸς β[ορρ]ε τῷ πωι, ὧν
τὰ δυνάμενα ἐπαντληθῆναι ἐπαναγάξειν ἐπαν-
τλείσθαι, ἣ ἔνωχοι εἵημεν τῷ ὥρκωι.
15 (ἔτους) ιζ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Νερούα Τρα[ια]νοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Γερμαν(ι)κοῦ
Δακικοῦ Φαῶφι κθ
Ψενταπνούχης Ὀρσενο(ύφεως) ὁμώμοχα τὸν προκείμενον ὄρκον.
2nd hand Ὀρσενούφης νε(ώτερος) Παθώτου ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ τοῦ πατρὸς διὰ τὸ μὴ παρεῖναι
αὐτόν· ὁμώμοκα τὸν προκείμενον ὄρκον ὡς πρόκειται.
20 3rd hand Ἑρμίας π(ρεσβύτερος) Παθώτου ὁμώμοκα τὸν προκείμενον ὄρκ[ο]ν.
4th hand Π[α]θώ[της] Ἄ[ρ]εως ὁμώμοκα τὸν προκείμενον ὄρκον.]
5th hand [.] ὁμώμοκα τὸν προκείμενον ὄρκον].
[15 letters ὁμώ]μο[κα τὸν προκείμενον ὄρκον].

3. 1. Φατρῆτος . . . Πολλοῦτος. ψαῖτος Pap. 4. s of πατομτουτος corr. from τ. 7. ψενῖτος Pap. v of
οννο(φρεως) corr. from π; 1. Ὀννό(φρεως). 8. ιβίωνος over the line; 1. ὁμνύομεν. 9. τραϊανου Pap.
10. 1. μηδεμίαν. 11. 1. κωμογραμμ[άτειαν]. 12. 1. β[ορρ]ε τότε. 13. 1. ἐπαναγκάζειν. 14. 1. ἐνοχοι . . .
ὄρκωι. 19. 1. ὁμώμοκα.

'From Pathotes son of Ares and Pathotes son of Titioesais and Phatres son of Phatreus and Pollous son of Psais and Psensenpententaia his brother and Patomtous son of Orsenouphis and Hermias son of Pathotes and Patomtous son of Enthieus and Psentapnouchis elder son of Orsenouphis and Apollonius son of Portious and Psenis son of Onnophris, superintendents of irrigation in Ibion. We swear by the fortune of the Emperor Caesar Nerva Trajanus Augustus Germanicus Dacicus that only 50 arurae in our village circumscription in the northern district are unflooded, and on these, where artificial irrigation is possible, we will enforce it. Otherwise may we be liable to the consequences of our oath.' Date and signatures of individual superintendents.

1. This line doubtless contained the name of the addressee, probably the strategus as in *Atene e Roma*, vii, p. 122.

3. Ψάιτος: Psais is a name common in the southern nomes; cf. P. Grenf. ii. 68. 22 (Great Oasis), Oxy. 488. 4 (Apollonopolites Parvus), Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 341. 3 (Apollonopolites Parvus), P. Leipzig 97. ix. 8, xvi. 20 (Hermionthis).

6. π for πρεσβυτέρου here and νε for νεώτερος in l. 18 are written without any sign of abbreviation; cf. the notes on 94. 9, 102. 40, 160 (c). introd., 179. 7, and P. Oxy. 1209. introd. In l. 20 the π has a stroke above it.

7. ἐπιμελητῶν . . . λιμνασμοῦ: cf. 90. 22-3, 35-6, *Atene e Roma*, vii, p. 122. 4 ἐπιμεληταὶ λιμνασμοῦ, P. Flor. 21. 3-4 (cf. 90. 22 sqq., note, Wilcken, *Archiv* iv, p. 429, Meyer, P. Hamb. 19. introd.) ἐπὶ τε λιμνασμοῦ [κα]ὶ πεδίων (?) κατασπορᾶς κτλ., B. G. U. 91. 5 εἰς λιμνα]στέϊαν τῆς γενομένης ἐπ' ἀγαθοῖς κατασπορᾶς, P. Tebt. 209 λιμνα(στῆι), Oxy. 117. 20 λιμνιάρχου, Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 392. 3-4 νυνὶ [λιμνα]στῆ]ς καὶ κατασπορεύς, Jouguet, *Vie municipale*, p. 225.

8. Ἰβιῶνος: cf. P. Giessen 15. 3-5 and introd.

10-14. If none but δημόσιοι γεωργοὶ were here concerned, the ἐπιμεληταὶ would be merely enforcing the terms of the undertaking to which these subscribed as a condition of their tenure; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 256 recto, 4-5 (ii, p. 97 [W. 344]), B. G. U. 85 [W. 345], San Nicolò, *Vereinswesen*, p. 159, n. 2.

83. DECLARATION OF A TAX-COLLECTOR CONCERNING THE REVENUES OF THE ΙΔΙΟΣ ΛΟΓΟΣ.

Memphite nome.

19.5 x 7.5 cm.

A. D. 138-61.

In this document the collector of money-taxes of a village in the Memphite nome declares to the commission appointed to receive and forward the accounts concerning the ἴδιος λόγος that nothing had been paid to him on this account during a period of eleven months. He declares also that his statement had been registered by the eclogistes of the nome, from whom he had obtained a receipt. The existence of this commission was already known from P. Amh. 69 [W. 190] and P. Ausonia 2 (ii. 1907, p. 138), and examples of receipts addressed to tax-gatherers by the eclogistes (cf. note on l. 18) are preserved in P. Leipzig 121 [W. 173]; cf. also P. Fay. 35 [W. 264]. It is remarkable that the accounts of the taxes belonging to the ἴδιος λόγος are sent by the collectors not, as in the case of the ordinary taxes of the fiscus, to the strategus (e. g. P. Fay. 41), but to a special commission. In P. Brit. Mus. 1219 (iii, p. 124 [W. 172]), however, a return analogous to P. Amh. 69, P. Ausonia 2, and 83, is addressed to the strategus; cf. Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 72, which is addressed to a basilicogrammateus, and Führer P. Erz. Rainer, no. 247. Possibly the later date of these accounts for the difference, since Septimius Severus seems to have transformed the financial administration; cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 155.

On the verso are parts of fourteen lines of a list of names with amounts of artabae of wheat.

[. καὶ τοῖς σὺν]
[αὐτῷ προχίρισθεῖσι]
[π]ρὸς παράλημψιν
[καὶ] καταγωγήν βιβλίων

τῶν ἀπὸ Θῶθ ἕως Ἐπεῖφ
καὶ αὐτοῦ Ἐπεῖφ μηνῶν ια
15 τῶν . (ἔτους) Ἀντωνίνου Καί[σαρος]
τοῦ κυρίου ὅσῃτε κατα-

5 [ἀ]νηκόντων τῷ τοῦ	χωρισθ(ῆναι) Ἀρχιβίῳ τῷ [κα]ὶ
[ἰδ]ίου λόγου ἐπιτροπ(ῳ)	Θέωνι ἐγλ(ογιστῇ) Μεμφείτου,
[π]αρὰ Ψευδύριος πρά(κτορος)	καὶ ἔσχον τὴν ἴσιν ἀπο-
[ἀρ]χ(υρικῶν) Ταμαυονήσου	20 [χ]ήν.
[τ]οῦ Μεμφείτου.	[(ἔτους) .] Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος
10 προσφώνῳ περὶ τοῦ	[τίτ]ου Αἰλίου Ἀδριανοῦ
μηδέν μοι διαγεγρά(φθαι) ὑπὲρ	[Ἀντ]ωνείνου Σεβαστοῦ
[λ]ημμάτων ἰδίου λόγου	[Εὐσ]εβοῦς Φα[]

'To . . . and his associates appointed to receive and forward the accounts concerning the procurator of the privy purse, from Psenouris, collector of money-taxes in the village of Tamaouonesus in the Memphite nome. I report to you that nothing has been paid to me on behalf of the revenues of the privy purse from Thoth to Epeiph inclusive, eleven months, of the . . . year of Antoninus Caesar the lord, so that the return has been presented to Archibius also called Theon, eclogistes of the Memphite nome, and I have obtained the corresponding receipt.' Date.

1-2. Cf. P. Amh. 69. 2 [W. 190], Ausonia 2. 1.

3-4. The parallel texts just quoted have πρὸς παράλημψιν καὶ κατακομιδὴν τῶν βιβλίων πεμπομένων εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν. The slight formal differences in the title in 83 may be due to the fact that the document comes from the Memphite nome whereas P. Amh. 69 [W. 190] and Ausonia 2 are from the Fayûm. An analogous functionary is the ἐπιτηρητὴς ὑπὲρ καταπομπῆς μηνιαίου in B. G. U. 362. iv. 20, &c.

5-6. Cf. P. Amh. 69. 3-4 [W. 190] πεμ[π]ομ(ένων) εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν τῷ τοῦ νομοῦ ἐγλ[ο]γιστῇ καὶ ἰδίῳ λόγῳ, Ausonia 2. 3-5 πεμ[π]ομένων εἰς Ἀλεξάνδ(ρειαν) τῷ ἰδίῳ [ι] λόγ(ωι) γράφοντι τὸν νομόν, Leipzig 121. 5 [W. 173]. For [ἀ]νηκόντων cf. 157. 23, P. Leipzig 121. 9, Brit. Mus. 1219 (iii, p. 124 [W. 172]), Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 72, note 5.

12. λημμάτων ἰδίου λόγου: cf. P. Ausonia 2. 9-10. ὑπὲρ λημμάτων ἰδίου λόγου should probably be restored in P. Leipzig 121. 21 [W. 173].

16-17. Cf. P. Leipzig 121. 4-5 [W. 173] τὰς ἀποχὰς τῶν καταχωρισθέντων ὑπ' ἐμοῦ [λόγων ἀνηκόντων τῇ τοῦ ἰδίου λόγου ἐπιτροπῇ τῷ τότῃ] ἐν ἰδίῳ λόγῳ τὸν νομόν γράφοντι.

18. ἐγλ(ογιστῇ): in P. Amh. 69. 4 [W. 190] the documents belonging to the ἴδιος λόγος are sent τῷ τοῦ νομοῦ ἐγλ[ο]γιστῇ καὶ ἰδίῳ λόγῳ. From this expression P. M. Meyer (P. Giessen 48. introd.) followed by Wilcken (*Chrestom.*, no. 190. introd.) inferred the existence of two different officials, one, the ἐκλογιστής, working on behalf of the διοίκησις, the other, called by abbreviation ἴδιος λόγος but better γράφων ἐν ἰδίῳ λόγῳ, on behalf of the ἴδιος λόγος, each nome being represented at Alexandria by an ἐκλογιστής and an ἴδιος λόγος. 83 now indicates that the ἐκλογιστής belonged to the department of the ἴδιος λόγος, since he issues to the tax-collector receipts concerning its accounts. It is accordingly most probable that by ὁ ἐκλογιστής καὶ ἴδιος λόγος in P. Amh. 69 only one official is meant, as the single article would naturally imply, more especially since the official called in 83 ἐκλογιστής has exactly the same functions as ὁ ἐν ἰδίῳ λόγῳ τὸν νομόν γράφων of P. Leipzig 121 [W. 173]. This of course does not imply that the ἐκλογιστής was not also concerned with the διοίκησις.

19. ἀποχ[ήν]: cf. P. Leipzig 121. 4, 10, 11 [W. 173], Fay. 35. 8 [W. 264 and introd.].

84. OFFICIAL LETTER.

8.5 x 16.5 cm.

A. D. 146.

Copy of a letter from a high official, probably the διοικητής (cf. l. 6, note), to the strategus of the Hermopolite nome announcing the dispatch of several documents concerning arrears due to the Treasury, and ordering the release of certain lands belonging to debtors of the State, if all the debts were duly paid. A comparison with two unpublished Strassburg

papyri partly quoted by Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 363. introd., indicates that *γεννηματογραφούμενα υπάρχοντα* are here concerned; cf. note on l. 6. Lines 10-11 may be the beginning of the copy of one of the documents mentioned in the letter, which is written on the verso of the papyrus. On the recto are the ends and beginnings of lines from the tops of two columns.

Μοιναπ[ίδης Μερούλα σ[τ]ρα(τηγῶ) Ἑρμοπολ(ίτου) χαίρειν. βιβλειδίων
δοθέντων μοι ὑπὸ Ἑρμοδ[ώρου] Κορνηλίου τὸ ἕτερον σημ[ειω]-
σάμενο[ς] ἔπεμψά μοι μ[ετ]ὰ καὶ τῶν (ἐ)νηχθέντων μ[οι]
ὑπὸ τῶν γραμματέω[ν], ὅπως φροντίσης, ἐὰν τὰ ὀφιλό-
5 μενα εἴ[σ]ηνηνηχθῇ, τὴν ἀνεσιν τὴν διὰ τοῦτο γενο-
μένην τῶν ὑπαρχόντων γενέσθαι, ἐὰν γε μηδὲν ἕ-
τερον τῷ ταμείῳ ὀφείλαι. ταῦτα γράφω διαδεχόμε-
νος τὴν Πρόκλου τοῦ κρατίστου εἰς Αἴγυπτον ἀποδη-
μίαν. ἔρρωσθαί σε εὐχομαι. (ἔτους) θ' [Μεσ]ορῆ η.
10 Ε . . . [. . .] ακων Ἰσιδωρο[ς] . . .]ων ἐν Ἑρμοῦ
[πό]λ(ει) [.]
.

3. l. σοι. 1. ἐνεχθέντων or ἀνενεχθ. 5. l. εἰσενεχθῇ. η of γενομένην corr. from φ. 7. a of οφείλαι
corr. from ε; 1. ὀφείλῃ (cf. 77. 51). 9. l. εὐχομαι. 10. ακων over an erasure.

1-9. 'Moenatides to Merula, strategus of the Hermopolite nome, greeting. I have sent you a duplicate of the petition presented to me by Hermodorus son of Cornelius, with my signature, together with the documents brought to me by the secretaries, in order that, if the debts are paid, the ensuing remission of the lands be effected, but only if nothing is still due to the Treasury. I write this as the deputy of the most high Proculus in his visit to Egypt. I pray for your health.' Date.

2. For this use of τὸ ἕτερον cf. P. Oxy. 899. 38, note.

5. ἀνεσιν: cf. 77. 30, and the next note.

6. ὑπαρχόντων: cf. P. Strassb. ined. ap. Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 363. introd.: ἐὰν [τοῦτο εἰσενέγκ]ωσι καὶ μηδὲν ἄλλο ὀφείλωσι, φρόντισον τ[ὴν] γεννηματογραφ[ίαν] ἀνεθῆναι τῶν ὑπαρχόντων, and another *ibid.* τὰς προσόδους αὐταῖς (the debtors) τῶν ὑπαρχόντων ἀνεθῆναι. These texts clearly show that in 84 *γεννηματογραφουμένων* is to be understood before *ὑπαρχόντων* and also that the writer of the letter is very likely the *διοικητής*, since both the Strassburg papyri are letters from that official to the strategus; cf. Wilcken, *l. c.* On the *γεννηματογραφία* or confiscation of the produce of land belonging to a State debtor cf. Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, pp. 135 sqq., Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 297.

7-8. By Πρόκλου τοῦ κρατίστου the praefect L. Valerius Proculus is no doubt meant. He was in office in the 9th year of Antoninus, since he ordered the *κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφή* of that year (P. Oxy. ii, p. 208). The expression *ἀποδημία εἰς Αἴγυπτον* does not imply that Proculus was at the time out of Egypt, for Alexandria, where the praefect had his residence, was considered as being apart from the rest of the province, and from the Alexandrian point of view, when the praefect went up country he was 'going to Egypt'; cf. Wilcken, *Archiv* iv, p. 392, *Grundz.*, p. 34, B. G. U. 388. ii. 42 [M. 91]. The phrase *ἀποδημίαν διαδέχεσθαι* appears to be new, but there can be little doubt that *διαδέχεσθαι* here has its usual sense and that the writer's meaning is that he had been deputed to visit the upper country on the praefect's behalf. This may suggest, but does not prove, that he was holding the *conventus*, which Wilcken maintains (*Archiv* iv, pp. 406 sqq.) could only be conducted in Egypt by the praefect himself; the *ἀποδημία* may have been no more than a visit of inspection, although we have found cause in 74 to think that the so-called inspections were more often connected with the *conventus* than has been previously supposed.

85. RECEIPT FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

Magdola Petechontos (Hermopolite nome). 15.9 x 6.9 cm.

A. D. 185.

This papyrus and 274-5 belong to the same series of receipts as P. Amh. 107 [W. 417], 108, B. G. U. 807; cf. also P. Amh. 109 [W. 418], B. G. U. 842. The procedure is fully described in P. Amh. 107. introd.; cf. Wilcken, *Archiv* i, p. 177.

[Δαμαρίωνι στρα]τηγῶι [Ἑρμοπ]ολίτου)
 [Ἀντώνιος Ἰουσ]τείνος [δου]πλικάριος
 [διαπεμφθεὶς ὑ]πὸ Οὐαλερ[ίου Φ]ροντείνου
 [ἐπάρχου τῆς ἐν] Κόπτῳ εἰ[λης] Ἑρακλιανῆς.
 5 [μεμέτρημαι] παρὰ πρεσ[βυτέ]ρων κώμης
 [Μαγδώλων Πετεχ]ῶντος τ[οῦ] Κουσ[σείτου] Ἄνω
 [τοῦ διεληλυθό]τος κε (ἔτους) Αὐρηλίου Κομμόδου
 [Ἀντωνίου Καί]σαρος τοῦ κυρίου τὰς ἐπιβλη-
 [θείσας αὐτοῖς ἀ]πὸ τῶν κελευσθειςῶν
 10 [ὑπὸ τοῦ] λαμπροτάτου ἡγεμόνος Λογγαίου
 [Ῥούφου συνωνη]θῆναι ἀπὸ γενήματος
 [τοῦ κγ (ἔτους) κριθῆς ἀ]ρταβῶν μυριάδων
 [δύο εἰς χρείας] τῆς αὐτῆς εἰλης κριθῆς
 [μέτρῳ δημο]σίῳ δοχικῶ [μ]ετρήσει τῇ
 15 [κελευσθείσῃ] [. . .]. ἀκολου-
 [θως τῷ γενομένῳ ἐπι]μερισμῷ
 [ὑπὸ τῶν τοῦ νομοῦ πραγ]ματικῶν,
 [τὴν δὲ ἀποχὴν ταύτην τετ]ρασσῇ[ν]
 [ἐξεδόμην. (ἔτους) κς κτλ.]

10. πο of ηγεμονος corr.

'To Damarion, strategus of the Hermopolite nome, from Antonius Justinus, *duplicarius*, dispatched by Valerius Frontinus, praefect of the *ala Heracliana* stationed at Coptos. I have had measured to me by the elders of the village of Magdola Petechontos in the upper Koussite district for the past 25th year of Aurelius Commodus Antoninus Caesar the lord the proportion imposed upon them from the twenty thousand artabae of barley which his highness the praefect Longaeus Rufus ordered to be bought up from the produce of the twenty-third year for the requirements of the aforesaid *ala*, of barley, measured by the official standard at the appointed time for measuring . . . artabae in accordance with the division made by the officials of the nome; and I have issued four copies of this receipt.' Date.

1. Damarion was strategus in Pauni (May-June) A. D. 185 (cf. P. Amh. 107), and that his tenure of office stretched into the new Egyptian year (A. D. 185-6) is known both from l. 7 below and P. Amh. 109. 12 [W. 418]. In Hathur (Oct.-Nov.) A. D. 185 the basilicogrammateus Plutogenes was doing interim duty; cf. B. G. U. 807. 1. This and the additional fact that the outgoing πρεσβύτεροι of the preceding 25th year (A. D. 184-5) are still here transacting business makes it certain that the date of 85 is between Thoth and Hathur 185. Similarly B. G. U. 842. vi and vii, where outgoing πρεσβύτεροι are equally in question, bear dates Sept. 13 and 14.

6. The restoration [Μαγδῶλων Περεχ]ῶντος exactly fills the lacuna and suits the remains. A payment of 15 artabae for the same purpose by this village ἀπὸ γενήματος κδ (ἔτους) is found in B. G. U. 807 (A. D. 185). The restoration is possible on the assumption that the requisitions of barley were annual and that 85 deals with a previous payment; cf. note on ll. 11-12.

7. [τοῦ ἐνεστῶ]τος would not fill the lacuna. For πρεσβύτεροι still acting after the completion of their year of office cf. P. Amh. 108. 6-7 and note on l. 1 above.

11-12. ἀπὸ γενήματος [τοῦ κγ (ἔτους)]: presumably both requisitions and payments were annual. Thus the requisition of barley in P. Amh. 107 [W. 417] and B. G. U. 807 specifies corn ἀπὸ γενήματος κδ (ἔτους) (A. D. 184-5), that in P. Amh. 109 [W. 418] corn ἀπὸ γενήματος κε (ἔτους) (A. D. 185-6), while B. G. U. 842 (A. D. 187) deals with fresh requisitions by the incoming praefect Pomponius Faustianus. If, therefore, identity in provenance from Μαγδῶλα Περεχῶντος is admitted for 85 and B. G. U. 807, it is probable, since the village-elders of the 26th year in B. G. U. 807 complied with the requisition of barley of the 24th year, that those of the 25th here would have dealt with that of the 23rd year. The point is only of interest in so far as, if κγ is restored, it would give some ground for supposing that Longaeus Rufus was praefect in the 24th year; cf. Cantarelli, *La Serie dei Prefetti*, i, pp. 60-1.

15. A number of artabae of course followed κελευθείση, but the traces on the papyrus are hardly to be identified.

86. NOTIFICATION OF PAYMENT.

Hermopolis.

9.4 x 15.3 cm.

A. D. 195. Plate 18.

A notification made by the ταμίας πολιτικῶν καὶ ἱερατικῶν χρημάτων to the body of the cosmetae concerning the payment of a sum of 5,600 dr. into the special account for the horse-races; cf. the applications for grants from municipal funds in e. g. C. P. Herm. 66 and 67, P. Oxy. 1104. It is noteworthy that the papyrus bears a date only slightly anterior to A. D. 202, the year usually assigned for the foundation of the βουλαί in the provincial μητροπόλεις; cf. e. g. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 41, Preisigke, *Städt. Beamt.*, p. 15. With reference to Hermopolis, however, there has been a tendency to antedate the grant of autonomy; cf. Jouguet, *Vie municipale*, pp. 346-7, where the evidence is marshalled and the question left open. The entire omission here of any reference to the βουλή in the formula in l. 8 (cf. note *ad loc.*) is against any such supposition. Moreover, in contrast with 86, in documents subsequent to A. D. 202 the treasury-official (ταμίας πολιτικοῦ λόγου) is usually himself a βουλευτής; cf. C. P. Herm. 94. 1 [W. 194], 111. 4, Jouguet, *op. cit.*, p. 405.

Διονύσιος Ἀρχίο[υ] γυμνασιάρχης Ἐρμ[οῦ πόλε]ως τῆς
 μεγάλης ταμίας [πο]λιτικῶν καὶ ἱερατικῶν χρημά[τ]ων
 τῷ κοινῷ τῶν κοσμητῶν διὰ Διογένους καὶ Ἀγα[θ]οῦ Δαί-
 μονος κοσμη[τε]υσάντων χαίρειν. [δι]α[γ]ε[γ]ρά[φ]η[κα] τῇ
 5 σήμ[ε]ρον ἡτις ἐστ[ί]ν ἐννακαιδεκάτη ἡμ[έ]ρ[α] μηνὸς Ἀθὺρ
 τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος ἔ[τ]ους [εἰς] λόγον ἵπποδρομιῶν τοῦ αὐτοῦ δ (ἔτους?)
 ἀρ[γ]υρίου δραχμᾶς πεντακισχειλίας ἑξακο[σ]ίας, χί[λι]νοι αἰ ἀρ-

γυρίου (δραχμαὶ) Ἐχ, λόγου φυλασσομένου τῇ πόλει π[ε]ρ[ι] [ο]ῦ [ἐ]χει παν-
 τὸς δικαίον. ἔτους τετάρτου Αυτοκράτορος Καί[σα]ρος Λουκίου
 10 Σεπ[τιμίου] Σεουήρου Εὐσεβοῦς Περτίνακος Σεβα[σ]τ[ο]ῦ [Ἀρα]βικ[ο]ῦ
 [Ἀδιαβην]ικοῦ Ἀθὺρ ἐννακαιδεκάτῃ. (2nd hand) Δ[ι]ονύσιος Ἀρχίου
 [γυμνασια]ρχήσας σεση[μείωμ]αι [τὰς ἀργυ-
 ρίου δραχμὰς] πέντακισχειλίας ἑξακοσίας
 [ὡς πρόκειται.

2. ἱερατικῶν Pap.

'Dionysius son of Archias, ex-gymnasiarch of Hermopolis Magna, treasurer of the municipal and priestly funds, to the body of the cosmetae acting through Diogenes and Agathodaemon, ex-cosmetae, greeting. I have paid to-day, being the 19th day of the month Hathur of the present year, to the account of the horse-races of the said 4th year, five thousand six hundred silver drachmae, total 5,600 silver dr., without prejudice to any right claimed by the city.' Date and signatures.

2. ταμίαις [πο]λειτικῶν καὶ ἱερατικῶν χρημ[ά]των: cf. P. Oxy. 55. 14 [W. 196] τῷ ταμίᾳ τῶν πολιτικῶν χρημάτων, 1104. 13 τὸν τῶν πολιτικῶν [ἐπ]ίτροπον, B. G. U. 934. 3 ταμεία πολιτικῶν λημμάτων, C. P. Herm. 94. 1 [W. 194] ταμίᾳ πολιτικ[οῦ] λ[ό]γου. These references are all subsequent to the reforms of A. D. 202. For the previous period, however, the existence of some such official had been inferred from the references to a special fund for the city, e. g. P. Oxy. 54. 15 [W. 34] τοῦ τῆς πόλεως λόγου, Amh. 64. 14 τῶν τῆς πόλ[ε]ως λημμάτων. He is now found combining the supervision of both the πολιτικά and ἱερατικά χρήματα. Since this dual function occurs in none of the later references, it is probable that the increase of financial responsibilities under the βουλή rendered such a combination impossible; cf. B. G. U. 362. v [W. 96], where the βουλή of Arsinoë appoints an ἐπιμελητὴς to superintend the finances of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, P. Thead. 34. 14. The paucity of evidence makes it difficult to define the powers of the ταμίαις for the period prior to A. D. 202. Under the subsequent régime such disbursements as that here notified required the definite authorization of the βουλή (cf. e. g. C. P. Herm. 66 and 67), and it is probable that there was a similar subordination earlier to the κοινὸν τῶν ἀρχόντων; cf. 77. 52, note.

In connexion with the association of πολιτικά and ἱερατικά χρήματα, it may be noted that in P. Hal. 1. 244 payments to the deified Alexander are made through the ταμίαις of Alexandria.

3. τῷ κοινῷ τῶν κοσμητῶν: cf. P. Oxy. 891. 13-15 τὰ δὲ ἀναλώματα ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ τάγματος δοθῆναι, where the reference similarly is to the order of exegetae (see note *ad loc.*). It is probable that each order of municipal officials formed an inner corporation inside the wider κοινὸν τῶν ἀρχόντων and that nomination to ἀρχαί was governed in some measure by this circumstance; cf. 77. introd.

διὰ Διογένης κτλ.: the order of the words makes it certain that these individuals were the representatives of the κοινὸν τῶν κοσμητῶν; for the necessity of such representation cf. Wenger, *Stellvertretung*, pp. 19 sqq., 109 sqq. Here, however, it is curious that they were ex-cosmetae. The inference may naturally be made that ex-officials remained members of the various κοινά; cf. 77. 33, note. The Diogenes who appears here may well be the cosmetes of that name in 77. 42; cf. 181.

6. ἵπποδρομῶν: the existence of an ἀμφοδὸν Ἰπποδρόμου at Oxyrhynchus (cf. e. g. P. Oxy. 288, A. D. 22-5) supplies an early proof of the practice of horse-racing in Egypt; cf. in later times P. Oxy. 145, 152, Brit. Mus. 1028 (iii, pp. 276-7), Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 144, n. 4, Meyer, P. Hamb. p. 31.

8-9. Cf. the frequent and invariable formula in C. P. Herm. λόγου φυλασσομένου τῇ πόλει καὶ τῇ βουλῇ περὶ οὗ ἔχουσι παντὸς δικαίου; for the significance here of the omission of any reference to the βουλή see introd. above.

87. REPORT OF A SURVEYOR.

Heracleopolite nome.

18.6 x 21.8 cm.

Early third century.

The text printed below is the conclusion of a return by a surveyor (*ὀριοδείκτης*) concerning several parcels of land. In one case (l. 2) it is stated that of the plot in question a certain number of arurae were productive (*ἐν σπόρῳ*, cf. note on l. 2) but that others were sand-covered (*ὑπ' ἄμμῳ*). This fact makes it probable that the return, which is dated in Pharmouthi (March–April), i. e. harvest-time, was meant to enable the government officials to collect the right amount of rents or taxes incident upon the land, though whether it was drawn up for a particular occasion, e. g. to control applications from tax-payers asking for remissions, or whether the *ὀριοδείκτης* used to send in such reports regularly, is questionable. The former alternative is perhaps more probable; cf. P. Amh. 83. 5 [W. 230], 142. 12, Preisigke, P. Cairo, 8. 9–10 [W. 240, introd.]. Another of the duties of the *ὀριοδείκτης* was to ascertain the extent of the land for which grants of seed were required; cf. P. Flor. 21 and introd.

87 is written on the verso of the papyrus. The recto contains two incomplete columns of official accounts of some sort. Col. i, ll. 9–11, read *ἰ . . . ὦν Σωτηρίχου καὶ Διονύσιου(ς) ἀδελφὸς Φ . . . ας ὑπολ(όγου) προσόδου ὑπαρχόντων(ων) (πρότερον) Ἦρ . . .* This is preceded and followed by what appear to be names with amounts of drachmae opposite them. In the second column, of which only the beginnings of lines are preserved, there is a mention of the eleventh year, and of the villages Ἀλιᾶις and Θμουναχῇ (each followed by personal names), which are known from P. Hibeh, p. 8, to have been in the Heracleopolite nome. The topographical data in the text on the verso point to the same district.

[.]. καὶ ποταμός, ἀπηλιώτου ἰδιωτικῇ γῇ καὶ δημοσίᾳ γῇ, λιβὸς

[ὁ αὐτὸς ὀριοδείκτης ἐπέδειξα ἐν σπόρῳ [(ἀρούρας)] μθλ' ἑξ' δ' καὶ ὑπ' ἄμμῳ [(ἀρούρας)]

[.] ντες ἐπὶ τὸν νότον ἔπα[. . .] Μενελάου κλήρου) (ἀρούρας) ιε' ἑλ' β' καὶ

[.] κλήρου) (ἀρούρας) ι, γίνονται) (ἀρουραι) κζ' ἑλ' β', γίτονες) νότου Μεσσαλινιανὰ [ἐδάφη καὶ

5 [.] . . . βορρᾶ ἀπηλιώτου) πεδία Ἀγκυ[ρ]ῶνων, λιβὸς δημοσίᾳ γῇ. [ὁ αὐτὸς

[ὀριοδείκτης ἐπέδειξα ἐπὶ γῆς. λ[. . .] λειχὸς κλήρου) (ἀρούρας) αλ[.

[. γίτονες)] νότου γύης, βο(ρρᾶ) ἀπηλιώτου) Μεσσαλινιανὰ [ἐδάφη], λιβὸς ἰδιωτικ(ῇ) γῇ.

ὁ αὐτὸς

[ὀριοδείκτης ἐπέδειξα ἐπὶ γῆς.

[.] (ἔτους?) λό(γος?) Φαρμουῦθι. Ἡρακλείδης Ὀρίωνος) ἐπιδέδωκα διὰ Μέλανος

10 [.]. εἶου βοηθοῦ.

'[. . . In the holding of . . . arurae, . . . whereof the boundaries are on the south . . ., on the north . . .] and the river, on the east private and public land, on the west . . . I the said surveyor have verified $49\frac{3}{4}$ arurae under seed and . . . arurae covered with sand . . . to the south . . . in the holding of Menelaus $10\frac{1}{2}$ arurae and in the holding of . . . 10 arurae, total $20\frac{1}{2}$ arurae, whereof the boundaries are on the south the estates of Messalina, and . . ., on the north and east the fields of Ancyroneon, on the west public land . . . I the said surveyor have verified it on the spot . . . in the holding of . . . $1\frac{1}{2}$ [] arurae, whereof the boundaries are on the south a field, on the north and east the estates of Messalina, on the west private land. I the said surveyor have verified it on the spot . . . year, account(?) of Pharmouthi. I, Heraclides son of Horion, have presented the return through Melas son of . . ., assistant.'

2. ἐπέδειξα: cf. ll. 6 and 8. The same formula occurs in P. Thead. 54. 23 (cf. 55. 19) Κέρδ]ων ὀριοδείκτης ἐπέδειξα τὰς προδεηλουμένας ἀρούρας καὶ οὐδὲν παρέλιπον. These documents, both dated in A. D. 299, contain declarations of land addressed to the *censitor*. The land is said to have been measured by the γεωμέτραι in the presence of three witnesses (*coiuratores*), a *decaprotus*, and the ὀριοδείκτης, all of whom append their signatures at the foot, the ὀριοδείκτης in the manner quoted above. It is interesting to note that the ὀριοδείκτης does not make the measurements himself. His office seems to have consisted in pointing out to the γεωμέτραι which fields were to be measured (cf. καὶ οὐδὲν παρέλιπον in his signature) and testifying that the operation had been performed rightly.

ἐν σπόρῳ: i. e. land which had actually been sown and was bearing crops; cf. e. g. P. Flor. 80. 11 μισθοῦ ἐκάστης ἀρούρης τῆς ἐν σπόρῳ φανησομένης πυροῦ ἀρτάβης ἥμισυ.

3. The beginning of the line may have indicated that after dealing with the previous parcel the ὀριοδείκτης and his assistants (cf. ἄνδρες) proceeded southward to the next one; in this case a full stop should be put at the end of l. 2.

Μενελάου κλήρου: cf. C. P. R. 243. 12 [W. 367].

4. Μεσσαλινιανὰ ἐδάφη: cf. l. 7 and Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, p. 122, where other evidence concerning this οὐσία is collected. The ἐδάφη of which it consisted were evidently widely distributed.

5. Ἀγκυρώνων was a village in the Heracleopolite nome; cf. P. Hibeh p. 8, C. P. R. 243. 2 and 7 [W. 367 and note on l. 2].

6. ἐπὶ γῆς: cf. l. 8. This formula by which the ὀριοδείκτης closes his declaration means apparently that he had transacted the business on the spot. Perhaps (ἐπὶ γῆς) should be restored after ἐπέδειξα in l. 2. In P. Thead. 54. 9 and 55. 6 is ἐπὶ τῆς a misreading for ἐπὶ γῆς?

9. For the abbreviation λο (or ολ) here cf. B. G. U. 194. 26 [W. 84]. Heraclides was apparently the ὀριοδείκτης and at any rate an official, since he had an assistant,

88. DECLARATION ON OATH.

Archelaïs (Arsinoïte nome).

22.8 × 12.1 cm.

A. D. 156. Plate 16.

An undertaking on oath by Diogas, who had been appointed (?) by the elders of Archelaïs to serve εἰς παραφυλακ(ήν) [τῆς μητρο]πόλεως, to perform his duties; cf. P. Oxy. 81, 1196, Iand. 33, Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 348.

It seems clear that the πρεσβύτεροι of Archelaïs were for some reason responsible for filling this post in the metropolis, and that they contracted with Diogas, agreeing to pay him a bi-monthly salary of 36 drachmae. The village would thus have contributed to the policing of the capital. A parallel for such a payment is perhaps found in P. Grenf. ii. 43, where the archepodus of Socnopaei Nesus disburses 80 dr. as wages (ὀψώνιον) for two months to a guard in Arsinoë. In such cases, therefore, village delegations to certain central services may be supposed; cf. 90. 13, note. It is remarkable that Diogas was actually himself registered in the metropolis; possibly he was also a landowner at Archelaïs (cf. e. g. P. Fay. 23, B. G. U. 1046, Meyer, P. Giessen i. 58, introd., p. 9), though, if the elders were simply engaging somebody by contract, their choice need not have been limited to residents in their own locality. The personal responsibility of the nominee (ll. 23-5) in place of the usual communal liability of the village (cf. Jouguet, *Vie municipale*, p. 231, Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 341) has a parallel in P. Iand. 33; but the curtailment of the usual year of office (cf. l. 21,

note) and the agreement as to the rate of salary (ll. 17–18) are indications that the procedure was not that proper to appointment in liturgies. Contracts concerning the delegation of liturgies by the *λιτουργοί* themselves occur in P. Brit. Mus. 255 (ii, p. 117 [W. 272]), 306 (p. 118 [W. 263]), Fay. 34 (cf. 35 [W. 264]); similarly for the appointment of substitute *φύλακες* cf. P. Oxy. 43 verso. ii. 23, iii. 16, 25 [W. 474], Jouguet, *op. cit.*, p. 266; but no instance has previously been found of a contract between the nominee to an office and the official agency making the appointment.

For the special competence of the *πρεσβύτεροι* in matters of police cf. 89, introd.; and in general for the payment of *φύλακες* in Roman times from funds raised by taxation cf. Wilcken, *Ost.* i, pp. 320–1, P. Fay. 53, introd.

- [.]ον καὶ Μάρωνι Μάρωνος καὶ
 [.]ωνος καὶ Σύρῳ Πετεσούχου καὶ
 [.]. α καὶ Δραῦκος Νιννᾷ τοῖς ἑξ
 [πρεσβυτέ]ροις κώμης Ἀρχελαΐδος
 5 [τῆς Θεμίστου] μερίδος.
 [Διογᾶς Δη]μητρίου τοῦ Μάρωνος
 [μητρὸς . . .]εῦτος ἀπὸ τῆς μητροπόλ(εως)
 [ἀναγρα(φόμενος) ἐπ' ἀμ]φόδου Διουνσίου Τόπων
 [ἀναδοθεῖς] ὑφ' ὑμῶν εἰς παραφυλακ(ήν)
 10 [τῆς μητρο]πόλεως ὁμνύω τὴν Ἀντωνίνου
 [Καίσαρος το]ῦ κυρίου τύχην ἐπάναγκόν
 [με ὑπηρετ]ήσειν τῷ τ[ῶν] Θεμίστου καὶ
 [Πολέμωνος] μερίδων [στ]ρατηγῷ Ὀνομάστ(ῳ)
 [ἀπὸ τῆς ἐνεσ]τώσης ἡμέρας μέχρι ἐπαγομ(ένων) ε
 15 [τοῦ ἐνεστῶτ]ος εἰκοστοῦ ἔτους Ἀντωνίνου
 [Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρί]ου λαμβάνων παρ' ὑμῶν
 [ὑπὲρ ὅλου τοῦ] δεκαμήνου τὰς πρὸς ἀλλήλ(ους)
 [συμπεφωνη]μ(ένas) ἀργ(υρίου) (δραχμὰς) ἑκατὸν ὀγδοήκοντα,
 [καὶ ἀποδώσετ]έ μοι διὰ διμήνου τὰς αἰρού-
 20 [σας δραχμὰς] τριάκοντα ἑξ· οὐδὲν δέ μοι ὁ-
 [φείλεται ὑπὲρ τ]ῶν ἀνὰ χεῖρα χρόνων. πάν-
 [τα δὲ πληρ]ῶσθαι τὰ τῇ παραφυλακῇ ἀνή-
 [κοντα] ἀμέμπτως ὥς τοῦ κινδύνου,
 [ἐάν τι] παρὰ τὴν ἐμὴν ἀμέλειαν γένη-
 25 τα[ι, τοῖς ἰ]δίους ὄντος, ἢ ἔνοχος εἶην τῷ
 ὄρκ[ῳ]. ἐγράφη διὰ Ἀμμωνίου νομογράφου καὶ
 ἔστιν [ὁ] Διογᾶς φάμενος μὴ εἰδέναι γράμ(ματα)
 ὧς (ἐτῶν) λε οὐλῇ σεαγό(νι) ἀριστ(ερῶ) καὶ γαστροκ(νημῖα) ἀριστ(ερῶ).
 (ἔτους) εἰκοστοῦ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος
 30 Τ[ί]του Αἰλίου Ἀδριανοῦ Ἀντωνίνου Σεβαστοῦ
 Εὐσεβοῦς Ἀθὺρ ε.

3. δραυκος νιννα written over an erasure.

16. 1. λαμβάνοντα.

27. 1. Διογᾶς.

28. 1. σιαγό(νι).

'To . . . and Maron son of Maron and . . . and Syrus son of Petesouchos and . . . and Draucus son of Ninnas, all six elders of the village of Archelaïs in the division of Themistes. I, Diogas son of Demetrius son of Maron, my mother being . . ., of the metropolis, registered in the quarter of Dionysius' District, having been presented by you to the office of guard in the metropolis, swear by the fortune of Antoninus Caesar the lord that I will of necessity obey the strategus of the divisions of Themistes and Polemon, Onomastus, from the present day until the 5th intercalary day of the present 20th year of Antoninus Caesar the lord, receiving from you for the whole period of 10 months the sum agreed upon between us, 180 drachmae of silver, and you shall pay me every second month the instalment of 36 drachmae. Nothing is owing to me for the current period. I will perform all the duties pertaining to the office of a guard blamelessly, the responsibility, if anything occurs by my neglect, resting on my private property; otherwise may I be held responsible for the consequences of my oath. Written by Ammonius, scribe of the nome; Diogas, professing to be illiterate, is aged about 35 years, with a scar on the left cheek and the left calf.' Date.

9. [ἀναδοθεῖς]: the restoration is doubtful. As stated in the introd., the procedure in 88 differs from that usual in liturgies. But no doubt an appointment such as this entailed, equally with a liturgy, ratification by the central authority, and ἀναδιδόναι or εἰσδιδόναι would in so far be appropriate. συσταθεῖς is objectionable, since this would imply that the elders were delegating duties normally undertaken by themselves.

παραφυλακ(ήν): cf. P. Oxy. 705. iii. 71 sqq. [W. 407] ἐνοχλούμεναι ὑπὸ . . . τῆς παρα[φ]υ[λ]ακῆς τῶν τόπων, 904. 4, 1033. 7, Fay. 38. The later phrase ὑπὸ τὴν παραφυλακὴν (P. Brit. Mus. 1012. 29-30 (iii, p. 266), 1037. 6 (p. 275), Giessen 56. 10) means little more than 'in the district of'.

13. Ὀνομάστ(ς): the name is somewhat unexpected, but the letters are clear. Wilcken would prefer to read ὀνομαστ(ί), meaning the strategus for the time being, but this does not seem a very natural expression. The name of the strategus for the divisions of Themistes and Polemon is not otherwise known for this year.

21. ὑπὲρ τῶν ἀνὰ χεῖρα χρόνων: cf. 89. 7 τῇ ἀνὰ χεῖρα (πενταετία), B. G. U. 155. 13, 1049. 23. The significance of the clause here is that no claim would lie for the two months which were omitted from the year.

26. νομογράφου: cf. 147. 4, P. Hamb. 4. 15, note and introd., Mitteis, *Grundz.*, p. 56, n. 7, Hohlwein, *L'Égypte romaine*, p. 347.

89. LIST OF OFFICIALS.

Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome).

16.8 x 11.5 cm.

A. D. 191-2.

A list of the δημόσιοι of Socnopaei Nesus for the 32nd year of Commodus; cf. B. G. U. 6 and P. Brit. Mus. 199 (ii, p. 158). The fact that no qualifications are appended (cf. e. g. P. Brit. Mus. 199 verso (*l. c.* introd.)) makes it probable that this is an extract from the βιβλιοθήκη δημοσίων λόγων and deals with persons actually in office; cf. Jouguet, *Vie municipale*, p. 228. Incidentally this text, with P. Brit. Mus. 199 verso, confirms Jouguet (*op. cit.*, p. 218) in maintaining against Hohlwein that the πρεσβύτεροι were definitely included under the title οἱ τῆς κώμης δημόσιοι.

The combination of 89, B. G. U. 6, P. Brit. Mus. 199, Fay. 38, and Gen. 102 (*Archiv* iii, p. 226) makes it certain that the πρεσβύτεροι possessed a competence, whether direct or indirect, in matters of police; cf. 88, introd.

- Σοκνοπαίου Νήσου
 γραφή δημοσίων λβ (ἔτους).
 πρεσβύτεροι
 Σωτᾶ[ς] Πτολεμαίου μη(τρὸς) Σωτηρίδος
 5 ἐπικαλ(ούμενος) Ποσεί,
 Πλᾶς Σεμπρωνίου,
 Ἰουστος ἀδελφὸς Πακύσεως,
 Ἀπύγχης Πακύσεως τοῦ Ἀπύγχεως.
 ἀρχέφοδος κόμης
 10 Παβούς Παβού[τ]ος μη(τρὸς) Σωτηρίας.
 φύλακες ὁμοίως
 Ὅρσενούφης Σωτᾶ Κούιτος,
 Ὅρσενούφης Ὀρίωνος,
 Σωτήριχος Πανεσνέως,
 15 Παουνήτις Καννεΐτος.
 εἰρηνοφύλλ(ακες)
 Δημᾶς Δημᾶ,
 Πανεφρέμμης Σεμπρωνίου.

‘Socnopaei Nesus, list of officials for the 32nd year. Elders :—Sotas son of Ptolemaeus and Soteris, surnamed Posei, Plas son of Sempronius, Justus brother of Pakusis, Apunchis son of Pakusis son of Apunchis. Archephodus :—Pabous son of Pabous and Soteria. Watchmen :—Orsenouphis son of Sotas Kouis, Orsenouphis son of Horion, Soterichus son of Panesneus, Paouetis son of Kanneis. Police :—Demas son of Demas, Panephremmis son of Sempronius.’

5. For Ποσεί cf. the name Πόσις, e. g. B. G. U. 392. 49. There is no sign of abbreviation, and it is unlikely that Ποσειδώνιος is meant.

12. As Wilcken points out, the absence of τοῦ after Σωτᾶ is no difficulty, since the following Κούιτος can be explained as a nickname, κοῦτῖ being the Coptic equivalent of μικρός.

15. Cf. B. G. U. 10. 18, where this person occurs in a list of ἐπιτηρηταὶ τελωνικῶν dated in the following year, and P. Brit. Mus. 199. 10, where he is an εἰρηνοφύλαξ. The 9th year there referred to is therefore probably A. D. 200–1.

90. PRESENTATION TO OFFICE.

Cynopolis and Lysimachis (Arsinoite nome). 19.6 x 29.9 cm.

Early third century.

Presentation (ἀνάδοσις) of names for office in Cynopolis and Lysimachis, addressed doubtless by the comarchs to the strategus; cf. e. g. P. Flor. 2. The liturgies in question are :—(1) ἀγωνοφυλακία, (2) γεννηματοφυλακία, (3) φυλακία τῆς στρατηγίας, (4) χωματεκβολία, (5) ἀναψησμοὶ διωρύχων, (6) τὸ πρόνοιαν ποιήσασθαι τοῦ καθαρὸν εἶναι καὶ ἄδολον τὸν μετρούμενον δημόσιον πυρὸν, (7) τὸ προστῆναι τῶν δημοσίων θησαυρῶν καὶ συσφραγίζειν ἅμα τοῖς σιτολόγοις, on which see the notes below.

A curious feature, for which we can give no satisfactory explanation, is that the document is in triplicate on one sheet of papyrus, each copy being written in a different hand. Cols. i and ii, giving parts of the first and second copies, are printed here, while a collation with Col. iii, of which only the beginnings of lines remain, is inserted in the notes. There can be no question of writing-exercises, since the first and third hands are those of practised scribes, nor can there have been any idea of a subsequent separation of the columns by the cutting of the papyrus, since the first copy, when the papyrus was complete, must have extended into Col. ii (note on l. 29), and the third hand has allowed the beginnings of his lines to overlap slightly Col. ii. Generally speaking, the second copy is an inferior reproduction of the first, showing many omissions but faithfully following any grammatical errors, while the third adds the name omitted in l. 15 (cf. note *ad loc.*). Is it possible that each comarch contributed a copy? It is noteworthy that Cynopolis and Lysimachis appear under a joint local administration; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 256 (*d*) (ii, p. 95), where the officials of the former village apply to the sitologus of Lysimachis for grants of seed.

The verso contains 91.

Col. i.

-
 [Ἀφρο]δῆς Νεφερ[ωτο]ς [. . . .] . [
 καὶ εἰς ἀγωναφυλ(ακίαν)
 Ἐκῦσις (Σ)ανπάτο[ς] ὥς (ἐτῶν) κε ἔχων(ν) π[ό]ρον (δραχμὰς) χ,
 Λάτρων Ἀνουβᾶ ὥς (ἐτῶν) λε ὁμοί(ως) [(δραχμὰς) χ.
 5 καὶ εἰς τὸ [π]ρόνοι[α]ν ποιῆ[σ]ασθαι τοῦ καθαροῦ εἶναι
 καὶ ἄδωλον τοῦ μετ[ρ]οῦ μένου δημο[σίου] πυροῦ
 Ἀν[ου]βᾶς Νεφερῶ[τος] ὥς (ἐτῶν) λε ἔχ[ω]ν(ν) π[ό]ρον (δραχμὰς) χ,
 Π[ε]τενοῦφ[ις] Μαξίμου ὥς (ἐτῶν) μ ὁμοί(ως) (δραχμὰς) χ.
 καὶ εἰς τὸ προστῆναι τοῖς δημο[σίοις] θησαυροῖς καὶ συνσφρα[γί]ζειν
 10 ἅμα τοῖς σιτολόγοις
 Πετενοῦφ[ις] Σαραπίωνος ὥς (ἐτῶν) λ ἔχων(ν) π[ό]ρον (δραχμὰς) Ἀ,
 Ἡρωνᾶς Ἡρωνος ὥς (ἐτῶν) με ὁμοί(ως) [(δραχμὰς) Ἀ.
 καὶ εἰς φυλ(ακίαν) τῆς στρα[τηγίας]
 Ὀρίων Ἀρείου ὥς (ἐτῶν) κε ὁμοίως (δραχμὰς) χ,
 15 ὥς (ἐτῶν) κη ὁμοί(ως) (δραχμὰς?) χ.
 Λυσιμαχίδος ὁμοίως,
 εἰς μὲν χωματε(κ)βολ(ίαν)
 Ἰσχυρᾶς Πακήμεως ἐπ[ικαλούμενος] Ἀγ[ή]ης
 ἔχων(ν) π[ό]ρον ἐν οἰκοπ[έ]δοις [(δραχμὰς) χ.
 20 εἰς δὲ ἀναψησμοὺς διωρύχων
 Στοτοήτης Σοκμήνεως ὥς (ἐτῶν) [
 καὶ εἰς γ[ί]ννηματοφυλ(ακίαν) ὅν κ[α]ὶ προανατοθ[έντος] ἐπὶ τε
 λειμνασμοῦ καὶ ἀρδείας (καὶ) κατασπ[ο]ρᾶς καὶ τῶν ἄλλων
 δημοσίων πάντων
 25 Ἐριεὺς Ζωίλου ὥς (ἐτῶν) μ ἔχ[ω]ν(ν) π[ό]ρον (δραχμὰς) . .]

Ἐρμῆς Ἀπύγχεως ὥς (ἐτῶν) λε ὁμοί(ως) [(δραχμὰς) .]
καὶ εἰς ἀγωναφυλ(ακίαν)

Πωλίων Πτολεμαίου ὥς (ἐτῶν) λε ἔχ(ων) [πόρον (δραχμὰς) χ(?),]

Εὐπορίων Διοσκόρου ὥς (ἐτῶν) λ ὁμοί(ως) (δραχμὰς) χ(?)

Col. ii.

- 30 (2nd hand) δίδομεν καὶ εἰσαγγέλλομεν τοῦ]ς ἐξῆς
[ἐγγε]γρ[αμ]μένους χρεῖα[ς τ]οῦ ἔτους πλη[ρ]ώ[σο]ντας εὐπόρους
[κ]αὶ ἐπιτηδείους τῶν ἡμῶν κινδύνων. ἔστι δέ· Κυνῶν
πόλεως, εἰς δὲ ἀναψ[η]σμ[ο]ὺς διο[ρ]ύχων
[Γ]ίκων Διοδώρου] ὥς (ἐτῶν) μς ἔχων πόρων (δραχμὰς) χ.
35 καὶ εἰς γεννηματοφυλ(ακίαν) οἱ κα[ὶ] π[ρ]οανα[θ]έντος (ἐπὶ τε λειμνασμοῦ
καὶ ἀρδείας καὶ κατασποράς καὶ τῶν ἄλλων δημοσίων
πάντων Πάτρων ἀπάτωρ μη(τρὸς) Πρωτο[ρ]ύτος ὥς (ἐτῶν) λ ἔχων πόρον (δραχμὰς) Ἀ,
Ἀφροδᾶς Νεφερώτος ὥς (ἐτῶν) με ἔχων πόρων ἐν οὐκοπέδοις (δραχμὰς) Ἀ.
καὶ εἰς ἀγωναφυλακίαν Ἐκῦσις Σανπᾶτος ὥς (ἐτῶν) κε ἔχ(ων) [(δραχμὰς) χ,
40 Λάτρων Ἀνουβᾶ ὁμοί(ως) (δραχμὰς) χ. καὶ εἰς τὸ πρόνοιαν {ον} ποιήσασ-
θαι τοῦ] καθαρὸν εἶναι καὶ ἄδωλον τοῦ μετρούμενου δημοσίου
πυροῦ Ἀνουβᾶς Νεφερώτος ὥς (ἐτῶν) μ ἔχ(ων) πόρον ἐν οὐκοπέδοις (δραχμὰς) χ,
Πετε[ρ]νοῦφίς Μαξίμου ὁμοί(ως) (δραχμὰς) χ. καὶ εἰς τὸ προστῆναι
τοῖς δημοσίοις {δη[μοσ]ί[οις]} (θησανροῖς) καὶ συνσφραγίζιν ἅμα τοῖς
45 σιτολόγοις Πετενοῦφίς Σαραπίωνος ὥς (ἐτῶν) λε ἔχ(ων) (δραχμὰς) Ἀ,
Ἡρων Ἡρωνος ὥς (ἐτῶν) λε ὁμοί(ως) (δραχμὰς) Ἀ. καὶ εἰς φυλαγείας τῆς
στρατηγείας Ὀρίων] Ἀρεῖο]ν ὥς (ἐτῶν) κε ὁμοί(ως) (δραχμὰς) χ.
Λυσιμαχίδος ὁμοί(ως), εἰς μὲν χ[ω]μα[τε]γβολ[ί]αν Ἰσχυρᾶς
Πακήμεως ἐπ[ικαλούμενος] Ἀγῆς ἐν οὐκοπέδοις (δραχμὰς) χ. εἰς δὲ [ἀν]αψησμοὺς διωρύ-
50 χων Στοτοτήτις Σοκμήνεως. καὶ εἰ]ς γεννηματοφυλακίαν ὅν
καὶ π[ρ]οανα[θ]έντος ἐπὶ τε λειμνασμοῦ καὶ ἀρδείας
[κ]αὶ [κατασποράς] καὶ τῶν ἄλλων] δημοσίων πάντων
Ἐριε]νὸς Ζωίλ]ου, Ἐρμῆς Ἀπ[ύ]γχεω[s.] καὶ εἰς ἀγωναφυλ(ακίαν)
[Πω]λίων Π[το]λεμαίου, Εὐ[πο]ρίων Διοσκόρου. καὶ εἰς τὸ πρόνοιαν
55 [πο]λήσασθα[ι τ]οῦ καθαρὸν εἶναι καὶ ἄδωλον τοῦ μετρου-
[μ]ένου δημοσίου] πυροῦ ε

[The letter C stands for the third copy which is not printed.] 6. 1. ἄδωλον τὸν μετ[ρ]ούμενον δημοσίον
πυρόν; so in ll. 41-2 and 55-6. C has ἀδωλον. 9. 1. τῶν . . . θησανρ(ῶν); so in l. 44. 15. C Ἡρων [. 20. Or l. διωρύχων] [. 22. 1. οἱ κ[α]ὶ προαναδοθ[έντες]; so in ll. 35 and 50-1. 32. 1. τῶ ἡμῶν κινδύνω; ι of
εστι inserted. 33. 1. διο[ρ]ύχων. 34. C γικων [. 1. πόρον. 37. 1. Πρωτο[ρ]ύτος. 38. 1. πόρον.
39. There is an oblique stroke between ἀγωναφυλακίαν and εκκυσίς. εχῶ Pap. 42. An oblique stroke between
πυρον and ανουβας. 46. 1. φυλακίαν. 48. γ of χ[ω]μα[τε]γβολ[ί]αν corr. 53. An oblique stroke
between απ[υ]γχεω[s] and και.

ll. 30-56. 'We present and announce those inscribed below, being men of means and suitable, to under-
take the services of the year, at our own risk. They are:—For Cynopolis; for the cleaning of canals Gikon
son of Diodorus, aged about 46 years, having property worth 600 dr.; for the guard on crops those previously

presented for flood-duties, irrigation, sowing, and all other public works, Patron, who has no father, his mother being Protous, aged about 30 years, having property worth 1,000 dr., Aphrodis son of Nephros, aged about 45 years, having property in building-sites to the value of 1,000 dr.; and for the guard of the games Hekusis son of Sanpas, aged about 25 years, having property worth 600 drachmae, Latron son of Anoubas, having similarly 600 dr.; and to ensure clean grain and honest weight at the measuring of the public corn Anoubas son of Nephros, aged about 40 years, having property in building-sites to the value of 600 dr., Petenouphis son of Maximus, having similarly 600 dr.; and to exercise surveillance over the public granaries and to co-operate with the sitologi in the sealing Petenouphis son of Sarapion, aged about 35 years, having property worth 1,000 dr., Heron son of Heron, aged about 35 years, having similarly 1,000 dr.; and for the guard of the strategus Horion son of Arius, aged about 25 years, having similarly 600 dr. Similarly for the village of Lysimachis:—For the throwing up of dykes Ischyra son of Pakemis surnamed Ages, having property in building-sites to the value of 600 dr.; for the cleaning of canals Stotoëtis son of Sokmenis; and for the guarding of crops the persons previously presented for flood-duties, irrigation, sowing, and all other public works, Herieus son of Zoilus, Hermes son of Apunchis; and for the guard of the games Polion son of Ptolemaeus, Euporion son of Dioscorus; and to ensure clean grain and honest weight at the measuring of the public corn . . .

2. ἀγωνοφυλ(ακίαν): the title ἀγωνοφύλαξ is new, but cf. the analogous παλαιστροφύλακες (121. 3, note) and φύλακες θεάτρον in P. Oxy. 1050. 16. It seems likely that this function was exercised outside the village; cf. l. 13, note, and P. Giessen 58, introd., Strassb. 57, Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 393, introd., Jouguet, *Vie municipale*, pp. 110–11, 88, introd.

3. (ἐτῶν) κε: it is noticeable that the ages given both in this document and in 91 are commonly multiples of 5, an indication that they were only approximate.

Wilcken's view that πόρος in this connexion means annual not capital value is disputed by Meyer, introd. to P. Giessen 58.

5. Cf. P. Fay. 23 (a), introd. ἐπὶ τῆς καθάρσεως τοῦ δημοσίου πυροῦ τόπου περὶ Σύρων. In P. Oxy. 708 the sitologi are held responsible for impurities in corn-dues. The liturgy here would doubtless also include the checking of the official measures to ensure πυρὸς ἄδολος; cf. 186. 15–16, note.

9–10. Perhaps these officials are to be identified with the ἐπισφραγισταί of P. Tebt. 340 (Mendesian nome, A. D. 206); cf. Preisigke, *Griewesen*, p. 58. Their precise relation to the σιτολόγοι will depend on the strictness of the meaning attached to the verb προστῆναι. Hitherto the σιτολόγοι have always been regarded as the official directors of the θησαυροί; cf. Preisigke, *l. c.*

13. If the guard of the strategus in any way constituted a body-guard (σωματοφύλακες), as seems probable, this liturgy, which is again new, would, like the ἀγωνοφυλακία (l. 2, note), involve service outside the limits of the village. P. Amh. 124 contains a list of the παλαιστροφύλακες attached to the higher provincial officials.

15. It is curious that the name of the nominee should be omitted while his age and income are given. The second hand omits the whole entry (l. 47). The third inserts Ἡρων[.

17. χωματε(κ)βολ(ίαν): cf. l. 48 below, and Wessely, *Karanis und Soknopaiu Nesos*, p. 55, where the same liturgy is associated with the same πόρος (600 dr.). It was concerned with the repair of canal-banks. Mr. Bell informs us that ἐκβολαί as irrigation officials occur in P. Brit. Mus. inv. no. 1709 of A. D. 373; cf. P. Oxy. 1301.

19. ἐν οἴκῳ(έδοις): the addition of this phrase here implies that where no such qualification is present the income was derived from ordinary agricultural land; cf. P. Fay. 23 (a). 7–8 ὧς ὑπ(άρχουσι) περὶ Ἐροῦθιν (ἄρουραι) ια (δραχμῶν) Ἐ καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ οἰκόπ(εδα) (δραχμῶν) Βφ, P. Bibl. Nat. Suppl. Gr. 910 ap. Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 392 and introd. *ad loc.*, *Grundz.*, pp. 342–3.

20. ἀναψησμούς διωρύχων: instances of this use of ἀναψᾶν and ἀναψησμός are collected by Meyer in P. Giessen 42, introd., p. 52; cf. also 157. 17. The liturgy is again new.

22 sqq. γ[ε]νηματοφύλα(ακίαν): for the importance of the γενηματοφύλακες in the Ptolemaic organization cf. P. Tebt. 5. 188, note, Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 331, introd., Rostowzew, *Archiv* iii, pp. 204–5. We can find no evidence elsewhere of their occurrence in the Roman period, apart from a doubtful suggestion by Wilcken in an Alexandrian inscription of Hadrian's reign published by de Ricci in *Archiv* ii, p. 440.

The ungrammatical clause which follows, meaning apparently that the nominees in question had been previously presented ἐπὶ τε λειμνασμοῦ καὶ ἀρδέας κτλ., recurs in ll. 35 and 50–1. In l. 35 οἱ is probable, but this does not suit l. 22, where ον seems to have been written by mistake for οἱ.

For the officials ἐπὶ λιμνασμοῦ cf. 82. 7, note, where the references are collected; for ἀρδεία cf. P. Hamb. 23. 23 sqq., note. The restoration here of (καὶ) is based on l. 36 (l. 52 is doubtful), where it occurs in the parallel passage; cf. also the official [λιμνασ[τῆ]ς καὶ κατασπορεύς, i. e. combining both duties, in P. Bibl. Nat. Suppl. Gr. 910. 4 ap. Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 392. If, however, it were possible to restore ἀρδείας (ᾧ ἀρδείων) κατασπορεύς in P. Flor. 21. 3 (Vitelli, Wilcken, and Meyer read πεδίων κατασπορεύς; cf. 82. 7, note), this would be strong corroborative evidence for the correctness of the reading of the text here, and the phrase would be a condensation of B. G. U. 91. 5 εἰς λιμνάσσειαν τῆς γενομένης ἐπ' ἀγαθοῖς κατασπορεύς.

29. A comparison with the second copy shows that one heading (cf. ll. 54-6) is still wanting when this column ends. This was presumably added at the top of Col. ii.

44. δη[μοσ]τ[ο]ίς : or possibly δη[σαν]ρ[ο]ίς for θησαυροῖς.

56. The uncompleted line and absence of names is strange.

91. LIST OF OFFICIALS.

Arsinoë.

Height 19.6 cm.

Early third century.

This document, written in red ink (cf. e. g. P. Brit. Mus. 1220 (iii, p. 114), Fay. 201) on the verso of 90, is an extract ἐκ γραφῆς λιτουργῶν drawn from the archives and gives the names of officials ἐπὶ στεφανικῶν (i. e. πράκτορες στεφανικῶν) in Euhemeria. For the question of taxation relating to the *aurum coronarium* cf. P. Fay. 20, introd., 213. 352, note.

Ἐκ βιβλιοθήκης δημοσίων [λόγων,]

ἐκ γραφῆς λιτουργῶν. οἱ [ἐπ]άνω {α[ν]αδοθέντες}

[ὕ]πὸ τοῦ προστρα(τηγῆσαντος) ἀναδοθέντες καὶ π[ρ]ο[γ]ρα() [γεγ]ρα(μμένοι)

α (ἔτει) Παῦνι. ἐπὶ δὲ Εὐημερίας στεφανικῶν

5 [Ἀ]γχορίμφις Κειαλήτος ὡς (ἐτῶν) [.] ἔχ[ων] πό(ρον) ἐν οἰκοπ(έδοις) (δραχμας) Ἀ,

Ἀρ[σ]ινη[σ]σῦθμις ἀπά(τωρ) μη(τρὸς) Πανῶ(τος ὡς (ἐτῶν) [.] ὁμο[ί]ως) (δραχμας) Ἀ,

Δείως Κουράνεως ὡς (ἐτῶν) λ ὁμο[ί]ως) (δραχμας) Ἀ,

Σαραπίων Σαρ(α)πάμμωνος ὡς [(ἐτῶν)] λξ ὁμο[ί]ως) (δραχμας) Ἀ,

Ἀφώνις Ψαλαμᾶ ὡς (ἐτῶν) λξ [δ]μο[ί]ως) (δραχμας) Ἀ.

From the public archives; extract from the list of liturgy-holders:—Presented previously by the former strategus and published in Pauni of the 1st year, collectors of the crown-tax for Euhemeria, Anchorimphis son of Keiales, aged about . . . years, having property in building-sites to the value of 1,000 dr., Harsuthmis, having no father, his mother being Panos, aged about . . . years, having similarly 1,000 dr., Dios son of Kouranis, aged about 30 years, having similarly 1,000 dr., Sarapion son of Sarapammon, aged about 35 years, having similarly 1,000 dr., Aphonis son of Psalamas, aged about 35 years, having similarly 1,000 dr.'

2. οἱ [ἐπ]άνω: cf. e. g. B. G. U. 1046. ii. 7 [W. 265] ὁ αὐτὸς ἐπάνω γενόμενος καὶ σιτολ(όγος), P. Hamb. 12. 17 ὑπὸ τῶν ἐπάνω πρεσβ(υτέρων).

3 sqq. ἀναδοθέντες: the use of the verb ἀναδιδόναι implies lack of finality, i. e. nomination which required final ratification (κατάστασις). Although commonly applied to the nomination by the village authorities, the term would be intelligible here of the action of the strategus as the intermediary in referring such nominations to the epistrategus (cf. B. G. U. 1046 [W. 265]) or to the praefect (cf. P. Brit. Mus. 1220 (iii, p. 114)). An interval is thus to be supposed between the ἀνάδοσις and the πρόγραμμα, and the date in l. 4 must be referred to the πρόγραμμα only; cf. the somewhat parallel phrase in B. G. U. 1046. ii. 17 οἱ δὲ ἀναδοθ(έντες) τῷ α (ἔτει) καὶ π[ρ]ογγρα(φέντες) Παῦνι.

5. The supposed abbreviation of πόρον is a small ο within a π above which is a horizontal stroke.

6. The interlineation was possibly ἔχ[ων] [π]ό(ρον); cf. the previous line.

92. LIST OF WORK-PEOPLE.

15.6 x 12.4 cm.

Late second or third century.

A list of persons designated for work at the alabaster quarries, the salt works, and for draining, the latter operation being perhaps connected with the extraction of the salt. The status of these people is not given, nor does the text explain for what reason they were called upon to undertake the work in question. If Fitzler is right in saying that the work at the quarries became a liturgy only after Diocletian (*Steinbrüche und Bergwerke*, p. 124) they cannot be liturgists, for the present text, though having the appearance of a liturgical list, is certainly earlier. The Roman Government is also known to have employed convicts for such work, but that the persons here enumerated were of that class is unlikely (cf. l. 14, where a *beneficiarius* occurs). It is noticeable that women were employed on the salt works.

Col. i.	Col. ii.
[εἰ]ς ἀλαβά[σ]τ[ρι]να·	15 Ἰούλιος . . . [
ᾠρίων Κολάνθου.	Αἴλιος Αἰ . αλ . .
[πρ]ὸ ἰδ καλανδῶν Ἰουν(ί)ων	Α . [. . . .] . . . εἰδ . [
[Πα]χῶν κδ,	εἰς ἀ[λ]αβάστ[ρι]να·
5 [εἰ]ς ἀντλίαν·	Πιαθρής Πανθέρου,
Πρώταρχος Διονυσίου,	20 Μελανᾶς Ἀρείου,
Πιβεῖχης Ἀρτύσιος,	Δι . . . στας Χθελ[
Νεφερῶς Πιχοίπις,	εἰς ἄλας·
Ψόις Ὀρου,	Στρατήγης Ἀ . [.]ο() . [
10 Ἄρης Ἀρείου,	Αὐρηλία Μα . . ελα[
Πτολλᾶς,	25 πρὸ ια καλανδῶ[ν] Ἰουνίων
Παρδαλᾶς,	Παχῶν κζ·
Πιννεοῦς Ἀχιλλᾶ,	ἀπαχθείσι
Σαραπίων βενεφικιάριο(s).	

1. ἀ[λ]αβάστ[ρι]να: cf. Fitzler, *op. cit.*, p. 5, &c., P. Flor. 3 [W. 391], Thead. 34, 35, 36.

23. Στρατήγης: or Στρατηγίς, as a feminine name (cf. l. 24), but more probably -is has been written, as often, for -ios.

27. ἀπαχθείσι: the meaning of this is obscure.

93. LIST OF ATHLETES.

Hermopolis (?).

20.3 x 8.5 cm.

Third century.

This papyrus, of which unfortunately only the left side of the column remains, contains lists of names grouped under the headings δολίχου, διαύλου, σταδίου. That these are not to be regarded as entries for the individual races is indicated by the grouping. For the most part every second name in the text is indented, and in two cases (ll. 22-3 and 25-6) pairs of

names are thus dealt with. Perhaps each pair or trio represent the winners in different heats. Cf. Milne, *Gr. Inscr.*, p. 22, no. 33028 (Preisigke, *Sammelbuch*, 678), and for a list of Olympian victors, P. Oxy. 222. In 93 one competitor comes from Thessalonica, another from Ephesus, but the preponderance of those from Egyptian *μητροπόλεις* makes it certain that the games were held in Egypt, and the large proportion of natives of Antinoë and Hermopolis suggests that the reference is to the *Ἀντινοεία*, for which cf. e. g. P. Oxy. 705. 50 [W. 153], Brit. Mus. 1164 (i). 13 sqq. (iii, p. 165), or the Hermopolite games. The names are mainly Greek, and presumably the entries were limited to persons of Hellenic descent; possibly some certificate of *ἐφηβεία* or *ἀπὸ γυμνασίου* was required; cf. P. Oxy. 42 [W. 154] and 705 [W. 153], Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 143-4. If the number of names under the several headings is any criterion, the shorter races were the more attractive.

δολίχον [	Εὐδαίμων Ἀντινοεύς ἀν[α
Δι . . . . . [	Πανόδωρος Πανοπολείτης) ἀ[να
Ἄγαθος Ἀντινοεύς	20 Χρυσᾶς Ἀλεξανδρεύς ἀνα[
Πρωτογένης . [	Δίδυμος Ἀλεξ(ανδρεύς) καὶ Ἑρμοπο(ολείτης) ἀ[να
5 Κοπρῆς Ἑρμοπολείτης	Ἀλέξανδρος Θεσσαλονικεύς
Σερῆνος Ἀλεξανδ[ρεὺς	Ὀλύμπιος Ἑρμοπολ(είτης) [
διαύλον [	Εὐδαίμων Ἑρμοπολείτης[
Βησᾶς Λυκοπολείτης	25 Δίδυμος Ἑρμοπολείτης) ἀν[α
Φιλαντίνοος Ἀντινοεύς	Τύραννος Ἑρμοπολ(είτης) [
10 Θερμουθίων Ὀξυρυγχείτης[	Παῦλος Ἀλεξ(ανδρεύς) [
Βησαρίων Ἀντινοεύς [	Κοπρῆς Ἀλεξανδρεύς
Κοπρίας Ἀντινοεύς [	Ἀλέξανδρος Ἐφέσιος
Δημήτριος Ἀντινοεύς [	30 Κορινθίω Ἑρ[μοπολείτης
Κρονίων Ἀλεξανδρεύς [	[Ἰο]υλιαν[ὸς [
15 Ἀντίνοος Ἀντινοεύς [	Κο [. . . . ο[
σταδίου [[. [
Εὐποριανὸς Ὀξυρυγχείτης[	. . . . .

30. 1. Κοινήλιος.

18. ἀν[α: cf. ll. 19-21, 25. Neither *ἀναγραφόμενος* nor *ἀνὰ . . .* as the rate of an *ὀψώνιον* is likely in the case of competitors from other places.

94. BAIL FOR FIVE WEAVERS.

Euhemeria (Arsinoïte nome).

15.4 × 13.3 cm.

A. D. 14-37. Plate 9.

In this document Heracles and Aphrodisius, the head and the secretary of the guild of weavers at Euhemeria, acting apparently on behalf of the guild, become sureties to the agent of the exegetes for the appearance of five weavers against whom proceedings were pending. Cf. P. Oxy. 259 [M. 101] and Mitteis, *Grundz.*, p. 266.

Ἡρακλῆς Πετεσούχ(ου) ἡγούμενος γερδίων
 Εὐημερήας καὶ Ἀφροδ(ίσιος) Ἀσκληπιάδου
 γραμματεὺς τῶν αὐτῶν γερδίων
 Ἡρωνι χιριστῇ Σώτου ἐξηγητοῦ χα(ίρειν).
 5 ὁμο{υ}λογοῦ[μ]εν ἐνγεγυῆσ{σ}θαι
 παρὰ σου Ἀφ[ε]ῦν Ἀφείτος καὶ Ἀρπα-
 γάθην Ὀρσε[ν]ούφιον καὶ Ἡρᾶν Ὀρσεν(ούφιος)
 καὶ Μέλαν[α] Ἐργέως καὶ Ἡρακλῆν
 Ἀπολλωνί(ου) τοὺς πέντε γερδίους
 10 τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς Εὐημερήας
 καὶ ἐπάνανκον παραστήσι(ν) σοι αὐτοῦ(ς)
 ὀπηνίκα ἐὰν ἐρῇ ἐκδικούντες τὰ διὰ
 τοῦ ὑπομνήματος Πανινούτιος τοῦ
 Ἀφροδισίου ἐριουργοῦ(?). Ἀφροδ(ίσιος) ὁ προγεγραμμέ-
 15 νος ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ(ῦ) Ἡρακλήου διὰ
 τ[δ] μὴ εἰδέναι αὐτὸν γράμματα. (ἔτους)
 [. . Τιβε]ρί[ο]ν Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ
 Ἐπιφ ιη.

2. First ε of *ευημερης* over an erasure of η.
 12. 1. αἰρῇ. δι of *δια* corr. from τo.

7. 1. Ὀρσε[ν]ούφιος.

11. *και* added in the margin.

'Heracles son of Petesouchos, head of the weavers of Euhemeria, and Aphrodisius son of Asclepiades, secretary of the same weavers, to Heron agent of Sotas, exegetes, greeting. We acknowledge that we are sureties to you for Apheus son of Apheus, Harpagathes son of Orsenouphis, Heras son of Orsenouphis, Melas son of Hergeus, and Heracles son of Apollonius, all five weavers of the said village of Euhemeria, and that it is incumbent on us to produce them for you whenever you choose, to answer the claims stated in the petition of Paninoutis son of Aphrodisius, wool-worker. I the aforesaid Aphrodisius have written for Heracleus because he is illiterate. The . . . th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, Epeiph 18.'

1-3. A local ἡγούμενος γερδίων has previously occurred in P. Grenf. ii. 43. 9, showing, as recognized by Wilcken in *Ost.* i, p. 331, that the extension of trade guilds to whole nomes was accompanied by local organization; cf. P. Fay. p. 54, San Nicolò, *Vereinswesen*, p. 101. We now learn that the γέρδιοι of Euhemeria had not only a president but also a secretary in the manner of other organized trades; cf. Poland, *Gesch. des Gr. Vereinswesens*, pp. 384-5. A γραμματεὺς κτηνοτρόφων appears in 183. 10, and possibly a treasurer of ἐλαιουργοί in 110. 5.

9. It is not clear whether the omission of the termination of Ἀπολλωνίου was accidental or an intentional abbreviation. The writer seems to have been rather inclined to accidental omissions (cf. l. 11), while on the other hand ερι which apparently stands for ἐριουργοῦ or ἐριωφάντου in l. 14 looks more like design. The absence of any sign of abbreviation is inconclusive; cf. note on 82. 6.

95. FARMING OF A TAX.

Oxyrhynchus (?).

17.2 x 9.9 cm.

A. D. 71-2. Plate 9.

That this document is so fragmentary is unfortunate, since it appears to be an instance of the formal acceptance of a farmed tax on the part of the farmers; cf. Wilcken, *Ost.* i, pp. 587 sqq., *Archiv* v, pp. 281-2, *Grundz.*, pp. 218-19. The nature of the tax is very

doubtful, but the occurrence of νεκροτάφος in l. 14 (cf. 65), of θανόντος (?) in ll. 7 and 13, and of ἀναρνηγῆς for ἀνορνηγῆς (?) in l. 8, prompt the suggestion that small charges (ll. 6-7) were levied on burials, and that the collection of these was farmed by the Government. A τέλος ταφῶν, of 2 dr., collected by τελῶναι ἱματιοπωλῶν, is found in several ostraca from Thebes (cf. Wilcken, *Ost.* i, pp. 304 sqq.), and a τέλος connected with a burial in a document published by Spiegelberg in *Archiv* i, p. 340, l. 9 (cf. Wilcken's note, p. 342); it is remarkable, however, that in P. Tebt. 479, Amh. 125, Grenf. ii. 77, Fay. 103, which deal with funeral expenses, no reference occurs to this tax. The form in which the document is drawn up, a question of some interest owing to the lack of other examples, is discussed in the note on l. 1.

The provenance of the papyrus is uncertain but was not improbably Oxyrhynchus; cf. l. 2, note. On the verso are the remains of a column in demotic.

]μερη β[.] [

ὁμολογοῦμεν [ῆσις Πετοσίριος καὶ Περ[ο]σερᾶπις Θώ[μιος
Π]ετοσίρι[ς] Ἀρθώνιος καὶ Θῶνις Θώνιος καὶ
]γτώθις Πετᾶλ[ο]ν καὶ Παρίας Λεμύσου οἱ [ἀπὸ
5 νομ]οῦ ἐκουσίως ἐξεληφέναι τὴν ὠνὴν ἀπ. [τιμῆς δραχμῶν
ἀνυπολόγων παντὸς ὑπολόγου, ὧν [τῇ]ν διαγραφὴν ποιησόμεθα
] . θανόντος δραχμὰ[ς] τέσσαρας καὶ παρα[
τη]ς ἀναρνηγῆς ὀβολοὺς πέντε τοῦ ἐσομένου
] . τος τοῦ πλήθους διδόναι ὑπὲρ τῆς [
10] . τ . [. . . τῶν Ὀασειτῶν σὺν γυναιξὶ καὶ τέκ[νοις αὐτῶν
] τελῶνας ἀμφισβητήσεως δι[
] τῶν αὐτῶν γεγονότα ὁμνυμ[εν
] . [. . .] θανόντος καὶ μὴ δυναμ[εν] . [
] . ρ . [.]ς νεκροτάφος, ἔαν δέ τις ἐπέλθῃ [
15 τ]ῶν ἀσχολου[μ]ένων τὴν ὠνὴν ταύ[την], ἀποστήσομεν (?)
] (ἔτους) δ Α[ὕτο]κράτορος Καίσαρος Οὐεσπα[σιανου]

8. l. 1. ἀνορνηγῆς? 16. ο of οὐεσπα[σιανου] corr.

1. The scribe almost invariably divides his words, so that the doubtful β[which is some distance from the preceding letters, is clearly to be separated from them. If l. 1 is taken to have contained the name of the addressee,]μερη as the termination of a masculine proper name is difficult, and no official title suggests itself. In the following lacuna β[α(σιλικῶ) γραμματεῖ] could be supplied, but the name of the nome will then have been omitted. An alternative is to regard l. 1 as having contained a title or description of the document (. . .] μέρη β?, cf. 65. 5). On another view the text might be interpreted as the ὑπογραφὴ of a preceding contract, but though a trace of ink 1.9 cm. above l. 1 which might well be the tail of a letter, and perhaps also the article τῇν in l. 5, lend some colour to this, the absence of separate signatures is against it; moreover l. 1 would still be left unexplained. P. Oxy. 370 (cf. P. Tebt. 329. 14, note) is possibly a fragment from the lease of a farmed tax, but it bears no resemblance to 95 in form.—Εὐη]μερήα[ς is inadmissible.

2. Θώ[μιος]: Thonis and Thoönis are names common in Oxyrhynchus (cf. e. g. P. Oxy. 725. 7, 63, 1105. 3, 4, 1120. 13, 1123. 7, &c.) as also is Harthonis (l. 3; cf. P. Oxy. 725. 63, 242. 4, &c.), but uncommon elsewhere; Petosarapis also is an Oxyrhynchite name. Perhaps, therefore, Oxyrhynchus was the source of the papyrus. In that case the oasis referred to in l. 10 would be the Bahria.

7. Not λαμβάνοντος.
 8. We suggest that ἀναρυγῆς is a corrupt form of ἀνορυγῆς; cf. Wessely, *Ein Altersindizium im Philogelos*, p. 38 εἰς ἀνορυγὴν θεμελίου.
 10. τῶν αὐτῶν Ὅας. might be read.
 11. Perhaps ἀμφισβητήσεως δ[ὲ] γενομένης.
 12. αὐτῶν = αὐτῶν.

96. OFFER TO LEASE STATE LANDS.

Lesser Apollonopolite nome.

12.1 x 10.2 cm.

A. D. 117-8.

This document forms one of the same group as P. Giessen 4-7, Bremen inv. no. 34 (*Archiv* v, p. 246, P. Giessen *l. c.*), Leipzig inv. no. 266 (*Archiv* v, p. 245, P. Giessen *l. c.*); for discussions cf. Wilcken, *Archiv* v, pp. 248 sqq., *Chrestom.*, no. 351, introd., Rostowzew, *Archiv* v, pp. 299-300, *Röm. Kol.* pp. 165-6, 175-7, Kornemann, P. Giessen 4-7, introd. It appears that the indulgences granted by the edict of Hadrian to farmers of impoverished State lands had rendered necessary, at any rate for this district, a new διαμίσθωσις. The documents in question represent a series of offers by the farmers to continue the cultivation of their plots provided that the reductions κατ' ἀξίαν contemplated by the edict were granted in their case. The rent formerly paid had varied—in the present instance it had been $3\frac{1}{2}$ artabae; the reduced rate claimed, however, was a uniform one of $1\frac{1}{4}$ artaba per arura. Cf. 82, introd.

Ἀπολλωνίῳ στρα(τηγῷ) Ἀπολλωνοπ(ολίτου) (Ἑπτα)κωμ(ίας)
 [π]αρά Ἀρβαίθης Παήσιος [...] σ [...] . . .
 [...] . . . ἡ Πατ[ρ]ι[ς] . . . τ[ῶν] ἀπὸ τῆς
 μητροπόλ(εως). ἀναγράφ(ονται) π[ρὸς] τὴν αὐτὴν μητρόπ(ολιν)
 5 βασιλ(ικὴν) γῆν τοῦ μὲν Ἀρβαίθην ἀνὰ γίβ(α) αλίζ
 καὶ [τοῦ] Πατ[ρ]ιναιῶτος ὁμοίως ἀνὰ γίβ
 (ἀρούρας) δῆ. ἐπὶ οὖν τοσοῦτο τέλεσμα
 οὐ βαστάζει αὐτοί[ς] τε βαρούμενο[ι]ς
 τῷ ἐκφορίῳ ἐντεῦθεν ὑπεχόμε-
 10 θα κατὰ τὴν εὐεργεσίαν τοῦ κυρίου
 ἡμῶν Ἀδριανοῦ Καίσαρος γεωρ-
 γήσειν τὰς προκ(ειμένας) ἀρούρας τοῦ μὲν
 Ἀρβαίθης ἀνὰ γίβ (ἀρουραν) αλίζ καὶ τοῦ
 Πατ[ρ]ιναιῶτος ὁμοίως (ἀρούρας) δῆ ἀνὰ λόγον τῆς
 15 ἀρούρας αὐ(α) (πυροῦ) (ἀρταβὴν) ἀκὶ παραδεχομέ-
 νης ἀβρόχου καὶ ἐπηντλημένης
 [κατὰ τὸ ἔθος.

2. 1. Ἀρβαίθου; so in ll. 5, 13. 5. 1. βασιλ(ικῆς) γῆς. 8. 1 of βαρούμενοις inserted; 1. βαρούμεθα.

'To Apollonius, strategus of the Apollonopolite-Heptacomia nome, from Harbaithes son of Paësis and Patnaios . . . of the metropolis. Crown-land is registered in our name in the area of the said metropolis, for Harbaithes $1\frac{9}{16}$ arurae at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ artabae, and for Patnaios $\frac{3}{8}$ arura similarly at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$. Since, therefore, it does not bear so great a charge and we are burdened with the rent, we henceforth undertake in accordance with the indulgence of our lord Hadrianus Caesar to cultivate the aforesaid arurae, the $1\frac{9}{16}$ arurae of Harbaithes held at $3\frac{1}{2}$ artabae and the similarly rated $\frac{3}{8}$ arura of Patnaios, at a rate per arura of $1\frac{1}{24}$ artabae of wheat, with allowances for unirrigated land or land artificially irrigated, as is usual.'

1. Ἀπολλωνιοῦ (οἰκίτου) (Ἑπτα)κωμίας): cf. P. Giessen i. 1, pp. 13-15.

2-3. The name of Patnaios (ll. 6, 14) must have been given here and probably Πατν[.]τος is a misspelled form of it; but καί did not immediately precede, nor can καί be read at the end of l. 2.

4. ἀν[α]γράφ(ονται): for the technical use of ἀναγράφειν with reference to the lease of public land cf. Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, pp. 159-60.

15-17. Unirrigated land was totally exempt from charges, while where artificial irrigation alone was possible (γῆ ἐπηνηλημένη) half of the area was exempted; cf. P. Giessen 4. 20-1, 6. i. 12-13, ii. 14-17, iii.

13-14. For the technical meaning of ἐπαντλεῖν cf. Wilcken, *Archiv* v, p. 267.

97. APPLICATION FOR LEASE.

14 × 11·8 cm.

A. D. 139.

The lower portion of an application for the lease of an olive-yard. The rent offered amounts to 15 metretae of oil and a surplus, described as ἐπίχυμα, of 2 cotulae for each metretes. This word, hitherto unknown in papyri, is to be compared with ἐπίθεμα, a technical term used for the augmentation of rent offered by a new bidder at a sale or lease by auction of Government property; cf. Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, pp. 172 sqq. All the texts which mention the ἐπίθεμα (cf. note on l. 5) deal with corn land of which the rent was paid in corn or money; in 97, the rent being measured in a fluid, ἐπίχυμα explains itself naturally. It is thus probable that the olive-yard in question belonged in some way to the State; and this is confirmed by the occurrence in ll. 13-14 of the κυροῦν clause, this word being used consistently to mean the confirmation of a transaction with the Government and not appearing in private contracts (see note on l. 11). The strategus, the basilicogrammateus, or the βουλή figure in the papyri as recipients of such applications; it is noticeable that 97 was addressed to more persons than one (l. 10 ὑμῶν παρεχομένων). The lease was apparently for one year only (l. 10), the lessors supplying the vessels and the storehouse free of charge. The signatures of the two applicants appended at the bottom of the document have been partially washed off, apparently by design.

.
[22 letters μετρ]ητῶν δύο [κα]ὶ [. .
[. . .]θαῖδος α . [.] ἐλαίου ἀρεστοῦ
[νέο]ν καθαροῦ ἀδόλου [δι]υλίστου μετρητῶν
δεκατρεῶν τῶν ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ μετρητῶν δεκα-

- 5 πέντε, καὶ ἐπιχύματος ἐκάστῳ μετρητῇ κοτυλῶν
 δύο, ἀνυπολόγων καὶ ἀκινδύνων. τὸν δὲ κατασ-
 πασμὸν τῆς ἐλᾶς ποησόμεθα διὰ διαφυῶν καὶ καλά-
 μων καὶ συνκλειοῦμεν ἕως Τύβι δεκάτης, καὶ
 τὸν φόρον ἀποδώσομεν ἕως Μεχεῖρ [τ]ρια-
 10 κάδος τοῦ αὐτοῦ (ἔτους), ὑμῶν παρεχομένων κοῦ-
 φα καὶ ἀποθήκην ἄνευ ἐνοικίου, ἐφ' ᾧ κυ-
 ρωθησόμεθα ἕως τῆς ἐνάτης τοῦ ἑ[νε]στῆτος
 μηνὸς Ἀδριανοῦ· ἂν δὲ μὴ κυρωθῶ[με]ν ἕως
 τῆς ἐνάτης, οὐ κατασκευησόμεθα τῇ προκ[ειμέ]νῃ ὑ[ποσ]-
 15 χέσι· ἂν φαίνηται μισθῶσαι ἐπὶ τοῖς προκειμένοις.
 Τιβέριος Ἰούλιος Ἀ . . . ιος ἐπιδέδωκα [. .
 φόρου ἐλαίου μετρη[τῶν] δεκαπέντε καὶ τῶν ἐπιχυ-
 μάτων καθὼς πρόκειται. (2nd hand) Λουκρήτις
 ἐπιδέδωκα. (1st hand) [ἔ]τ[ου]ς τρίτου Αὐτοκράτορος
 20 Καίσαρος Τίτου Αἰλίου Ἀδριανοῦ Ἀντωνίνου Σεβαστοῦ
 Εὐσεβοῦς μην(νὸς) Ἀδριανοῦ πέμ(π)τη.

14. 1. κατασχεθσόμεθα.

' . . . at a rent of 2 metretae for . . . and for . . . of 13 metretae of . . . oil that is acceptable, new, pure, unadulterated and strained, making a total of 15 metretae, and an extra amount of 2 cotylae for each metretes, subject to no deduction or risk; and we will perform the gathering of the olives by divisions (?) and reeds, and will complete the work by the 10th of Tubi and deliver the rent by the 30th of Mecheir of the same year, you supplying the vessels and the storehouse free of rent, on condition that the lease to us be confirmed by the 9th of the present month Hadrianus (but if it is not confirmed by the 9th, we will not be bound by our promise), if you consent to the lease on the aforesaid terms. I, Tiberius Julius . . ., have presented this application, offering a rent of 15 metretae of oil with extra amounts as aforesaid. I, Lucretius, have presented this application. The 3rd year of the Emperor Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, the 5th of the month Hadrianus.'

5. The evidence as regards ἐπίθεμα is as follows: 99. 8, P. Amh. 85. 20 [M. 274] ὅπως, μηδενὸς προσαγα- γόν(τος) ἐπίθεμα, μένη ἡμῖν ἢ μίσθωσις βεβαία, 86. 16 ἐπιθέματος δὲ γενομένου ἐξεῖναι σοι ἐτέροις μεταμισθοῦν, C. P. R. 39. 24 = C. P. Herm. 119 recto. vii [W. 377] ἐπιθαίματος δὲ γενομένου ἐξδν ἐτέροις μεταμισθοῦν, C. P. Herm. 119 recto. ii. 25 ἐπιθέματος [δὲ γε]ν[ο]μένου κατ' ἔ[τος] ἐξδν ἐτέροις μετα[μισθοῦ]ν (cf. iii. 23, vii. 24), v. 16 καὶ ἐπιθέματος τῶν ὅλων δραχμὰς εἴκοσι δκτώ, P. Oxy. 500. 14 (cf. l. 31) καὶ ὑπὲρ ἐπι[θ]έματος τῶν ὅλων (πυροῦ) ἀρτάβας ε (cf. 279. 3), Brit. Mus. 1223. 11 (iii, p. 139 [W. 370]) αἷς προσάγομεν ὑπὲρ ἐπιθέματος κτλ., 1227. 9 (iii, p. 143), Brussels 1, col. vii. 14 (*Musée Belge*, viii (1904), p. 101) ἄρουρα μίλα πυροῦ ἀρτάβαι ἐξ καὶ ἐπιθέματος, P. Gentilli (*Studi ital. di filol. class.*, xiii (1905), p. 362) l. 9 (cf. l. 15) ἐπ[ι]θέματ[ι] ἐκάστης ἀρούρης πυροῦ δεξίμου, Giessen 48. 10 [W. 171] ἐγνώσθη τὰ κατὰ χρόνους δοθέντα ἐπιθέματα κτλ.; cf. ll. 14 and 23.

6-7. κατασπασμόν: cf. 172. 17, P. S. I. 33. 22 and 26, where read κα[τασπ]ᾶν for κα[ταλ]ιπεῖν. The meaning of διὰ διαφυῶν (?) καὶ καλάμων in this connexion is obscure. καλαμίαι are especially common in vineyards; cf. P. Giessen 56, introd.

11. κυρωθησόμεθα: cf. 123. 2, B. G. U. 156. 4 [W. 175], 462. 25 [W. 376], 904. 7, 1047. iv. 12, P. Tebt. 294. 16 [W. 78], 296. 8 [W. 79], 297. 15, 599, Amh. 97. 14, 17, C. P. Herm. 119 recto. iv. 32, vi. 8, C. P. R. 104. 17, 18, P. Brit. Mus. 164. 4 (ii, p. 116), 1157 verso. 21 (iii, p. 109 [W. 375]), Oxy. 513. 4 [W. 183], 1112. 3, 19, Giessen 50. 18.

98. APPLICATION FOR AN INDUSTRIAL CONCESSION.

Arsinoë.

14.9 × 13.3 cm.

A.D. 172.

An offer made by Heron son of Herodes to the ἐπιτηρητὰ μισθοῦ βαφικῆς undertaking to pay a rent of 300 drachmae and to make himself responsible for certain other charges, if the right of superintending the weaving-business (ἱστωναρχία) in the village of Archelaïs were granted to him. Other applications showing similar terminology are:—for hunting-rights, 98 (a); for the fulling-trade (? γναφικῆ) of Socnopaei Nesus and Nilopolis, P. Brit. Mus. 286 (ii, pp. 183-4 [W. 315]); for the right of making and selling bricks in Kerkethoëris, P. Fay. 36 [W. 316]; for the right of retailing oil in a factory at Heraclia, P. Amh. 92 [W. 311], and for the goldsmiths' industry at Euhemeria, P. Brit. Mus. 906 (iii, pp. 107-8 [W. 318]); cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 249 sqq., *Chrestom.*, pp. 370 sqq., San Nicolò, *Vereinswesen*, pp. 104 sqq., Reil, *Beitr. z. Kenntnis des Gewerbes*, pp. 11 sqq. The precise nature of the concession here in question is doubtful; see note on l. 5.

Ἰσίῳνει καὶ τοῖς λοιποῖς ἐπιτηρηταῖς)
 θ μισθοῦ βαφικῆς
 παρὰ Ἡρωνος Ἡρώδου τοῦ Θεογίτου(ς)
 ἀπὸ ἀμφοδου Σεκνεπτινείου. βού-
 5 λομαι ἐπιχωρηθῆναι παρὰ ὑμῶν εἰς-
 τωναρχίαν κώμης Ἀρχελαίδος
 πρὸς μόνον τὸ ἐνεστὸς 13 (ἔτος)
 Αὐρηλίου Ἀντωνείνου Καίσαρος τοῦ
 κυρείου φόρου ἐνιαυσίου σύνπαντι
 10 λόγου ἀργυρίου δραχμῶν τριακοσίων(ν)
 ὧν κα[ὶ] τὴν ἀπόδοσιν [πο]λήσομα[ι]
 κατὰ μ[ὴν]α τὸ αἰροῦν ἐξ [ἔ]σου, τῶν εἰς
 ἐτέρους λόγους εἰς διοίκησιν τελου-
 μ[έ]νων ὄντ[ω]ν πρὸς ἐμὲ τὸν μισθοῦ-
 15 μεν[ο]ν, ἃν φ[α]ί[ν]ηται ἐπιχωρήσαι. (2nd hand) Ἰσίδωρος
 ἔσχο[ν] τούτου τὸ ἴσον. (3rd hand) Ἰσίῳν ἔσχον τού-
 του τὸ ἴσ[ον].
 4th hand (?) (ἔτους) 13 [Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου]ν Ἀντωνίνου Καί[σ]αρος
 [τ]οῦ κυρί[ου] Θὼθ κ[]

5. 1. ἐπιχωρηθῆναι. 10. 1. λόγφ. 15. 1. ἐπιχωρήσαι. 16. τ of τουτου corr. (?).

'To Ision and the other nine superintendents of the lease of the dyeing monopoly, from Heron son of Herodes son of Theogiton, of the quarter of the temple of Sekneptunis. I wish to be granted by you the control of the weaving in the village of Archelaïs for the present 13th year only of Aurelius Antoninus Caesar the lord at a total yearly rent of 300 silver drachmae which I will pay in equal monthly instalments, the fiscal charges payable for other accounts falling upon me the lessee, if you consent to the concession. (Signed) I, Isidorus, have received a copy of this application. I, Ision, have received a copy of this application. The 13th year of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Caesar the lord, Thoth 2[.]'

1. ἐπιτηρηταῖς): cf. in trade monopolies P. Fay. 36. 2-3 [W. 316] ἐπιτ. πλίνθου νομοῦ, B. G. U. 697. 6 [W. 321] ἐπιτ. στυβ(τηρίας), in the bank monopoly 178. 2, note, in taxation Wilcken, *Ost.* i, pp. 599 sqq. For the ἐπιτηρηταὶ νομῶν cf. 98 (a). 2-3, note.

5. εἰσωναρχίαν: cf. Wilcken, *Ost.* ii. 1154-6, P. Giessen 12. 1, note, B. G. U. 753. iv. 4, where the sum paid ἰστωναρχι(κοῦ)—or rather ἰστωναρχι(ας)—is now shown not to be the χειρωνάξιον paid by ἰστωνάρχαι, as Reil thinks (*op. cit.*, p. 108), but the proceeds of the lease of ἰστωναρχία. The ostraca referred to are permits issued to individual weavers by a ἰστωνάρχης granting the right to exercise their trade, analogous to the permits given to εἰσφέρειν by the τελῶναι ἐταιρικοῦ (cf. Wilcken, *Ost.* ii. 1157, *Archiv* vi, p. 219); and the fact that 98 is addressed to the ἐπιτηρηταὶ μισθοῦ βαφικῆς seems to imply that the ἰστωνάρχης was concerned with the dyeing-trade also and suggests that he had to do with the textile industry in general. The question whether the ἰστωναρχία is to be regarded as the monopoly of that industry is complicated by the uncertainty of the relation between monopolies and trade-licences, there being no evidence as yet to show whether or not the lessees of a monopoly paid χειρωνάξιον in addition to the monopoly charge. The view put forward in P. Fay. 36, introd., was that the χειρωνάξιον was incident only in districts where the monopoly was non-existent; cf. Reil, *op. cit.*, p. 14. However, for Socnopaei Nesus there is evidence for both the χειρωνάξιον on γναφεῖς in B. G. U. 337. 23 [W. 92] and the monopoly in P. Brit. Mus. 286 (ii, pp. 183-4 [W. 315]). Wilcken (*Grundz.*, p. 250) considers that payment of χειρωνάξιον was a door by which individuals gained access to trades otherwise monopolized.

12 sqq. Cf. P. Amh. 92. 15-17 [W. 311], Brit. Mus. 906. 15 sqq. (iii, p. 108 [W. 318]). Whether the χειρωνάξιον was included under these charges is doubtful; cf. note on l. 5. It should be stated that 98 is the document referred to in P. Amh. 92. 15, note, Tebt. 287, introd.

98 (a). APPLICATION FOR GRANT OF HUNTING-RIGHTS.

Theadelphia (Arsinoïte nome).

12.1 x 7.1 cm.

A.D. 154-5. Plate 14.

This is a document of the same class as 98; cf. introd. to that papyrus. It is an application addressed to the ἐπιτηρηταὶ νομῶν δρυμοῦ of Theadelphia whereby a professional hunter offers 40 dr. for the sole right of catching birds in the δρυμός of the village for one year. He expressly stipulates that the concession should include two subordinates (ἐργάται) who would accompany him. Little has hitherto been known concerning the organization of the capture of game during the Roman period; and in view of the purely local competence of the officials here addressed it is not certain that the practice of farming out hunting-rights applied also to the desert or to the whole nome, although this of course is likely; cf. e.g. P. Tebt. 308 [W. 319], where μισθωταὶ δρυμῶν καὶ ἐρήμων αἰγιαλοῦ Πολέμωνος μερίδος occur in connexion with the papyrus monopoly. The δημόσιοι κυνηγοί in P. Brit. Mus. 459. 2 (ii, p. 162) may be regarded on the analogy of δημόσιοι γεωργοί as leaseholders from the state. In P. Tebt. 612 also it is possible that the payment θήρας ἀγρίων Τεβ[τ]ύνεως is a charge for the monopoly rather than a χειρωνάξιον (cf. the editors' restoration φ[όρο?]ν), in which case the ὀρυζιοπωλική may well have been analogous to the πλινθοπωλική of P. Fay. 36 [W. 316]. The tax μερισμ(ός) θηρίων in P. Brit. Mus. 844 (iii, p. 55; cf. Tebt. 355. 5) is uncertainly read; but in any case the systems of taxation and monopoly may have been in use concurrently (cf. 98. 12 sqq., note), or in practice have converged (cf. below).

Possibly in the charge ἰχθυηρᾶς δρυμῶν (cf. B. G. U. 485. 8, P. Fay. 42 (a) verso. 2, Tebt. 329. 8, 20, 359. 5) a parallel organization of the fishing-rights in the δρυμοί is to be

recognized. This was apparently a farmed tax (τέλος, P. Tebt. 329), and was separately managed by special ἐπιτηρηταί and μισθωταί (cf. P. Tebt. 308. 4, note). It is however probable that in such a case the line of demarcation between the φόρος of monopolies and the τέλος of taxation was vague; thus in P. Tebt. 359. 15 the ἰχθυηρᾶς δρυμῶν is itself termed a φόρος and conversely the φόρος νομῶν (cf. l. 2, note), which in the δρυμοί at any rate must have more nearly approximated to the monopoly charge, is regularly classed with ordinary taxation. Generally on the question of fishing cf. P. Tebt. 5. 170, note, 347. 23, note, Hamb. 6, introd., Wilcken, *Ost.* i, pp. 137-41, *Grundz.*, p. 252, *Chrestom.*, no. 320, introd.

Φιλίπ[π]ω
καὶ Μελ[. . .] ἐπ[ι]τ[η]ρ[η]τ[αῖς] νομῶν
δρυμοῦ κώμης Θεαδ[ε]λφείας
παρὰ Ἡρώωνος τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίου
5 ἀναγρα(φομένου) ἐπ' ἀμφοδό(ν) Κιλικῶν κυνηγο(ῦ)
Πέρσου τῆς ἐπιγονῆς. βούλομαι
ἐπιχωρηθῆναι παρ' ὑμῶν θη-
ρεύειν καὶ ἀγριεύειν ἐν τῇ προκ(ειμένῳ)
δρυμῷ πᾶν ὄρν[ι]σιν ἐπὶ γῆς
10 πρὸς μόνον τὸ ἐνεστὸς ἔτος)
Ἀντωνίνου Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου
φόρου τοῦ παντὸς ἀργυρίου δραχμ(ῶν)
τεσσαράκοντα καὶ τὴν ἀπόδοσιν ποιή-
σομαι ἐν μηνὶ Φαρμουθι τοῦ
15 αὐτοῦ ἐνεστῶτος ἔτους, ἕξω δὲ
σὺν ἐμαιοῦ ἐργάτας δύο, ἐὰν φαί(νηται)
ἐπιχω(ρήσαι).

] . [

12. The top right arm of χ rewritten. 13. τεσσαρακον over an erasure and ra above the line. 14. A diagonal stroke, apparently accidental, passes through νμ of ἐν μηνι.

'To Philippus . . . and Mel . . ., superintendents of pastures in the mere of the village of Theadelphia, from Heron son of Apollonius, registered in the Cilician quarter, a huntsman and a Persian of the Epigone. I desire to be granted a permit by you for hunting and catching in the aforesaid mere every bird therein, for the present 18th year only of Antoninus Caesar the lord, at a total rent of 40 silver drachmae which I will pay in the month Pharmouthi of the said present year, and I shall have with me two assistants, if you consent to the concession.'

1. Φιλίπ[π]ω : or e. g. Φιλίπ[π]ω.

2-3. ἐπιτηρηταί νομῶν occur in B. G. U. 478. 4, 480. 3 (cf. 479), P. Strassb. Gr. 1108 (*Archiv* iv, pp. 142-3). i. 7-9, ii. 8-11 (ἐπιτηρηταί νομῶν Σοκνοπαίου Νήσου τῆς Ἀνθιανῆς οὐσίας), Brit. Mus. 924. 16-17 (iii, p. 135 [W. 355] ἐπιτηρηταί νομῶν τοῦ αἰγιαλοῦ (?)); cf. for the further organization of pastures P. Fay. 23 (a), where the office of a γραμματεὺς νομῶν τινῶν ἰδίου λόγου is found. The limitation of the νομαὶ in 98 (a) to the δρυμὸς Θεαδελφείας supplies confirmation for the conjecture of the editors (P. Tebt. 308. 4, note) that the νομαὶ θερиваί, a charge on which occurs in conjunction with the (τέλος) ἰχθυηρᾶς δρυμῶν in P. Fay. 42 (a) verso. 6, 'represent the condition of the δρυμοί in the early summer before the inundation, when they might well have been dry enough in parts to be used for grazing'. The ἐπιτηρηταί νομῶν were concerned with the supervision and leasing of state

or imperial pastures in the *δρυμοί, αἰγιαλοί, πεδία* and domains. The charge *φόρος νομῶν* is found definitely in connexion with domain land in B. G. U. 199 verso. 10-11 Ἀνθιανῆς οὐσ(ίας) φόρου νο(μῶν) (cf. P. Strassb. Gr. cit.), and without qualification in 213, B. G. U. 345. 11, 810. 6, P. Fay. 61. 7, Brit. Mus. 919 (a). 5 (iii, p. 56), P. S. I. 103. 12; cf. Tebt. 536. It was normally collected by the *πράκτορες ἀργυρικῶν*, in B. G. U. 345 by *πρεσβύτεροι*. P. Brit. Mus. 842 (iii, p. 141) is remarkable; this contains the lease for a year of certain summer and winter pasturage granted by seven *πρεσβύτεροι πεδίων Φιλοπάτορος Ἀπιάδος*, but is drawn up in the form of a sale. The *πεδίων* was doubtless State land on the skirts of the lake, and the *πρεσβύτεροι πεδίων* (to be distinguished from *πρεσβύτεροι κώμης*) seem to have fulfilled the same function as the *ἐπιτηρηταὶ νομῶν* and were perhaps a local variant; the *πρεσβύτεροι* in B. G. U. 345 may have been similar. That the *ἐπιτηρηταὶ νομῶν* also controlled the *ἐννόμιον* (cf. 213. 9, note) is unlikely, since this tax is definitely to be distinguished from the *φόρος νομῶν*, at any rate in Roman times, and fell under a different departmental heading.

99. OFFER TO LEASE DOMANIAL LAND.

Hermopolite nome.

Height 25.4 cm.

Third century.

This document is written on the verso of 77 and is the rough draft of an offer made by an individual to undertake a lease of certain *οὐσιακὴ γῆ* from the department of domanial lands (*ἀπὸ οὐσιακοῦ λόγου*). There is much cancellation, and the names, &c., of both applicant and addressee are omitted. No similar document dealing with *γῆ οὐσιακὴ* has yet been published, but in form and phraseology 99 is to be compared with three other offers for determinate leases from Hermopolis, two of these—P. Brit. Mus. 1227 (iii, p. 143) and P. Gentili 1 (*Stud. ital. di filol. class.*, xiii, pp. 362-3)—being concerned with the leasing of Government land of inferior quality (*γῆ ὑπόλογος*; cf. Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, pp. 172 sqq.), and the third, P. Brit. Mus. 1223 (iii, p. 139 [W. 370]), containing an application for a lease addressed to the owner of a private *οὐσία* which is strongly reminiscent of the official formula.

To whom was the offer in this case destined to be addressed? Apparently, at any rate during the first two centuries A.D., the *ἐπίτροπος οὐσιακός* and his subordinates fulfilled the same functions with regard to *οὐσιακὴ γῆ* as the strategus with regard to *δημοσία γῆ*; cf. Rostowzew, *op. cit.*, p. 142. For the third century the question is complicated by the appearance of administrative supervision by the *βουλή* (cf. P. Oxy. 58 [W. 378], C. P. Herm. 7. ii, Rostowzew, *op. cit.*, p. 189, n. 1) and by our ignorance of the extent to which this supplanted the previous system.

Βούλομαι ἐκουσίως μισθώσασθαι ἐκ τοῦ δημοσίου εἰς ἔτη ε ἀπὸ οὐσιακοῦ
λόγου [[οὐσίας (πρότερον) Δορυφόρου]] ἐν τῇ Πασκῶ περὶ κωμογρ(αμματείαν) Τοοῦ [[ἐκ τοῦ]]
[[οὐσίας μὲν (πρότερον) Δορυφόρου]] ἐκ τοῦ Δημητρίου κλήρου τὰς δηλουμένας διὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ
(οὐ)σιακοῦ λόγου πρότερον μεμισθῶσθαι ὑπὸ Οὐαλερίου Βερενικιανοῦ καὶ υἱῶν Οὐαλερίου
Διοδώρου, οὐσίας
μὲν (πρότερον) Δορυφόρο[υ] ἀμέστου (ἀρούρας) 5 (πρότερον) δὲ Σενέκα ὁ(μοίως) ἀρούρας β
5 καὶ τὰ συνκύροντα καὶ χρηστήρια καὶ ὑδρεύματα καὶ φυτὰ
καὶ ἀνήκοντα πάντα πρὸς πᾶν εἶδος, φόρου ἑτησίου

κατ' ἀνάλογον τοῦ τελεσθέντος τῇ ἀνὰ χεῖρα (πενταετία), ᾧ προσ-
 άγω ὑπ(ερ) ἐπιθέματος τῆς ὅλης (πενταετίας) ἄλλας δραχμὰς ἐξή-
 κοντα καθ' αἰρούν, ποιήσομαι δὲ τὴν τῆς ἀμέστου ἐπι-
 10 μ[έ]λειαν ὃν προσήκει τρ[ό]πον, καὶ τὸν συναγόμενον φό-
 ρ[ο]ν διαγράψω ἐπὶ τὴν ἐν Ἑρμοῦ πόλει δημοσίαν τράπε-
 ζ[α]ν ταῖς εἰθισμέναις ἀριθμήσεσιν.

1. ἐκ του δημοσιον written over the line ; απο corr. from ἐκ. 2. π(ερὶ) κωμογρ(αμματεῖαν) written over the line above περι του. 3. The cancelled words are not crossed out as in l. 2 but enclosed in round brackets. τας . . . διοδωρον added above the line and in the margin ; δια ουσιακου was first written, then του was apparently added above the line and afterwards altered to αυτου, another τ being inserted above the initial ο of ουσιακου ; προτερον also was added subsequently. 7. γ of αναλογον corr. εῖ Pap. ; so in l. 8.

'I desire of my own free will to lease from the state for 5 years from the department of domains in the Pascho toparchy in the area of the village of Toou, out of the holding of Demetrius, the land stated by the said department of domains to have been leased by Valerius Berenicianus and the sons of Valerius Diodorus, namely of the estate formerly owned by Doryphorus . . . 6 arurae, and of that formerly owned by Seneca likewise 2 arurae, including accessories, implements, irrigators, trees, and all appurtenances of every kind, at a yearly rental at the same rate as that paid during the current period of 5 years, to which I add as a further charge for the whole period of 5 years 60 drachmae distributed proportionally ; and I will look after the . . . in a proper manner, and will pay the total rental to the official bank in Hermopolis in the customary instalments.'

4. The οὐσία Δορυφόρου is mentioned in 171, at Heraclia in the Arsinoïte nome (cf. introd., *ad loc.*), and P. Chic. 52. 6, at Karanis. ἀμέστου, which recurs in l. 9, is obscure.

Σενέκα: for the Σενεκιανῇ οὐσία cf. 207. 7, Rostowzew, *op. cit.*, p. 122, P. Hamb. 3 A. 9 and introd.

7. ἀνὰ χεῖρα: for this phrase meaning 'just preceding' cf. 88. 21, note.

7-8. ᾧ προσάγω ὑπ(ερ) ἐπιθέματος: so P. Brit. Mus. 1223. 11-12 (iii, p. 139 [W. 370]), 1227. 9 (ibid., p. 143). For the ἐπίθεμα cf. Rostowzew, *op. cit.*, pp. 172-5, Mitteis, *Chrestom.*, no. 274, introd., and 97. 5, note, where the instances are collected.

12. The omission of the usual formula ἐὰν οὖν φαίνεται μισθῶσαι is to be explained by the fact that this is a draft.

100. APPLICATION FOR A LEASE.

Magdola Mire (Hermopolite nome).

21 x 14.4 cm.

A. D. 238. Plate 14.

A proposal addressed to the elders of the village of Magdola Mire for a lease of land for the pasturage of sheep. The land in question is described as 'incorporated (?)' (ἐνελκόμεναι); for the significance of this proceeding cf. note on l. 5.

[Τοῖς πρεσβυτέρο]ις Μαγδάλων Μιρή τοῦ ἐν[εστ]ῶτος β (ἔτους?)

[παρὰ Αὐρηλίου] Μέλανος Φίβιος ἀπὸ κώμης Μαγδάλων

[Μιρή. βούλομαι ἐκο]υσίως μισθῶσασθαι παρ' ὑμῶν

[πρὸς μόνον τὸ ἐν]εστὸς β (ἔτος) Μάρκου Ἀντωνίου

- 5 [Γορδιανοῦ Καίσαρος] τοῦ κυρίου τὰς ἐνελκομένας
 [περὶ κώμην Ποαμπ]ινούφιν ἐκ τοῦ Ἐπωνύχου κλή-
 [ρου (ἀρούρας) . . εἰς (?) κατα]νομήν τῷ κλήρῳ ἐπὶ ὁρίων
 [τῶν ὄντων τοῦ κλ]ήρου πρὸς τὴν τῶν προβάτων
 [βρωσίν καὶ κοίτη]ν καὶ νομήν, φόρου ἀποτάκτου
 10 [κατ' ἔτος δραχμῶ]ν ἑκατὸν ἐξήκοντα τῆς ὅλης,
 [καὶ τὸν φόρον ἀπο]δώσω ὑμῖν ἐν δυσὶ προθεσμί-
 [αις ἐν μηνί] Παχῶν Παῦνι τοῦ (αὐτοῦ) β (ἔτους), τῶν ἐνελ-
 [κομένω]ν δημοσίων καὶ ἐπιμερισμῶν πάντων
 [κατ' ἔτος ὄντω]ν πρὸς ὑμᾶς τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους,
 15 [καὶ ἐπερ]ω[τη]θεὶς ὡμολόγησα. (ἔτους) β Αὐτοκράτορος
 [Καίσαρος Μά]ρκου Ἀντωνίου Γορδιανοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς
 [Ε]ὐτυχοῦς Σεβαστοῦ Φαῶφι ιε. Αὐρήλιος) Μέλας
 Φίβιος βούλ(ομαι) μισθ[ώ]σασθαι ὥς πρόκειται. Αὐρήλιος) Ἀμμόνιος(ς) Ὀρίων ὁ καὶ Ἀγαθὸς
 Δαίμων(ν)
 ἔγρα(ψα) ὑπὲρ (αὐτοῦ) μὴ εἰδ(ότος) γράμματα.

6. ε of εκ corr. 7. ρ of κληρω corr. επι corr. from απο. 18. δαίμων Pap.

'To the elders of the village of Magdola Mire for the present second year from Aurelius Melas son of Phibis, of the village of Magdola Mire. I desire of my free will to lease from you for the present second year only of Marcus Antonius Gordianus Caesar the lord the . . . arurae in the area of the village of Poampinoupheis incorporated in (?) the holding of Eponychus for pasturage, the boundaries of which are those of the holding, for the maintenance, folding, and pasturing of sheep at a yearly fixed rent of 160 dr. for the whole ground, and I will deliver the rent to you in two instalments in the months of Pachon and Pauni of the said second year, you the elders being responsible for all the incorporated taxes and charges, and in answer to the formal question I have given my consent.' Date and signature of Aurelius Melas written by Aurelius Ammonius Horion also called Agathodaemon.

5. ἐνελκομένας : the meaning of this term partly depends upon the restoration of the two following lines, since in l. 6 εἰς κώμην Ποαμπ]ινούφιν is possible as well as περὶ κώμην Π. If the former alternative were right the phrase could mean that the arurae were transferred from the κλήρος of Eponychus to the area of Poampinoupheis. But it appears more probable that περὶ κώμην is to be restored and ἐνελκομένας connected with]νομήν in l. 7, for which there is otherwise difficulty in obtaining a construction ; the present tense also is thus more natural. This interpretation is supported by P. Flor. 50. 75, where a person receives as his share in a division of property ἐκ τοῦ Νειλ[έ]ως κα[ὶ] Μοσχίωνος κατὰ κοινωνίαν τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ (ἀρουρῶν) δὲ σὺν τῷ ἐνελκομένης βασιλικῆς γῆς ἀρούρης τετάρτ[ω] τὸ ἥμι[σ]ν μέρος ἀρούρας δύο. The $\frac{1}{4}$ arura of βασιλικὴ ἐνελκομένη had become part of the κλήρος since it is included in the 4 arurae, as Vitelli remarks (note *ad loc.*), and it seems that this incorporation was designated by the verb ἐνέλκειν. Perhaps then this was a process by which the Government obliged proprietors of κλήροι to cultivate state land, analogous to the ἐπιβολή, on which cf. 202. 1 and note. τῷ κλήρῳ in l. 7, however, remains a difficulty. Possibly the order of the words is confused and τὰς ἐνελκομένας should follow Ἐπωνύχου κλή[ρου]. In l. 12 the dues upon this land are also called ἐνελκόμενα, and a similar expression is found in P. Gentili 3 (*Stud. ital. di filol. class.*, xiii, pp. 368-9), a contract between two men for the joint cultivation of ὑπόλογος land from two κλήροι. The writer of the document binds himself to cultivate ἐπὶ το (l. τῷ) με τελέσαι τοῦ ἐνελκο{ν}μένου σοι φόρου ἢ ἐνελκυσθησομέ[ν]ου τοῦ ἡμισυ (cf. *Archiv* iv, p. 455). Cf. P. Cairo Cat. 67151. 134-6 ὁρίζω τὸ ταύτης (sc. ἀρούρης) τέλος ἀεὶ ποτε βασιλικὸν ἐνέλκεσθαι καὶ ἐπισύρεσθαι καὶ ἐπαναστρέφεσθαι, τῇ ἐμῇ πάσῃ περιουσίᾳ.

6. Ποαμπινούφιν is known from P. Strassb. Gr. 87. iii. 38 (*Archiv* iv, p. 134) to have been in the toparchy Περὶ Πόλιν Κάτω to which Μαγδῶλα Μιρῇ also belonged (cf. P. Amh. 87. 7, 105. 6). These villages were no doubt close to each other, since in B. G. U. 860 two inhabitants of Magdola Mire rent land situated [περὶ] Ποαμπινούφιν in the same manner as Aurelius Melas in 100. It is consequently very probable that the two villages had

a common council of elders, and this would satisfactorily explain why the elders of Magdola receive an application for the lease of land situated at Poampinouphis. The latter name is to be restored in B. G. U. 553 B. ii. 12, a list of villages in Περὶ Πόλιν Κάτω.

9. Cf. for the restoration of this line P. Leipzig 118. 15, where 8 arurae are let by a woman εἰς βρῶσιν προβάτων καὶ κοίτην, and P. Brit. Mus. 1223. 9 (iii, p. 139 [W. 370]).

101. ΕΙΣΚΡΙΣΙΣ OF EPHEBI.

Hermopolis.

(a) 9.8 x 10.9 cm., (b) 10.6 x 3.4 cm., (c) 10.8 x 5.5.

A. D. 63.

An application addressed to the exegetes by a member of the gymnasium in Hermopolis, for the examination of his son with a view to his inscription on the roll of the ephēbi; cf. Jouguet, *Vie municipale*, pp. 150 sqq., Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 138 sqq., *Chrestom.*, pp. 166 sqq. The papyrus is closely similar to P. Flor. 79 [W. 145]. The latter and P. Oxy. 257, 1202, and 1266 are the only published documents which deal with the selection and examination of candidates for εἰσκρισις in the provincial μητροπόλεις; for Wilcken has rightly insisted (*op. cit.*, p. 142) that no deductions are necessarily to be drawn from P. Oxy. 477 [W. 144] and P. Flor. 57 [W. 143], which deal with Alexandrians residing in the χώρα. 101, though much mutilated, adds one or two details to our existing knowledge. The exegetes must now be definitely restored in l. 1 of the Florence papyrus, as Jouguet conjectured (*Rev. de Philol.* 1910, p. 53). It appears also that the scribe of the gymnasium had a duty to perform, perhaps to inscribe (cf. note on l. 9) the name of the ephēbus on the roll. For the close connexion of the ἐφηβεία with the gymnasium, which formed the centre-point of Greek civilization in Egypt, cf. Wilcken, *l. c.* and Jouguet, *l. c.* Whether, however, all privileged persons ἀπὸ γυμνασίου passed through the ranks of the ephēbi is not yet certain. On the organization of the latter cf. further San Nicolò, *Vereinswesen*, pp. 31 sqq.

Fragments of three separate copies of the document are preserved.

(a)

Φ]ρο[υ]ρίου Ἀπη[λ(ιώτου).]
[. . .]ωι Κρογίου ἐξηγητῇ [το]ῦ Ἑρμοπολ(ίτου)
[παρ' Ἀν]ουβίωνος τοῦ Διοσκόρο[υ] ἀπὸ γυμνασίου
[τῶν τὸ] ιβ (ἔτος) Τιβερίου Καίσαρ[ος] Σεβαστοῦ ἐφηβευ-
5 [κότων.] τὸν υἱόν μου Διόσκορον μητρ[ὸς] Ἀντιγό-
[νης τῆς] Ὀρίωνος πατρὸς ἀπὸ γυμνα[σ]ίου ὧραν
[ἔχοντα τῆς εἰς το]ῦς ἐφή[β]ους εἰσκρίσεως ἀξιῶι
[συντάξαι] . δὴ γραμματεῖ τοῦ γυμνασίου

L

DOCUMENTS OF THE ROMAN PERIOD

[τοῦτον εἰκονίσ]αι εἰς τοὺς τῷ ι (ἔτος) Νέρωνος Κλαυδίου	
10	[Καίσαρος Σεβαστο]ῦ Γερμαν[ικοῦ Α]ὐτοκράτορος
	[εἰσκρινομένους ἐ]φ[ήβους]αι υ . [

	(b)
	Ἀπ[η]λ[ι]ώτου).
	Διοσκόρου ἀπὸ γυμ[νασίου]
	] ἐφηβευκ[ό]τ(ων)
	Ἀ[ντιγόν]ας
5	] ὥραν ἔχοντα
	] ἀξιῶι συντά-
ξαι	γυμνα[σίου] τοῦτον
	Κλαυ[δίου] Καίσαρος
	] εἰσκρινο-
10	μένους]

	(c)
	Ἀ[π]ηλ[ι]ώτου).
	] ἐξηγητῇ τοῦ Ἑρμοπο[λι]του)
	Ἀνουβίω[ν]ος τοῦ Διοσκόρου ἀπ[ὸ]
	Τιβερ[ίου] Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ [
5	Διόσ]κορον μητρὸς Ἀ[ντιγόν]ης
	] ἀπὸ γ[υ]μνασίου [
	τῇ]ς εἰσκρίσεως [
	γραμ[ματεῖ] τοῦ γυμ[νασίου]
	] ι (ἔτος) Νέρωνος Κ[λαυδίου]

'Quarter of the Eastern Guard-house. To . . . son of Cronius, exegetes of the Hermopolite nome, from Anoubion son of Dioscorus, member of the gymnasium, one of those enrolled as ephebi in the 12th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus. My son Dioscorus, whose mother is Antigone daughter of Horion, member of the gymnasium, having reached the age for admission as an ephebus, I request you to order . . ., scribe of the gymnasium, to inscribe him amongst those who are being admitted ephebi for the 10th year of Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus . . .'

2. [τοῦ Ἑρμοπολ(ίτου)]: cf. P. Flor. 79. 1 [W. 145], Amh. 85. 2, 86. 1-2, Oxy. 888. 9 ἐνάρχῳ ἐξηγητῇ Ὁξυρυν[χίτου] καὶ Μικρᾶς Ὀάσεως. Jouguet, who regards the exegetes as essentially a municipal official with no jurisdiction outside, holds such instances to be loose expressions (*op. cit.*, p. 385). The Oxyrhynchus example, however, which he does not quote, is clearly against this, referring as it does not only to the Oxyrhynchite nome but to the Smaller Oasis. Moreover, the coincidence of the reading here and in P. Flor. 79. 1 can scarcely be accidental. It is worthy of remark that in none of the instances cited is the term *ιερεὺς* prefixed. It is possible that different members of the τάγμα of exegetae (cf. P. Oxy. 891. 14 and note *ad loc.*) had different spheres, and thus that the *ιερεὺς ἐξηγητῆς* Ἑρμοῦ πόλεως is to be distinguished from the *ἐξηγητῆς* Ἑρμοπολίτου. The conjunction of the *ἐξηγητεία* with the extra-municipal office is found in P. Tebt. 397. 18-19 *ιερεὺς ἐξηγητῆς* . . . [καὶ] ἐπὶ τῶν [μερι]σμών τῶν σπερμάτων καὶ τῆς εὐθηνίας (l. *εὐθηνίας*) and in 149. 3-4 *ἐξηγη(τῇ) καὶ στρατηγῶι*.

6-7. ὥραν ἔχοντα τῆς . . . εἰσκρίσεως: cf. P. Flor. 79. 8-9 [W. 145]. The age was probably 14, though the question is greatly complicated by P. Tebt. 316 [W. 148]; cf. Jouguet, *op. cit.*, pp. 150 sqq., Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 141.

8. The *γραμματεὺς* τοῦ γυμνασίου appears to be novel.

9. *εἰκονίσ]αι*: this restoration suggests a suitable function for the *γραμματεὺς* τοῦ γυμνασίου; for *εἰκονίζειν* used of the registration of ephebi cf. P. Flor. 57. 76-7 [W. 143] *εἰκονισθέντων ἐν τῷ πρὸς τῇ Ἀθηνᾷ [γρα]φείῳ ὑπὸ Νείλου*. If however *εἰσκριῶν]αι* is preferred, the fact that the mandate would be issued by the *ἐξηγητῆς* (ἀξιῶι [συντάξαι]) is sufficient to account for the use of the term loosely of the action of the *γραμματεὺς*; cf. 121, introd.

11. It is unfortunate that the papyrus breaks off at the point where P. Flor. 79 [W. 145] becomes obscure. In the latter it seems possible from the facsimile to continue after *ἐφ[ή]βους* in l. 12 *ὄντα ἐν πλαγίῳ . . . τῶν γ [Ἐπι]μάχου*. The clause would then refer to a qualification of the candidate. For the *πλάγιον* in connexion with *εἰσκρισις* cf. B. G. U. 1084. 30-2 [W. 146], San Nicolò, *Vereinswesen*, p. 35, n. 4; it occurs also in an unpublished Geneva papyrus.

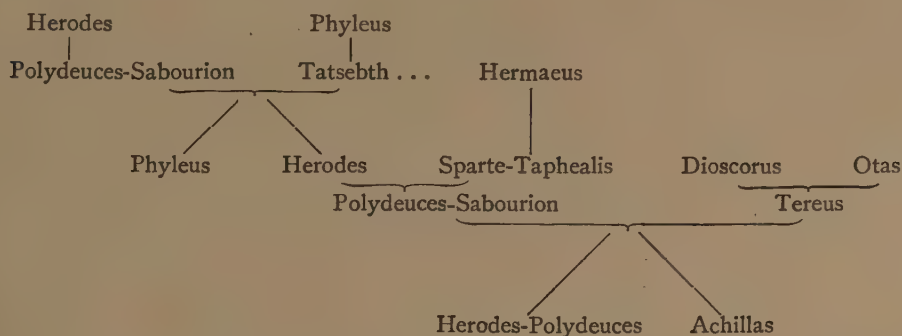
102. SELECTION OF BOYS (ΕΠΙΚΡΙΣΙΣ).

Hermopolis.

26 x 32.8 cm.

Second half of the second century.

This papyrus contains extracts from census-returns referring to a single family, some members of which are already known to us through a Strassburg papyrus published by Wilcken in *Archiv* iv, pp. 130 sqq. The whole document bears great resemblance to P. Amh. 75 (for details see the notes), where the purpose of a similar series of extracts was to furnish evidence as to the right of a boy to be admitted to the list of privileged persons partially exempt from poll-tax by showing that his ancestors on both the father's and the mother's side were ἀπὸ γυμνασίου (cf. note on l. 8). The constant appearance of persons styled ἀπὸ γυμνασίου in 102 indicates that its object was identical. All the persons mentioned in both columns were no doubt relatives, but their connexion cannot in every case be ascertained owing to the mutilation of the papyrus. The following diagram does not then include all the names appearing in the document.



It is not clear on whose behalf the application was made. Part of six different extracts at least are preserved in the first column, while the second contains four complete ones, viz. (1) a return sent in by Isidote for the census of A.D. 89-90, (2) a declaration made by Ammonius in A.D. 64-5, which was not a census year (cf. P. Amh. 75, introd., and l. 47, note), (3) the registration of Herodes also called Polydeuces in the τάξις ἀφηλίκων ἀπὸ γυμνασίου in the year of his birth, (4) a return sent in by Polydeuces father of Herodes at the census of A.D. 145-6. On the general question of ἐπικρίσις cf. P. Oxy. 257, introd., and Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 196 sqq.

Col. i.

[15 letters] αἶνε . . . [17 letters Πολυδεύκ()
 [16 "] ο(ὐλή) ὑπὸ . [15 "] . () μητ(ρὸς) τῆς α(ὐτῆς) ο(ὐλή)
 []
 [17 "] Φυλεὺς Π[ολυδεύκ(ους) τοῦ Πολυδεύκ(ους) μητ(ρὸς) Ἑρμιόνη(ς)
 5 [14 "] () Ἑρμαιο() . . [. . .] . [. . .] εἰ . . [. . .] (ἐτῶν) ιθ ο(ὐλή) τραχ(ήλῳ) ἐξ
 [ἀριστ(ερῶν) μητ(ρὸς)] Ἀρσ[ι]νόης Ἀπ[ολλ]ωνίου (ἐτῶν) ια ἄσση(μον).
 [(ἐτους) ἀμ(φοδ) κολλήματος] ζ, ἀναφ[ο](ρὰ) Φυλ(έως) καὶ Ἡρώδ(ου) ἀμφοτ(έρων)
 Πολυδεύκ(ους) Ἡ-

- [ρῶδ(ου) μητ(ρὸς) Τατσεβθ() Φυ]λέως ἀπὸ γ(υμνασίου) σταθ(μοῦ) κδ, μέρο(ς) οἰκ(ίας) καὶ αὐλ(ῆς) καὶ προ-
 [νησίου] αὐλ() ἀ[π]ὸ βο[ρρ](ᾶ) τετειχισμέ(ν)) . . τῶν ἀνωκοδομημένων),
 10 [ἔα(υτὸν) Φυλ(έα) ἀπὸ γ(υμνασίου) (ἐτῶν) . . , Ἑρ[φ]δ(ην) ἀδελ(φὸν) ὁμοί(ως) (ἐτῶν) κγ, μετ' ἄλ(λων)
 γ(υναικῶν) Τατσεβθ()
 [Φυλ(έως) ἀπὸ γ(υμνασίου) μητ(έρα) αὐτῶ]ν (ἐτῶν) μδ, ἔνοικ(ον) Σπάρτην τὴν κ(αὶ) Ταφεᾶλιν
 Ἑρμαίου(ν)
 [ἀπὸ γ(υμνασίου) (ἐτῶν) . .]
 [. (ἔτους) Ἀδριανοῦ . ἀ]μ(φοδαρχίας ?) κο(λλήματος) ξδ, ἀναφο(ρὰ) Ἑρῶδ(ου) Πολυδεύκ(ους) τοῦ κ(αὶ)
 Σαβουρίω(νος)
 [Ἑρῶδ(ου) ἀναγρα(φομένου) ἐπὶ] Φρο(υρίου) Λιβ(ὸς) ἀπὸ γ(υμνασίου) σταθ(μοῦ) λς, μέ(ρος) οἰκ(ίας),
 μεθ' ἕτερα
 15 [ἔα(υτὸν) Ἑρῶδην ἀπὸ γ(υμνασίου) (ἐτῶν) μζ, Πολυδεύκ(η) τὸν κ(αὶ) Σαβουρίω(να) μητ(ρὸς) Σπάρ-
 [της τῆς κ(αὶ) Ταφεᾶλιν) υἱὸν] αὐτοῦ(?) β (ἔτους) (ἐτῶν) ια, γ(υναικῶν) Τατσεβθ() Φυλ(έως)
 ἀπὸ γ(υμνασίου) μητ(έρα) αὐ-
 [τοῦ, Σπάρτην τὴν κ(αὶ)] Ταφεᾶλιν Ἑ[ρμ]αίου ἀπὸ γ(υμνασίου) γ(υναικᾶ) μον (ἐτῶν) λ.
 [. (ἔτους) κο(λλήματος)] ρ, Σαραπ() νεώτ(ερος) Ἀνουβ(ίωνος) τοῦ Ἀνουβ(ίωνος)
 μητ(ρὸς) Σαρα-
 [13 letters] . . . μητ(ρὸς) Ἀπιάδος Ὀτᾶτος (ἐτῶν) ε,
 20 [17 „] ()
 [. (ἔτους) 14 „] κολ(λήματος) ξα, Ἑρακλεῖο(ς) Κάστο(ρος) Ἑρακλ(είου) μητ(ρὸς)
 18 „] μητ(ρὸς) Χενσαβουρίω(νος) Ὀρίω(νος) (ἐτῶν) ιδ,
 [18 „] () [. αημι . [.] . α (ἐτῶν) γ
 [18 „] . . α . [X] αιρήμ[ον 12 letters] α (αὐτ . .) α-
 25 [21 „ ? μητ(ρὸς) Τ[14 „] (ἐτῶν) δ.

Col. ii.

- θ (ἔτους) Δομιτιανοῦ Φρο(υρίου) Λιβ(ὸς) δ ἀμ(φοδαρχίας) κο(λλήματος) ιζ, Ἰσιδότῃ(ς)
 ἐπὶ δὲ τινῶν Τασεῖς
 Ὀρίωνος (μητ(ρὸς)) Δημητροῦτος μεθ' ἕ(τερα) Ἑρμαίου(ν ?) Σαραπ(ίωνος) μητ(ρὸς) Θερμού-
 θιο(ς) Πετοσείρι(ο)ς)
 (ἐτῶν) νη, μετ' ἄλ(λων) Δῖον υἱὸν μητ(ρὸς) τῆς προ[γ]εγραμμένης (ἐτῶν) (.), γ(υναικῶν)
 Ἀφροδεισίαν θυγατέρα διδύμην
 (ἐτῶν) ς.
 30 ια (ἔτους) Νέρωνος Πόλ(εως) Λιβ(ὸς) α τό(μου) κο(λλήματος) λα, Ἀμμώ(νιος) ὁ κ(αὶ) Ἑρμαῖο(ς)
 Ἑρμαίου(ν) πρεσβ(υτέρου) Ἑρμίου(ν)
 μητ(ρὸς) Ἀφροδεισίας (ἐτῶν) ιδ, Εὐτυχ(ίδην) ἀδελ(φὸν) μητ(ρὸς) τῆς αὐτῆς (ἐτῶν) θ,
 Ἑρμαῖο(ν) ἄλλο(ν) μητ(ρὸς)
 τῆς αὐτῆς (ἐτῶν) β, γ(υναικῶν) Διονυσιάδα θυγατέρα (ἐτῶν) ε.
 καὶ ἀπογρα(φῇ) ἀφηλ(ίκων) τάξε(ως) ἀπὸ γ(υμνασίου) Φρο(υρίου) Λιβ(ὸς), Ἑρῶδ(ης) ὁ καὶ Πολυ-
 δεύκ(ης) Πολυδεύκ(ους)
 μητ(ρὸς) Τερεῦτος Διοσκ(όρου) κα (ἔτους) θεοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ α (ἔτους).

35 θ (ἔτους) Ἀντωνίνου Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου Φρο(υρίου) Λιβ(ὸς) ιε ἀμ(φοδαρχίας), ἀναφορὰ Πολυ-
 δεύκ(ους) τοῦ καὶ Σαβουρίω(νος) Ἡρώδ(ου) μητρ(ὸς) Σπάρτης τῆς κ(αὶ) Ταφεάλιο(ς) Ἐρ-
 μαίου ἀπὸ γ(υμνασίου) ἀναγρα(φομένου) ἐπὶ Φρο(υρίου) Λιβ(ὸς) με(τ' ἄλ(λων) ἑα(υτὸν)
 Πολυδεύκ(η) τὸν κ(αὶ)
 Σαβουρίω(να) ἀπὸ γ(υμνασίου) (ἐτῶν) λθ οὐλ(ῆ) μετ(ώπω), Ἡρώδ(ην) τὸν κ(αὶ) Πολυδεύκ(η)
 υἱὸν μητρ(ὸς) Τερεῦτος Δι(ο)σκ(όρου) προαπογεγρα(μμένον) ἀπὸ γ(υμνασίου) (ἐτῶν) ι,
 40 Ἀχιλλᾶν ἄλλον μητρ(ὸς) τῆς (αὐτῆς) (ἐτῶν) ε, μετ' ἄλ(λων) γ(υναικῶν) Τερεῦν Δι(ο)σκ(όρου)
 μ[η]τρ(ὸς)
 Ὡτάτος γυναικᾶ μοῦ ἀπὸ γ(υμνασίου) Φρο(υρίου) Λιβ(ὸς) (ἐτῶν) κγ.

Col. ii. 'The 9th year of Domitian, quarter of the Western Guard-house, 4th amphodarchy (?), page 17. Isidote called elsewhere Taseis, daughter of Horion and Demetrous, &c., (daughter of?) Hermaeus son of Sarapion, her mother being Thermouthis daughter of Petosiris, aged 58 years, (returning) among others her son Dios, having the aforesaid mother, aged . years, (and among other) women Aphrodisia her twin-daughter, aged 6 years.'

'The 11th year of Nero, West-end quarter, vol. i, page 31. Ammonius also called Hermaeus, son of Hermaeus the elder, son of Hermias, his mother being Aphrodisia, aged 14 years, (returning) his brother Eutyichides, having the same mother, aged 9 years, another Hermaeus having the same mother, aged 2 years, (among other) women his daughter Dionysias, aged 5 years.'

'Registration in the list of minors from the gymnasium, quarter of the Western Guard-house, Herodes also called Polydeuces, son of Polydeuces and Tereus daughter of Dioscorus, aged 1 year in the 21st year of the deified Hadrian.'

'The 9th year of Antoninus Caesar the lord, quarter of the Western Guard-house, 15th amphodarchy (?). Return of Polydeuces also called Sabourion, son of Herodes and Sparte also called Taphealis, daughter of Hermaeus, from the gymnasium, registered in the quarter of the Western Guard-house, (returning) among others himself Polydeuces also called Sabourion, from the gymnasium, aged 39 years, having a scar on the forehead, his son Herodes also called Polydeuces, his mother being Tereus daughter of Dioscorus, previously registered, from the gymnasium, aged 10 years, another son Achilles, having the same mother, aged 6 years, and among other women his wife Tereus daughter of Dioscorus and Otas, from the gymnasium, (registered in) the quarter of the Western Guard-house, aged 23 years.'

1 sqq. The size of the lacunae at the beginnings of the lines has been calculated on the basis of ll. 8, 11, 14-15, and 17, where the supplements appear satisfactory.

4. Φυλεύς here is different from the Φυλεύς in l. 7, but may be identical with the person of the same name in l. 8. In Wilcken's diagram (*Archiv* iv, p. 136) Phyleus is supposed to be the sister of Sparte, their father being Polydeuces; ll. 11 and 17 however show that Hermaeus, not Polydeuces, was Sparte's father.

7. Original census-returns from Hermopolis similar to this and the next one have been published in P. Brit. Mus. 935-6 and 946 (iii, pp. 29-32).

ἀναφ[ο](ρὰ): cf. l. 35 and P. Amh. 75. 32, 36, 42, 63, where ἀναφο(ρὰ) is to be read instead of ἀναφó(ριον).

Apparently Πολυδεύκ(ους) in this line is identical with the Π. τοῦ κ(αὶ) Σαβουρίω(νος) in l. 13; cf. l. 33, where τοῦ καὶ Σαβ. is similarly omitted.

8. ἀπὸ γ(υμνασίου): the definition of οἱ ἀπὸ γυμνασίου as 'persons descended from gymnasiarchs' (P. Oxy. ii, p. 219) has been shown by Wilcken (*Grundz.*, p. 144) and Jouguet (*Vie municipale*, p. 80) to be too narrow; all those who had the education given in the gymnasium were, apparently, included among the ἀπὸ γυμνασίου, and the epithet thus designates the Hellenized upper class of the population.

σταθ(μοῦ): cf. l. 14, P. Brit. Mus. 935. 6 (iii, p. 30), Amh. 75. 44, 58, 64. In the latter text there is no number after σταθ(μοῦ), as here. The meaning of the word in this context is obscure.

For προ[υ]ρίου cf. P. Oxy. 1199. 17, note.

10. The reading μετελ() in P. Amh. 75. 34, &c. should be altered according to the present text, where μεταλ() is always clearly written. The same words are no doubt to be restored in P. Amh. 75. 40 at the

beginning of the line. The phrase μετ' ἄλ(λων) introduces extracts from the original census-lists, those names only being selected which were essential to the proof of descent necessary for the ἐπικρισις. It is to be distinguished from μεθ' ἑτερα, which implies that some details contained in the document of which a copy is given have been omitted; cf. Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 209, note on l. 11, and 212, note on l. 24. The resolution γ(υναικα) for the first γ in P. Amh. 75. 40, 60, 67 cannot be maintained, since in ll. 28 and 32 of 102 the γ occurs before the name of a woman who is obviously not the wife of the person sending in the return but his daughter; cf. also l. 40, where Polydeuces registers μετ' ἄλ(λων) γ(υναικῶν) Τερεῦν . . . γ(υναικα). It is therefore preferable to read γ(υναικῶν), introducing the section concerning women, which follows that concerning men. The same word is no doubt to be restored in P. Amh. 75. 52 before Διδύμην.

13. The year was presumably a census year and would be either the second or the sixteenth of Hadrian, if, as is most likely, the second year in l. 16 refers to his reign. A space somewhat larger than we have indicated seems desirable at the beginning of this line and of ll. 7, 18; cf. ll. 30 and 35; l. 26, on the other hand, does not protrude into the margin. For ἀμ(φοδαρχίας), which is here doubtfully restored, see the note on l. 26.

14. The stroke above the figures 15 is not straight as usual, but curved and somewhat like an abbreviated π.

16. α(ὑτοῦ): the abbreviation here consists of an ordinary α with a horizontal stroke above, not the usual Hermopolite ḥ used elsewhere in this document, and it is uncertain that αὑτοῦ is meant. τοῦ α(ὑτοῦ) β (ἔτους) might also be restored, but νῦν αὑτοῦ is expected and there seems to be hardly room for both.

(ἔτων) ια: the figures, which are doubtfully read, are obtained by a comparison with l. 38, which shows that Polydeuces was 39 years old in A. D. 145-6. Hence if β (ἔτους) here means, as is most probable, 117-18, which was a census year, he was then aged 11.

17. μον: cf. l. 41, where the letters are clearer. The maker of the abstract has inadvertently taken over the first person from the original document, instead of substituting αὑτοῦ.

26. ἀμ(): the first letter of this abbreviation, which is found also in l. 35, P. Amh. 75. 31, &c., Brit. Mus. 936. 8 (iii, p. 30), 955. 6 (iii, p. 127 [W. 425]), resembles the flourished α as used at the end of abbreviated words, while the second letter above the line is almost certainly μ, as Grenfell and Hunt proposed. ἀμ(φοδαρχία) or some such compound, as suggested by Wilcken, *Archiv* ii, p. 127, is likely to be meant. Wilcken's other suggestion that κδς in P. Brit. Mus. *cit.* stood for (εἰκοσιτεσσαράδραχμος), referring to the poll-tax, has been abandoned by himself (*Grundz.*, p. 189); cf. *Archiv* vi, pp. 108, 113.

The author of this return was apparently a woman, though πατὴρ τοῦ προγεγραμμένου rather than μητὴρ τῆς προγεγραμμένης is expected in l. 28.

27. The relation of Hermaeus to the preceding names is not clear. If Isidote were registering him, μετ' ἄλ(λων) would be expected instead of μεθ' ἑτερα, which simply means that certain genealogical or descriptive details had been omitted (cf. note on l. 10). Possibly Hermaeus stood to Isidote in the relation of συμπαρών, as in P. Brit. Mus. 936 (iii, p. 30), where a woman returns herself συμπαρόντος τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ ὄντος καὶ ἀνδρός. But this would hardly have been so obscurely expressed and more probably μεθ' ἑτ(ερα) refers to a description of Demetrous.

28. The γ after (ἔτων) is not the numeral 3, the number of years in this piece being never surmounted by a stroke, but must be the abbreviation for γ(υναικῶν), the copyist having dropped the figure (γ) after the year sign (cf. ll. 16, 32). If διδ(ύμην) is right, the other twin was omitted in the present extract; or was Dios the twin? The same abbreviation apparently occurs in P. Amh. 75. 66, which makes Διδ(ύμην) unlikely.

31. As it is incredible that Ammonius could at the age of 14 have a daughter 5 years old, there must be some mistake either in Ammonius' or his daughter's age.

33. ἀφελ(ικων) τάξεω(ς): cf. P. Amh. 124. 30. ἀπογρ(αφή) seems on the whole more likely than ἀπογρ(άμενος) or ἀπὸ γρ(αφή); cf. l. 35 ἀναφορά.

34. α (ἔτους) at the end of the line must refer to the age of Herodes. In the 9th year of Antoninus, i. e. A. D. 145-6, he was 10 years old (l. 39). He must consequently have been born in A. D. 136-7, which is the 21st year of Hadrian's reign and the 1st of Herodes' life. The same sign α (ἔτους) occurs in P. Amh. 75. 69 after the name of a girl called Theus in a census-return for A. D. 89-90. She is registered in another census-return dated A. D. 131-2 (l. 60) as 43 years old and was accordingly born in A. D. 89.

Here the name of Tereus' father is rightly Διδόσκ(ορος), while in ll. 39 and 40 Δισκ() is written by mistake; cf. P. Gr. Strassb. 87. ii. 6, iii. 43, 52 (*Archiv* iv, p. 130).

37. με(τ' ἄλ(λων) may be regarded as an abbreviation of the same class as κ(άτ)οι(κος), &c., though possibly it is merely a clerical error for μετ' ἄλ(λων).

40. The κ of Δι(ο)σκ(όρου) is not as usual raised above the line, but μ[η]τ(ρός) seems to be right; it is not possible to read Δι(ο)σκόρου written in full. Cf. the note on 82. 6. 'Ωτᾱs is a masculine name in. l. 19.

103. SELECTION OF BOYS (ΕΠΙΚΡΙΣΙΣ).

Arsinoë.

21.6 x 20.6 cm.

A. D. 134.

An application of the usual kind for the examination of a youth with a view to his admission into the ranks of the privileged, i. e. those partially or wholly exempt from the poll-tax. Similar documents from the Fayûm are 104, B. G. U. 109, 324 [W. 219], P. Gen. 18, Grenf. ii. 49. What degree of privilege is claimed in these documents, where the only indication is found in the fact that the parents are ἀπὸ τῆς μητροπόλεως, is a matter of uncertainty. Wilcken (*Grundz.*, pp. 189, 199), basing his argument on P. Brit. Mus. 261 (ii, pp. 53 sqq.), supposes that the privilege claimed is that of the class paying 20 dr. (i. e. *μητροπολίται εἰκοσίδραχοι*), who were opposed on the one hand to the Egyptians paying 40 dr., on the other to the *κάτοικοι* who were totally exempt. Jouguet (*Vie municipale*, p. 78) prefers to follow the interpretation suggested in P. Oxy. 257, introd. (cf. P. Fay. 27. 5, note), and identifies the applicants in all such cases with *κάτοικοι*. He instances B. G. U. 971 in proof. There however, owing to the mutilation of the census-list appended, there is no evidence to show whether or no the wife of the writer, himself a *κάτοικος*, was equally of catoecic descent. Moreover, it is against such an identification that in P. Fay. 27, which is certainly an application for catoecic *ἐπίκρισις*, there is clear emphasis on catoecic descent in the body of the document.

- [Φρ]ογίμωι καὶ Σαβείνωι τῶι κ[αὶ] Θ[ρ]ακιδᾶ γεγυμ(νασιαρχηκόσι), τῶι δὲ Σαβείνωι τῶι κ[αὶ] Θρακιδᾶ
[ἀφ]ήλ(ικι) δι' ἐπιτρόπου Ε . . . ον γ[ε]γυμ(νασιαρχηκότος), ἐπικριταῖς
[παρὰ] Ὀρίω[ν]ος τοῦ [Ἡ]ρακλείδου τοῦ Ἡρακλείδου μητρὸς Λυκαροῦτος τῆς Ἡρακλείδου
[δο]ύλου Ἰσχ[υ]ρί[ων]ος τοῦ Πάππου τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς μητροπόλεως ἀναγεγραμμένω(ν) ἐπ' ἀμφοδό(ν)
Βιθυνῶν) Ἀλλω(ν) Τόπ(ων).
5 [τοῦ] ὁμοπα[τρ]ίου καὶ ὁμομητρίου μου ἀδελφοῦ(ν) Ἡρακλείδου προσβάντος εἰς (τεσσαρακαί-
δεκαετείς) τῶι
[ἐνε]σ[τ]ῶτι [ιη] (ἔτει) Ἀδ[ρι]ανοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ [κυ]ρί[ου] καὶ ὀφείλοντος ἐπικριθῆναι κατὰ τὰ
[κε]λε[υ]σθέν[τα] ὑπ[ε]τάξα τὰ τῶν γονέ[ων] ἡμῶν δίκαια· ὁ μὲν οὖν προγεγραμμέ(νος)
[ἡ]μῶν πατ[ὴρ] Ἡρακλείδης Ἡρακ[λ]είδου τοῦ Ἡρακλείδου μητρὸς(ς) Τασουχαρίο(ν) ἀδελφῆς
πατρ[ὸς](ς)
[ἀ]πεγ[ρ]άψα[το] τῶι η [(ἔτει)] θεοῦ Οὐεσ[π]ασιανοῦ ἅμα τοῖς γονεῦ[σι] ἐπ' ἀμφοδό(ν) Κιλ[ί]κω(ν), τῶι
δὲ θ [(ἔτει)] Δομιτιανοῦ
10 [καὶ] τῶι ζ [(ἔτει)] Τραιανοῦ ὁμοίως ἀ[πεγ]ρ[ά]ψα[το] ἅμα [το]ῖς γονεῦ[σι] ἐπ' ἀμφοδό(ν) Βιθυνῶ(ν)
Ἀλλω(ν) Τόπ(ων)
[συναπογραψά]με[ος] ὁμοῦ καὶ [τ]ὴν γυναῖκα ἡμῶν δὲ μητέρα Λυκαροῦν καὶ ἐμὲ
[τὸν] Ὀρίωνα,] τῇ δὲ [τοῦ] β [(ἔτους)] Ἀδριανοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφῇ ἀπε-
[γράψαν]το ἀμ[φ]ό[τε]ροι οἱ γονεῖς ἡμῶν ἐπὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἀμφοδό[ο]υ(ν) συναπογραφάμενοι ἡμᾶς

- [ἀμφοτέρους, τῇ] δὲ τ[ο]ῦ ις (ἔτει) Ἀδριανοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφῇ ἀπεγρα-
- 15 [ψάμην ἐγὼ ἑμαυτὸν σ]ὺν τῇ μη[τ]ρί ἡμ[ῶ]ν καὶ τῷ ἐπ[ι]κρεινομ[έ]νῳ ἀδελφῷ μου Ἡρα-
[κλείδῃ διὰ τὸ τὸ]ν πατέρα ἡμ[ῶ]ν μετ[ὰ] τὴν τοῦ β (ἔτους) ἀπογραφὴν [τ]ετελευτηκέναι. ἡ δὲ
[Λυκαροῦς Ἡ]ρακλείδου(ν) δούλου Ἰσχυρίωνος τοῦ Πάπρου μητρὸς Διδύμης τῆς Ἑρμᾶ ἀπεγρά(φ)η
[τῷ η (ἔτει) Οὔεσπ]ασιανοῦ ἅμα τῇ μη[τ]ρί κ[α]ὶ ἀδελφοῖς ἐπ' ἀμφόδο(ν) Σεκν[ε]β(υνείου), ἥτις
[καὶ αὐτὴ ἐτελεύτησε] μετὰ τ[ῇ]ν τοῦ ις (ἔτους) Ἀδριανοῦ Κ[αί]σαρος τοῦ κυ[ρί]ου κατ' οἰκί(αν)
ἀπογραφῇν,
- 20 [οἱ δὲ γονεῖς ἀπεγ]ράφ[η]σαν τῷ θ (ἔτει) Δ[ο]μι[τ]ριανοῦ ἐπ' ἀμφόδο(ν) Κιλικίων συνόντες ἀλλήλ(οις).
[συνπαρεθέμην] δὲ ὑμῖν καὶ ἐπ[ι]κρίσ[ι]ς[ν] ἑμαυτοῦ κ[αὶ] κ[ό]λλημα ἀπογραφῆς ἐνκτῆσεω(ν)
[.] . ὦν ἡμῶν μέρος ο[ἱ]κ[ί]ας [πα]τρικῆς [.] . ο[.] . [.] δ[ι]] . π . [.] γ[γ]υ-
(μνασιαρχικῶς)
[.] διὰ Ἡροδῶ(ρου) σεση(μείωμαι) Ἡρακλεῖδην Ἡρακλείδου(ν) τοῦ Ἡρακλείδου)
μ[η]τρὸς Λυκαροῦτος, (ἔτους) ιη
[Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος] Τραιανοῦ Ἀδρια[νοῦ Σε]βαστοῦ Παῦ(νι) δ.

12. β (ἔτους) over an erasure.

21. εμαυ corr.

'To Phronimus and Sabinus also called Thracidas, ex-gymnasiarchs and officers in charge of the selection, Sabinus also called Thracidas being a minor and acting through his guardian . . . ex-gymnasiarch, from Horion son of Heraclides son of Heraclides, whose mother is Lycarous daughter of Heraclides slave of Ischyriion son of Papius, inhabitants of the metropolis registered in the quarter of the Bithynians and Neighbourhood. Whereas Heraclides my brother on both father's and mother's side has reached the age of 14 years in the present 18th year of Hadrianus Caesar the lord and ought to be selected, I append the claims of our parents in accordance with the ordinance. Our aforesaid father Heraclides son of Heraclides son of Heraclides, whose mother was Tasoucharion his father's sister, registered himself in the 8th year of the deified Vespasianus together with his parents in the quarter of the Cilicians; in the 9th year of Domitianus and the 7th of Trajanus he likewise registered himself with his parents in the quarter of the Bithynians and Neighbourhood, at the same time registering his wife, our mother, Lycarous and myself, Horion; in the household census of the 2nd year of Hadrianus Caesar the lord both our parents registered themselves in the said quarter, at the same time registering the two of us; and in the household census of the 16th year of Hadrianus Caesar the lord I registered myself, together with our mother and my brother Heraclides, now a candidate for selection, since our father had died subsequently to the census of the second year. On the other side Lycarous, daughter of Heraclides the slave of Ischyriion son of Papius, her mother being Didyme daughter of Hermas, was registered in the 8th year of Vespasianus, together with her mother and brothers in the quarter of the temple of Seknebtunis. She too died subsequently to the household census of the 16th year of Hadrianus Caesar the lord, and her parents were registered as living together in the 9th year of Domitianus in the quarter of the Cilicians. I have also enclosed for you the certificate of my own selection and a page of the property census . . . I . . ., ex-gymnasiarch . . ., acting through Herodorus have signed in respect of Heraclides son of Heraclides son of Heraclides, whose mother was Lycarous. The 18th year of the Emperor Caesar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, Pauni 4.'

1-2. Cf. B. G. U. 324. 2 [W. 219], where an ἐπικριτής similarly acts through a *tutor*.

4. [δο]ῦλον: cf. P. Oxy. 257, introd., 478. 26, note, B. G. U. 324 [W. 219]. With regard to the poll-tax it appears that slaves, liberated or not, could transmit their privileges to their offspring, their privileges being those of their master.

5. Since Heraclides was born before the second year (ll. 12-14), he was now rather over fourteen.

20. The writing is very cursive and the surface somewhat defaced, and ι (ἔτει) Ο[ὔ]εσπασιανοῦ might be read instead of θ (ἔτει) Δ[ο]μι[τ]ριανοῦ. The former, however, was not a census-year, and there is the further objection that Lycarous' father is not mentioned in connexion with the preceding census (l. 18):

21. Cf. e.g. B. G. U. 324. 18-19 [W. 219] συνπαρεθέμην δὲ καὶ ἀντίγραφον ἐπικρίσεως κτλ.

22-3. The ἐπικριταί grant the request; cf. P. Grenf. ii. 49. 14-16, Gen. 19. 14-16. In l. 22 the state of the papyrus makes it difficult to decide precisely at what point the second hand begins.

104. SELECTION OF BOYS (ΕΠΙΚΡΙΣΙΣ).

Arsinoë.

22.4 x 10 cm.

A. D. 167.

An application, similar to the preceding, sent in by a resident in Arsinoë for the ἐπικρίσις of his brother, the parents no doubt being dead; cf. 103 and introd.

On the verso is an account in two columns, the second having the beginnings of lines only, recording receipts in kind under different days.

- [Π]αρά Ἡρωνος Σαρ[. . .] . . . μη(τρὸς)
 [Τ]α[σ]ου[χ]αρί[ο]ν τῆς [. . .] ε . . . ον [ἀ]π[ὸ] τῆς μη-
 [τρο]π[ό]λεως ἀναγρα(φομένου) ἐπ' [ἀ]μφόδου Λιν[υ]φείων.
 [τ]οῦ ὁμοπατρίου κ[α]ὶ ὁ[μ]ο[μ]ητρίου [μ]ο[ν] ἀδ[ελ]φ[ο]ῦ
 5 Ἡρακλείδου προ[σ]βάντο[ς] εἰς (τρισκαίδεκαετῆς ?) τῷ ἐνεστῶ-
 [τι] ζ (ἔτει) Ἀντωνείνου καὶ Οὐήρου [τ]ῶν κ[υ]ρίων
 [Σ]εβαστῶν καὶ ὀφ[ί]λλοντος ἐπικρι(θῆναι) ὑπέταξα
 τὰ ἀμφοτέρων ἡμῶν δίκαια. οἱ μὲν οὖν γονεῖς
 [ἡ]μῶν [ἀ]πεγράψαντο ταῖς κατὰ καιρὸν κατ' οἰκ(ίαν)
 10 [ἀ]πογρα(φαῖς) μέχρι τῆς τοῦ κγ (ἔτους) θεοῦ Αἰλ[ί]ου Ἀν[τ]ων[ι]νείου
 κατ' οἰκ(ίαν) ἀπ[ὸ] γρ(αφῆς) ἐπὶ τοῦ προκειμένου ἀμφόδου Λιν[υ]-
 [φ]είων, συναπογραψάμενοι ἐν μὲν τῇ τ[ο]ῦ
 [θ] (ἔτους) θεοῦ Αἰ[λ]ίου Ἀντωνείνου ἀπογρα(φῇ) ἐμὲ τ[ὸ]ν
 Ἡρωνα, ἐν δὲ τῇ τοῦ κγ (ἔτους) κ[α]ὶ τὸν ἐπι-
 15 κ[ρ]ινόμεν[ο]ν μου ἀδελφὸν Ἡρακλείδην. διὸ
 [ἐ]πιδίδομ[εν]. (2nd hand) Ἡρων ἐπι(δεδωκα.
 (ἔτους) ζ [Αὐτοκ]ράτορος Καίσαρος Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου
 Ἀν[τ]ων[ι]νίου Σ[ε]βαστοῦ Ἀρμενικοῦ [Μηδ]ικοῦ
 [Παρ]θικοῦ Μεγ[ι]στου καὶ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Λ[ο]υκίου
 20 Αὐρηλίου Οὐήρου Σεβαστοῦ Ἀρμενικοῦ Μ[ηδ]ικοῦ
 [Παρ]θικοῦ Μεγ[ι]στου, Ἐπεὶφ κς.

'From Heron son of Sar . . ., his mother being Tasoucharion daughter of . . ., of the metropolis, registered in the Linen-factories' quarter. Whereas Heraclides my brother on both father's and mother's side has reached in the present 7th year of Antoninus and Verus the lords Augusti the age of 13 and ought to be selected, I append the claims of both of us. Our parents were returned in the successive household censuses up to the census of the 23rd year of the deified Aelius Antoninus in the aforesaid Linen-factories' quarter, returning along with themselves in the census of the 9th year of the deified Aelius Antoninus myself, Heron, and in the census of the 23rd year my brother Heraclides also who is now a candidate for selection; accordingly we present this petition.' Signature of Heron and date.

1. The document begins with *παρά*, there being a broad blank margin above this line. Other texts where the names of the ἐπικριταί have been omitted are P. Oxy. 1109 and Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 217. Wilcken infers (*l. c.*, note 1) that these are copies of the original application; but Heron's autograph in l. 16 does not accord with that view. A more likely explanation is that writers of applications or declarations which were submitted in duplicate (cf. Wilcken, *Osé.* i, p. 441) were apt to omit the heading in one copy; cf. P. Oxy. 1111. i, 1113. ii, which, though unaddressed, were evidently parts of official rolls.

105. NOTIFICATION OF DEATH.

Sentrepaei (Arsinoïte nome).

21.8 x 6.7 cm.

A. D. 136.

A notification of death sent to the basilicogrammateus of the division of Themistes by the daughter of the deceased and her guardian; cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 196. The document follows the usual formula, but is interesting in preserving the instructions of the basilicogrammateus to the scribe of the village, to whom the return was forwarded for inquiry. These instructions, appended at the bottom of the return, do not bear the signature of the basilicogrammateus himself, but of a person who styles himself γραμματεὺς and was no doubt a subordinate of that official; cf. Biedermann, *Der βασιλ. γραμ.*, pp. 104-5. Below, written in rough uncials, is the docket of the document.

- Ἀπολλωνίῳ βασιλικῶι
 γραμματεῖ Ἀρσινοῖτου Θεμίστο(ν)
 παρὰ Θερμιούτιος Σατα-
 βοῦτος τῶν ἀπὸ κώμης
 5 Σεντρεπάσει τῆς αὐτῆς
 μερίδος μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ συν-
 γενοῦς Πνεφερῶτος
 τοῦ Ἀρείου. ὁ προγεγραμμένος)
 μου πατὴρ Σαταβοῦς
 10 Πανίβιος μητρὸς
 Ταρμούθιος ὑπερετῆς
 ἀναγραφόμενος ἐπὶ τῆς
 αὐτῆς κώμης ἐτελεύτη-
 σεν τῶι Θῶθ μηνὶ τοῦ
 15 ἐνεστῶτος πρώτου
 καὶ εἰκοστοῦ (ἔτους) Ἀδριανοῦ
 Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου· ἀξιῶι
 ταγῆναι αὐτοῦ τὸ ὄνο-
 μα ἐν τῇ τῶν τετελευτηκότ(ων)
 20 τάξει ὡς ἐπὶ τῶν ὁμοίω(ν).
 Θερμιούτις ὡς (ἐτῶν) μθ οὐλ(ῆ) δακ(τύλῳ) (πρώτῳ) χ(ειρὸς) [. .
 Πνεφερῶς ὡς (ἐτῶν) με οὐλ(ῆ) δακ(τύλῳ) χ(ειρὸς) ἀρι(στερᾶς).
 (ἔτους) κα Αὐτοκράτορος
 Τραιανοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ
 25 Φαῶφι κθ.
 2nd hand τῶι κωμογρα(μματεῖ)· εἰ ταῖς ἀληθ(είαις)
 ἐτελ(εύτησεν) ὁ προγεγρα(μμένος), ἐπιτέλ(εσον) ὡς καθ(ήκει),
 ὡς πρὸς σὲ τοῦ λόγου
 ἐσομένου, εἴαν τι παρὰ
 30 τὸ δέον γένη(ται). (3rd hand) Ἀνουβίω(ν) γρα(μματεὺς) σεση(μείωμαι).

2nd hand (ἔτους) κα Ἀδριανοῦ Καίσαρος
τοῦ κυρίου Ἀθύρ 5.

4th hand Θερ(μιούτ)ις Σαταβ(ούτ)ος ὑπό-
μνημα. (ἔτους) κα

35 Ἀθρὺ ζ.

33. s of σαταβος corr. from v. 34. κα// Pap. 35. 1. Ἀθύρ.

'To Apollonius, basilicogrammateus of the division of Themistes of the Arsinoite nome, from Thermioutis daughter of Satabous of the village of Sentrepasei in the said division, acting with her guardian Pnepheros son of Areius, her relative. My aforesaid father Satabous son of Panibis and Tarmouthis, aged over 60, registered in the said village, died in the month Thoth of the present 21st year of Hadrianus Caesar the lord. I request that his name be placed on the list of deceased persons, as in similar cases. Thermioutis, aged about 49, having a scar on the first finger of her . . . hand. Pnepheros, aged about 45, having a scar on the finger of his left hand. The 21st year of the Emperor Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, Phaophi 29.

'To the comogrammateus: if the aforesaid is in truth deceased, do what is proper, knowing that you will be held responsible if any contravention of what is right occurs. Signed by me, Anoubion, scribe. The 21st year of Hadrianus Caesar the lord, Hathur 6.

'Return of Thermioutis daughter of Satabous. The 21st year, Hathur 7.'

5. Σεντρεπάσει: the name of this village is variously spelled; cf. 73. 4, 238. 4, 8, P. Tebt. ii, p. 401.

26 sqq. P. Strassb. 70, a notification of death addressed to the same basilicogrammateus about a year later than 105, also bears at the end a note to the comogrammateus which is perhaps to be restored on the lines of the present papyrus rather than those of B. G. U. 1068 [W. 62]. At any rate it is clear that ll. 20-3 should read ὡς] π[ρὸς σ] ἐ τοῦ λόγου [ἐσομ(ένου)] ἔ[δν] τι παρὰ τὸ δέο[ν] γένητ(αι). Ἀνουβίω(ν) γρα(μματεὺς) σ[εση(μείωμαι)]. B. G. U. 79. 22-4 should similarly be restored ἐπιτελεῖτε ὡς π[ρὸς σ] ἐ τοῦ λόγου ἐσομένου ἐάν [τι μὴ δε]όντως πραχθῇ. σ[εση(μείωμαι)]; this correction is made with the approval of Schubart, who has kindly re-examined the original.

33-5. These three lines are in rough uncials.

106. NOTIFICATION OF DEATH.

Arsinoë.

22 x 9.8 cm.

A. D. 158.

Announcement of death addressed to the γραμματεῖς μητροπόλεως. Cf. the preceding papyrus.

Ἀπολλωνίδη καὶ Διδύμῃ γρα(μματεῦσι)
μητροπόλεως

παρὰ Καπίτωνος συντρόφου ἀπε-

λευθέρου Πτολεμᾶς μητρὸς Τασου-

5 χαρίου ἀναγρα(φομένου) ἐπ' ἀμφόδο(ν) Ἀπολλω-

νίου Ἰερακείου. ὁ ὁμομήτριός

μου ἀδελφὸς Ἀρποκρᾶς Ἀρποκρᾶ

τοῦ Ἀρποκρατίωνος μητρὸς

M 2

- Τασουχαρίου τελῶν τὰ ἐπι-
 10 κεφάλαια ἐπὶ τοῦ προκειμένου
 ἀμφόδου Ἀπολλωνίου Ἱερακίου
 ἐπ[ελεύτης]ε τῷ διεληλυθότι
 μ[ηνὶ Φα]ρμουῦθι τοῦ ἐνεστ(ῶτος) κα (ἔτους)
 Ἀντωνίνου Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου.
 15 διὸ ἐπιδίδωμι ὅπως ταγῇ
 αὐ[τ]οῦ τὸ ὄνομα ἐν τῇ τῶν
 τετελ(ευτηκότων) τάξει.
 2nd hand κατεχω(ρίσθη) γρα(μμάτεῦσι) μητροπ(όλεως) περὶ τελ(ευτῆς)
 Ἀρποκρά,
 20 (ἔτους) κα Ἀντωνίνου Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου
 Μεσορῇ λ.

6. Ἱερακείου Pap.; so in l. 11.

17. After ταξει two parallel horizontal lines.

'To Apollonides and Didymus, scribes of the metropolis, from Capiton, foster-brother and freedman of Ptolema, his mother being Tasoucharion, registered in the quarter of the Hawk-shrine of Apollonius. My brother on my mother's side Harpocras son of Harpocras son of Harpocraton, his mother being Tasoucharion, paying capitation-dues in the aforesaid quarter of the Hawk-shrine of Apollonius, died in the past month Pharmouthi of the present 21st year of Antoninus Caesar the lord. I therefore give notice in order that his name may be placed on the list of deceased persons. (Signed) Notice was filed with the scribes of the metropolis concerning the death of Harpocras, the 21st year of Antoninus Caesar the lord, Mesore 30.'

107. REGISTRATION OF PROPERTY.

Arsinoïte nome.

19 × 7.3 cm.

About A. D. 84. Plate 16.

A registration of house-property addressed to the keepers of the archives of the Arsinoïte nome. B. G. U. 536, a similar return, is addressed to the same two persons; and it would have been a natural assumption that both these documents, which belong to the reign of Domitian, were sent in during the year 89-90 in consequence of the edict of Mettius Rufus recorded in P. Oxy. 237. viii. 27 sqq. [M. 192] (cf. P. Oxy. ii, p. 178), notwithstanding the absence in 107 of the phrase κατὰ τὰ κελευσθέντα. In B. G. U. 536, however, according to Preisigke's *Berichtigungsliste*, the number of the year is not θ but probably γ, and consequently 107, the year of which is wholly uncertain, cannot well be brought into connexion with the edict of Rufus. The document bears at the top the signature of, presumably, a subordinate official in the record-office (cf. P. Brit. Mus. 299 and 300 (ii, pp. 150-1 [M. 204]), Tebt. 323 [M. 208]), and at the bottom a docket of one of the keepers himself (cf. P. Oxy. 715. 35 [M. 212], B. G. U. 536. 17); 107 is therefore the original return sent to the archives.

Τήλεφος σεση(μείωμαι), ἔ[τους] . Δομιτιανοῦ
 τοῦ κυρίου Φαρμοῦθι ε.

δραχμῶν δ[ι]ακοσίων
 παρὰ τῆς μητρός μου Τα-

2nd Σωκράτη γεγυμνασιαρχ(ηκότι)
hand καὶ Ἀντιπάτρῳ βιβλ[ι]οφύλ(αξι)

5 ἐνκτήσεων Ἀρσινοΐτου
παρὰ Σαταβούτος τοῦ Πα-
κύσιος τοῦ Ἑριέως τῶν ἀ-
πὸ τῆς Σοκνο[π]αί[ο]ν Νήσου
τῆς Ἡρακλείδου μερίδος.
10 ἀπογράφομ[αι] εἰς τὴν ἐ-
νεστώσαν ἡμέραν ὃ ἐω-
νησάμην ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ κώ-
μῃ ἡμῖνοι τέταρτον μέ-
ρος ἡμίσιους μέρους οἰκίας
15 καὶ ἀλλῆς τειμῆς ἀργυρίου

βούτος τῆς Ὀρσενούφιος
τοῦ [Σ]αταβούτο[ς] ἀπὸ τῆς
20 αὐτῆς κώμης [μ]ετὰ κυρίου
τοῦ [σ]υνγεν[ι]οῦς Παπ[ε]ίτος
τοῦ Παπεῖτ[ος]. διὸ ἐπιδίδω-
μι τὴν ἀ[πογραφ]ήν.

3rd hand Σωκρά[της] δ(ιὰ) Τηλ[έ]φου γρα(μματέως)
25 κατακεχώ[ρικα]. [(ἔτους) θ
Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος
Δομιτιανοῦ Σ[ε]βαστοῦ Φαρμο(ῦθι) ε.
On the verso
Σαταβο(ῦτος) γερδ(ίου).

13. 1. ἡμῖν.

‘Signed by me, Telephus, the . . . year of Domitian the lord, Pharmouthi 5.

‘To Socrates, ex-gymnasiarch, and Antipater, keepers of the property record-office of the Arsinoïte nome, from Satabous son of Pakusis son of Herieus, of Soknopaei Nesos in the division of Heraclides. I register up to the present time three-quarters of a half share of a house and yard situated in the same village, which I have bought from my mother Tabous daughter of Orsenouphis son of Satabous, of the said village, with her guardian her kinsman Papeis son of Papeis, at the price of 200 dr. of silver; I accordingly present this return.

‘I, Socrates, through Telephus, scribe, have entered it on the register. The . . . year of the Emperor Caesar Domitianus Augustus, Pharmouthi 5.’

1-2. The signature of Telephus is written in a very cursive hand, and the reading of the date is extremely doubtful. Instead of Δομιτιανοῦ κτλ., Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Δομιτιανό(ῦ) Σ[εβ](αστοῦ) would be possible, but the day of the month is expected and a stroke above the line suits it. ε (or ς) [(ἔτους) Δ]ομιτιανοῦ is another unsatisfactory alternative.

21-2. [Παπ]εῖτος τοῦ Π.: cf. B. G. U. 536. 10; perhaps the same person is meant.

24. In B. G. U. 536 the registration is made δ(ιὰ) Πτολ(εμαίου) γρα(μματέως), but the keepers of the archives had no doubt several scribes, and since Telephus appears at the top of the present document, his name has been restored in l. 24. In B. G. U. 536. 17, Wilcken, *ap. Eger, Grundbuchwesen*, p. 145, n. 4 now reads κατακεχώ(ρικα), as here, instead of κατακειμ(); cf. also P. Oxy. 715. 36 [M. 212].

108. REGISTRATION OF PROPERTY.

Hermopolis.

17.9 × 26.8 cm.

A. D. 110-11.

To the left side of this ἀπογραφὴ of property have been joined two sitologus-receipts (200 (a) and (b)) which are on one sheet of papyrus. The latter in its turn is attached to a document of doubtful character, only the ends of the lines remaining, which dealt apparently with the same family and district (Ἀχιλλέως occurs in l. 10 and Π[α]τρῆι Ἄνωι in l. 9). The divergence of the subjects in these successive κολλήματα, where the family of Ammonius and his wife Soëris is the only connecting link, and the fact that the receipts on the central κόλλημα were issued definitely to individuals, make it clear that the present document was

retained by the applicant, and was filed for private reference. A second copy was filed with the βιβλιοφύλακες; cf. *Archiv* iv, p. 542, P. Strassb. 34, introd. (p. 123). Other returns of property from Hermopolis are P. Brit. Mus. 903, 940 [M. 209], 941, 942, 945 (iii, pp. 116-21), Amh. 71, 72, Leipzig 9 [M. 211]. Of this group 108 is the earliest dated example, and provides also the earliest reference for the existence of the βιβλιοθήκη ἐγκτήσεων as a separate department in Hermopolis; cf. Eger, *Grundbuchwesen*, pp. 14 sqq. No evidence of general ἀπογραφαί by edict of the praefect has as yet been found in Hermopolite papyri; cf. Eger, *op. cit.*, p. 122.

Βιβλι[ο]φ[ύ]λαξι ἐγκτή[σεω]ν Ἑρμοπο(λίτου)
 παρὰ Ἀμμωνίου καὶ Ὠρίωνος καὶ Ἀχιλλέως
 τῶν τριῶν Ἀμμωνίου τοῦ Ἀθηνίωνος
 μη(τρὸς) Εὐδαιμονίδος τῆς καὶ Σοήριος Ἀχιλ-
 5 λέως Ἑρμοπολειτῶν ἀναγραφομέ-
 νων ἐπ' ἀμφοδ(ου) Φρο(υρίου) Λι(βός). ἀπογραφόμεθα
 ἐπὶ τοῦ παρόντος εἰς τὸ ἐνεστὸς
 ἰδ (ἔτος) Τραιανοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου
 ἀπὸ κληρον[ο]μίας τῆς μετηλ-
 10 λαχυίης ἡμῶν μη(τρὸς) Εὐδαιμονίδ(ος)
 τῆς καὶ Σοήριος Ἀχιλλέως ἐν
 τῷ Πατρὶ Ἄνω περὶ Τερετονψῶ
 ἐκ τοῦ Δημητρίου κλ(ήρου) κατοικι-
 κας ἀρούρας δύο κοινῶς ἐξ ἴσου,
 15 καὶ ὁμνύομεν τὴν Αὐτοκράτορος
 Καίσαρος Νερ[ο]ύα Τραιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ
 Γερμανικοῦ Δακικ[οῦ] τύχην ἀληθ(ῶς)
 ἐπιδεδωκέναι καὶ μὴ διεψεύσθ(αι).
 εὐορκοῦ[σι] μὲν ἡμεῖν εὖ εἴ[η],
 20 [ἐπ]ε[ορκοῦ]σι δὲ τ[ῶ]ν ἐ[μ]αν[τ]ί[α].

On the verso

ἀπογραφὴ Ἀμμωνίου καὶ τῶν ἀδελφῶν αὐτοῦ.

8. τραϊανόν Pap. 9. μετηλλαχυίης Pap. 10. ω of ημων corr. from η. 12. π of πατρη corr. from φ, η
 raised above the line. 16. τραϊανου Pap.

‘To the keepers of the archives of the Hermopolite nome from Ammonius, Ὡριον, and Achilles, all three sons of Ammonius son of Athenion, their mother being Eudaemonis also called Soëris, daughter of Achilles, of Hermopolis, registered in the quarter of the Western Guard-house. We register now for the current 14th year of Trajanus Caesar the lord jointly in equal shares two arurae of catocic land in the upper Patre toparchy in the area of Teretonpso in the holding of Demetrius, forming part of the inheritance of our deceased mother Eudaemonis also called Soëris, daughter of Achilles; and we swear by the Fortune of the Emperor Caesar Nerva Trajanus Augustus Germanicus Dacicus that we have made the return truthfully and have told no falsehood. If we swear truly, may it be well with us, if falsely, the reverse.’

7-8. εἰς τὸ ἐνεστὸς ἰδ (ἔτος): a formula in land-ἀπογραφαί peculiar to Hermopolis. Eger in discussing it (*op. cit.*, p. 122) remarks on the possibility that the ἀπογραφαί in Hermopolis were yearly. The absence hitherto of ἀπογραφαί from this district based on periodical edicts would thus be explained.

we swear by the fortune of our lord the Emperor Caesar Gaius Julius Verus Maximinus Pius Felix Augustus that the property left by our aforesaid father is worth in all about 10 Imperial talents. The 1st year, Mesore 30. (Signed) I, Aurelius Hermodorus also called Apollonius, guardian of the minors, registered in the quarter of the Western Guard-house, have taken the oath on their behalf as aforesaid.'

5. The occurrence of the form *δυν* (also in P. Par. 1. xiii. 4) is remarkable; cf. the use of the archaic *νίεας* in l. 8.

8 sqq. For the opening of wills in the presence of the strategus cf. e.g. P. Brit. Mus. 171 (b). 18 sqq. (ii, p. 176 [M. 309]) *ἀξιῶ λυθῆναι ἐπὶ σοῦ* (i. e. the strategus) *κατὰ τὸ ἔθος* and Mitteis, *Grundz.*, p. 241.

10. *Κα[ε]σαρέϊφ*: cf. 77. 42, note.

διὰ βοηθοῦ might refer to the opening of the will by a subordinate or to the presence of the strategus by proxy. The order of the words is in favour of the latter alternative.

110. LIST OF TEMPLE PROPERTY.

Hermopolis.

23.7 × 15.6 cm.

A. D. 259. Plate 20.

A return (*γραφὴ χειρισμῶν*) made by a priest detailing the contents of a shrine of Thotoperius (cf. l. 4, note) in Hermopolis. It was drawn up in obedience to instructions issued jointly by the praefect Mussius Aemilianus and the chief-priest Gessius Serenus, instructions which seem in the main to have been a re-enactment of the provision previously existing for annual *γραφαὶ ἱερέων καὶ χειρισμῶν*; cf. P. Tebt. 298, introd., Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, nos. 90 sqq. Unlike, however, earlier examples (cf. P. Tebt. 298 [W. 90], Brit. Mus. 353, 345 (ii, pp. 112 sqq. [W. 102])), which are addressed to the strategus or the basilicogrammateus of the nome, 110 is directed to the *ἀρχιπροφήτης* of Alexandria; cf. note on ll. 1 sqq.

For somewhat similar inventories of temple furniture cf. P. Oxy. 521, B. G. U. 162 [W. 91], 488, 1023. 6-7.

[.] . . . *λεῖ τῷ καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ ἀρχιπροφήτῃ τῆς λαμπροτάτης*
[πόλεως τῶν] Ἀλεξανδρέων προφήτῃ Ἑρμοῦ πόλεως τῆς μεγάλης
[ἀρχαίας] λαμπρᾶς καὶ σεμνοτάτης καὶ ἐπ' ἄλλων τάξεων κα[ὶ] ὡς χρη(ματίζει)
[παρὰ Ἀνου]βίωνος Παθώτου Σόιτος ἱερέως ἱεροῦ Θοτοπηρίου
 5 *[ἐπὶ θησα]υροῦ ἐλαιουργῶν Ἑρμοπολ(ίτου) ἀν[αγ]ρα(φομένου) ἐπ' ἀμφοδору Φρ(ουρ)[ί]ου Ἀπηλιώτου.*
[κελεύσαν]τος τοῦ κρατίστου ἀρχιερέω[ς] Γεσσίου Σερήνου κ[α]ὶ τοῦ διασημοτάτου
[ἡγεμόνο]ς Μουσίου Αἰμιλιανοῦ ὥστε ἅπαντας τοὺς ἱερουμένους
[ἐπιδοῦν]αι καθ' ἕκαστ[ο]ν ἐνιαυτὸν τὴν γραφὴν ἡμῶν τε αὐτῶν
[καὶ τῶν ἀφη]λίκων παίδων μετὰ καὶ τῆς γραφῆς τῶν χειρισμῶν
 10 *[καὶ τῶν εἰδῶν, τούτοις ἀκόλουθα ποιῶν ἐπιδίδωμί σοι τὴν τῶν*
[χειρισμῶν] γραφὴν πρὸς τὸ ἐνεστὸς ζ (ἔτος) τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν
[Οὐαλεριαν]ῶν καὶ Γαλλιανοῦ Σεβαστῶν πρὸς τὸ μηδὲν λ[α]νθάνειν.
ἔστι δέ·
[ναὸς Θο]τοπήριος περιεχρ[υ]σ[ω]μένος ἔχων κωπία περιηργυρωμέ-

- 15 [να] χάλκεος πηχῶν δύο α,
 [.] χαλκῇ πήχεος ἑνὸς [ῆ]μίσους α,
 [.] χαλκῇ ὁμοίως α,
 [.] χαλκοῦν ὁμοί[ω]ς α,
 [.] συδῆρᾱ ὁμοίως α.
 20 [καὶ ὁμνύω τ]ῇν τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν Οὐαλεριανῶν καὶ Γαλλιηνοῦ Σεβαστῶν
 [τύχην μηδὲ]ν καταλελοιπέναι. (ἔτους) ζ Αὐτοκρατόρων Καισάρων
 [Πουπλίου Λικιννίου Οὐαλεριανοῦ καὶ Πουπλίου Λικιννίου Οὐαλεριανοῦ Γαλλιηνοῦ
 [Γερμανικῶν Μεγί]στων Εὐσεβῶν Εὐτυχῶν καὶ Πουπλίου Κορηλίου Σαλωνίνου
 [Οὐαλεριανοῦ τοῦ] ἐπιφανεστάτου] Καίσαρος Σεβαστῶν Φαῶφι.

3. ε of ταξεων corr. 4. ἱερεως Pap. 7. ἱερουμενους Pap. 10. τ of τουτοις over an erased δ (?). 11. s of προς corr. from τ (?).

'Το . . . also called Alexander, chief-prophet of the most illustrious city of the Alexandrians, prophet of Hermopolis the great, ancient, illustrious and most august city, holding other posts and however he is styled, from Anoubion son of Pathotes son of Sois, priest of the temple of Thotoperius, treasurer (?) of the oil makers, citizen of Hermopolis registered in the quarter of the Eastern Guard-house. Whereas his excellency Gessius Serenus the high-priest and his highness Mussius Aemilianus the praefect have ordained that all those of the priestly calling should make yearly returns both of ourselves and our children who are minors together with a return of temple furniture and property, in accordance with these instructions I present to you the return of furniture for the present 7th year of our lords the Valeriani and Gallienus Augusti, so that nothing may be forgotten, as follows:—1 gilded bronze shrine of Thotoperius with . . . silver-plated handles, of two cubits' height, 1 bronze . . . of 1½ cubits, similarly 1 bronze . . ., similarly 1 bronze . . . similarly 1 iron . . .; and I swear by the fortune of our lords the Valeriani and Gallienus Augusti that I have omitted nothing.' Date.

1 sqq. ἀρχιπροφήτη . . . 'Αλεξανδρέων κτλ.: the Apollonides described as δ κράτιστος ἀρχιπροφήτης in P. Gen. 7. 4–5 [W. 80] is almost certainly ἀρχιπροφήτης of Alexandria, not, as Otto holds (*Priester und Tempel*, i, p. 240), of a shrine in the Fayûm. The epithet δ κράτιστος would thus be explained, and also, if the authorship of the ἀρχιερεὺς 'Αλεξανδρείας καὶ Αἰγύπτου πάσης for P. Gen. 7 (Otto, *loc. cit.*, n. 2) is accepted, his use of τιμιάτατε in addressing Apollonides (P. Gen. 7. 16) would better be accounted for. Moreover on this view of the office of Apollonides the latter's possession of τάξεις in the Arsinoïte nome (P. Gen. 7. 6–7, 17) would be precisely parallel to what is stated of the ἀρχιπροφήτης 'Αλεξανδρείας in ll. 2–3 here. For the combination of several τάξεις in the person of one individual cf. Wilcken, *Archiv* iii, p. 381, Otto, *op. cit.*, ii, p. 329. The fact that a return is here addressed to him makes it probable that his authority at this period extended over Egypt, in subordination of course to that of the ἀρχιερεὺς; cf. l. 6, note.

4. Θοτοπηρίον: on this name Mr. Griffith writes: 'Thotopērios must be *Tḥwt-ḥr-rḥḥwī* (or perhaps better *-rḥḥwī*) "Thoth who judges the two rivals", i. e. Horus and Set. This is the typical Thoth of Hermopolis in the Delta, often mentioned also in late texts in connexion with Hermopolis Magna. The termination in -os implies that the Graecizing is early; and the form as a whole shows that the pronunciation was something like *Tḥwt-ḥr-rḥḥi* in late times.'

5. Ἐρμοπολ(ίτου): or possibly Ἐρμοπολ(ιτῶν). The suggested supplement [ἐπὶ θησαυροῦ] is very doubtful. For the treasurers of guilds cf. Poland, *Gesch. des Gr. Vereinswesens*, pp. 375 sqq.

6. ἀρχιερέω[s]: sc. 'Αλεξανδρείας καὶ Αἰγύπτου πάσης. For the competence of this official to supervise local temple administration in Egypt cf. P. Tebt. 315. 31 [W. 71], Otto, *op. cit.*, ii, p. 315, and more generally for his province and powers Wilcken, *Ost.* i, pp. 643–4, Otto, *op. cit.*, pp. 58 sqq. It is noticeable that he here precedes the praefect.

7. Μουσίου Αἰμιλιανού: cf. P. Oxy. 1201, introd. 110 gives the latest date yet known for his praefecture.

11. [χειρισμῶ]ν: for this narrowed technical sense of χειρισμοί referring only to the contents of temples cf. B. G. U. 162 [W. 91 and introd.], where a similar inventory is classed as a χειρισμός, and the parallelism

between the γραφή παστοφόρων καὶ χειρισ(μῶν) in P. Brit. Mus. 345. 5-6 (ii, p. 114 [W. 102]) and the γραφή θεα(γ)ῶν καὶ τῶν ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ ἀποκειμένων in B. G. U. 1023. 6-7; cf. also P. Tebt. 315. 11-12 [W. 71] [ἐξε]ραστὴν [τ]ῶν χειρισμῶν [τ]ῶν ἐν τοῖς ἱερ[ο]ῖς, where ἐν presumably implies a similar reference. Preisigke, *Prinz-Joachim-Ostrakon*, p. 55, seems mistaken in failing to recognize this use of χειρισμός.

14. The restoration is based on a passage cited by Wessely, *Karanis*, p. 58 ναὺς ξύλ[ιν]ος περιεχρυσωμένος ἔχων κωπίωνες (sic) ξυλλίους β. The occurrence of the form Θοτοπήρις here is noticeable; cf. l. 4. Either ξύλινα or a figure may be restored in the lacuna in l. 15 before χάλκεος.

23-4. For Saloinus cf. P. Oxy. 1273. 44, note.

III. CENSUS-RETURN.

Arsinoë.

18 x 7.9 cm.

A. D. 161.

A census-return for the year 159-60 addressed probably to the λαογράφοι. Other returns from the Fayûm for the same census-year are B. G. U. 54, 58, &c., P. Grenf. ii. 55. The approximate length of the lines is given by ll. 2, 8, 10.

[..... λαογρ[ά]φοις). ἀπογρ[ά]φομαι εἰς τὴν τοῦ διεληλυ-
[θότος τρίτου καὶ εἰκοστοῦ ἔτους, κ]γ (ἔτους), θεοῦ Αἰλίου Ἀντωνίνου κατ' οἰκ(ίαν) ἀπογρα(φὴν)
[ἔμμαντὸν καὶ τὴν ὁμο]πάτριον καὶ ὁμομήτριόν μου ἀδελ-
[φὴν]μάριον (ἔτῶν) ι ἄσση(μον) καὶ τὴν νυνεὶ γυναῖ-
5 [κά μου μετὰ τῶν ἐ]ξ ἀμφοτέρων τέκνων Τρυφαίνης
[.....] . Νικηφόρον ἐπικεκλημ(ένον) Ἄρπαλον
[..... (ἔτῶν) . ἄσση(μον) καὶ Ἰσίακον τὸν καὶ Ἀμούλην μὴ ἀνα-
[γεγρα(μμένον) ἐν ἐπιγεγενημένοις (ἔτῶν) . ἄσση(μον) καὶ Εὐδαιμονίδαν (ἔτῶν) θ ἄσση(μον)
[καὶ ἀναγεγρα(μμένον) τῷ θ (ἔτει) θεοῦ Αἰλίου Ἀντωνίνου ἐπ' ἀμφόδο(ν) Σεκεννεβτυνί(ν)ο(ν),
10 [νυνεὶ δὲ μετάβ(ασιν) ποιούμενον ἐπ' ἀμφόδο(ν) Διονυσίο(ν) Τόπ(ων), καὶ τὴν τούτου γυναῖκαν
[..... ἀναγεγρα(μμένην) τῷ θ (ἔτει) θεοῦ Αἰλίου Ἀντωνίνου ἐπ' ἀμφόδο(ν) Ἀπολλωνί(ν)ο(ν)
[..... καὶ ἐξ ἀμφοτέρων τέκνα ἀν]αγεγρα(μμένον) ἐν ἐπιγεγενημ(ένον) (ἔτῶν) η καὶ
Διόσκ(ορον)
[..... Κα]λοκαίρου δοῦλος Ἡρωίδος τῆς Ἀρποκ(ρατίωνος)
[..... ἀναγεγρα(μμεν)) ἐπ' ἀμ]φόδο(ν) Διονυσίο(ν) Τόπ(ων) καὶ ἐξ ἀμφοτέρων
15 [..... ὁ]μοίως (ἔτῶν) δ καὶ Ἡρων Ἡρωνος
[.....]ραν (ἔτῶν) κθ καὶ Τασουχάριον ἄλλην
[..... νυνὶ δ]ε μετάβ(ασιν) ποιουμένη[ν] ἐπὶ τοῦ προκειμ(ένου)
[ἀμφόδο(ν) καὶ]ς (ἔτῶν) να ἄσση(μον) ἀναγεγρα(μμένον) ἐπὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ
[ἀμφόδο(ν) καὶ τὴν τούτου γυναῖκα ἀνα]γεγρα(μμένην) τῇ τοῦ θ (ἔτους) θεοῦ Αἰλίου Ἀντωνίνου
20 [κατ' οἰκ(ίαν) ἀπογρα(φὴν) ἐπ' ἀμφόδο(ν) Διονυσίο(ν)] Τόπ(ων) καὶ ἐξ ἀμφοτέρων(ν) θυγατέρας
[.....]

2. ε of θεοῦ inserted above the line.

9. 1. Σεκεννεβτυνί(ν)ο(ν).

20. 1. θυγατέρες (-as).

3-4. ἀδελ[φὴν] is perhaps more probable than ἀδελ[φόν] with the termination -μάριον.

6. Νικήφορον has an oblique stroke over the last syllable; so also Ἰσάκον (l. 7) and Ἡρων (l. 15), and Τασουχάριον (l. 16) over the second syllable. Probably these marks indicate some revision.

7-8. μὴ ἀναγεγραμμένον ἐν ἐπιγεγενημένοις: cf. l. 12, B. G. U. 55. ii. 7-8, 19-20, P. Brit. Mus. 376 (a) (ii, p. 62). For the birth-returns (ὑπομνήματα ἐπιγεννήσεως) cf. P. Tebt. 299, Fay. 28, Gen. 33 [W. 211], B. G. U. 28, 110, 111, Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 195.

9. The name lost in the lacuna here and in l. 19 should have been followed by the age, &c.; but there is not room for these details if the estimate of the number of letters lost is at all correct.

10. For the supplement cf. l. 17, B. G. U. 55. 6 and 137. 6 νυνεὶ δὲ μετάβασιν ποιούμενον ἔπι τῶν Χην]οβόσκων Πρώτων, whence it appears that the genitive case is to be restored. This is explicable on the ground that the implied meaning of registration was strong enough to counteract the sense of motion in μετάβ(ασιν) ποιούμενον.

11-12. Ἰερακείου or Παρεμβολῆς may be supplied after Ἀπολλωνίου.

13. δοῦλος: the nominative here, as also in l. 15 Ἡρων, is probably a lapse.

111 (a). CENSUS-RETURN.

Arsinoë.

21.3 x 9.8 cm.

About A. D. 161.

A copy, written on the verso and made probably about A. D. 161 (cf. l. 11, critical note), of a census-return for the 9th year of Antoninus. The woman making the declaration, the owner of the property, does not include herself in the return, which thus falls into the category of a γραφή ἐνοίκων or γραφή τῶν παρ' ἐμοὶ οἰκούντων; cf. for Arsinoë P. Brit. Mus. 1119 (a) (iii, pp. 25-6) and for Oxyrhynchus P. Oxy. 254-6. The woman herself doubtless lived and was registered elsewhere; cf. Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 201 [= P. Oxy. 255], introd. On the recto are the beginnings of twenty-one much defaced lines. The words ἐπ' ἀμφόδου Μοήρεως occurring in ll. 13 and 16 and ἰδιωτ() λογι[γρα]φουμεν establish a connexion either with the census or ἐπίκρισις. There is also a reference to an 18th year. At the foot, the other way up, are two lines in a small cursive hand different from that of either recto or verso, ¹ἀμφ[ό]δ(ων?) ²Μοή(ρεως) καὶ Σεκ(νεπτινίου).

Ἀντίγρα(φον) ἀπογρα(φῆς) θ (ἔτους).
 Μαξίμῳ τῷ καὶ Νεάρχῳ [σ]τρα(τηγῷ) Ἀρσιν(νοῖτου) Ἡρακ(λείδου)
 μερίδος
 παρὰ Δ[ι]δίτου τῆς Πτολεμαίου με-
 5 τὰ κυρίου τοῦ ἀνδρὸς Σώτου τοῦ
 Ἡρακλείδου τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς μητροπ(όλεως) [ἀν]α-
 γραφομένου ἐπ' ἀμφόδου Μοήρεως.
 ὑπάρχει μοι ἐπ' ἀμφόδου Ἑρμουθ[ιακ]ῆς
 ἡ' μ[έ]ρ[ο]ς οἰκί(ας) καὶ αὐ[τῆς] ἐν ᾧ ἀπογρά[φ]ομαι
 10 τοὺς ὑπογεγραμμένους ἐνοίκους εἰς τὴν τοῦ διελ(ηλυθότος)
 θ (ἔτους) Ἀντωνίνου Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου
 κατ' οἰκί(αν) ἀπο[γ]ρα(φῆν) ἐνοίκους ἀναγραφο(μένους)
 ἐπ' ἀμφόδου Μοήρεως ἐφ' οὗ καὶ τῇ
 τοῦ 15 (ἔτους) Ἀδριανοῦ ἀπογρα(φῆ) ἀπεγρα(ψάμην),
 15 καὶ εἰσίν' Πασίων Ἀφροδείσιου τοῦ

Ἡρωνος μητρὸς) Διδαροῦτος τῆς Διονυσίου
 ἰδιώ(της) λαογ(ραφούμενος) (ἐτῶν) καὶ ἄση(μος), καὶ Φιλάδελφον
 ἀδελ(φὸν) μητρ[ὸς] τῆς αὐτῆς (ἐτῶν) ιθ ἄση(μον).

4. πτολε over something expunged. 11. θ over κγ expunged. 12. ε of ενοικους corr. (?). 14. ις re-written. 17. 1. Φιλάδελφος ἀδελ(φός) . . . ἄση(μος).

‘Copy of a census-return for the 9th year:—To Maximus also called Nearchus, strategus of the division of Heraclides in the Arsinoïte nome, from Didis daughter of Ptolemaeus, with her guardian her husband Sotas son of Heraclides, of the metropolis, registered in the quarter of Moëris. I own in the quarter of Hermouthiacé the 8th part of a house and yard in which I register the following inmates for the household census of the past 9th year of Antoninus Caesar the lord, these inmates being registered in the quarter of Moëris in which also I returned myself in the census of the 16th year of Hadrianus. They are:—Pasion son of Aphrodisius son of Heron, his mother being Didarous daughter of Dionysius, a private individual paying poll-tax, aged 21 years, with no distinguishing mark, and Philadelphus his brother by the same mother, aged 19 years, with no distinguishing mark.’

2. Μαξίμω: cf. B. G. U. 95, P. Tebt. 321, Gen. 6.

111 (b). CENSUS-RETURN (?).

Arsinoïte nome (?).

12 × 15.9 cm.

After A. D. 155–6. Plate 16.

The document here printed is presumably connected with a census, whether it is itself a return or only contains extracts from such returns (cf. B. G. U. 493 sqq.). The retrospective allusions to the census in the 9th year of Antoninus (A. D. 145–6; cf. l. 7, note) suggest a possible reference to that held in the 23rd year (A. D. 159–60) of the same Emperor. Such a view, however, entails considerable difficulties. Not many letters, apparently, are missing at the beginning of the lines, and it is therefore not unnatural to suppose that the verb ἀπεγραψ() in l. 3 is to be constructed with what follows; but in that case the 19th year of Antoninus (cf. l. 3, note) is brought into direct relation with the return itself, although this date has no connexion with the cyclical census. Furthermore, if the ages given in ll. 7–8 are those at the time of the actual return, we are faced with the absurdity that children inscribed as aged 4 and 6 in the 23rd year are stated to have been also registered 14 years previously in the 9th year; if a return in the 19th year is supposed (l. 3), the interval between the 9th and the 19th years involves a similar inconsistency. As regards the second difficulty, it may be urged that in such cases the age-declaration is to be taken closely with what precedes, i. e. indicates the age at which the individual was previously registered; but since the preceding qualification is sometimes absent (cf. ll. 3–6 and 9), two systems of age-declaration would be found in the same papyrus, the one by calculation from a previous census, the other by direct statement, which is not satisfactory. The problem is rendered the more obstinate by our inability to find a satisfactory solution for the abbreviation ἐπ(), since the ages 4, 6, 8 in conjunction with it preclude the possibility of a reference to the ἐπίκρισις (cf. 220, introd.), while the ages 15 and 16 (ll. 4 and 5) render any allusion to the ὑπομνήματα ἐπιγεννήσεως equally improbable (cf. l. 4, note).

However that the document is a return of some kind, and probably a census-return, is evident from its form and from the official signature below. The latter is written in red ink, and the same hand in the same ink has drawn lines, crosses, and flourishes round the bottom and right margin of the papyrus.

... συγγεν[. . .] . . .
 χρῆσι[τηρίων] καὶ ἀνηκό(ντων) πάντων(ν) (πρότερον) Βερενείκης Ἀπολλωνίου
 [χρημα() τῷ ιθ (ἔτει) Ἀντωνίνου Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου μηνὶ Παῦνι ἀπεγραψ()
] . [.] Διδύμου νεω(τέρου) μητρ(ρός) Ἡραίδ(ος) Νεάρχ(ου) ἀπὸ γυμνασίου ἰδ(ιώτην) (ἐτών)
 ις, ἐπ() (ἐτών) ις, μετ(ώπῳ).
 5] . π() το . () ἀπὸ γυμνασίου ἰδιώ(την) (ἐτών) ιε, ἐπ() (ἐτών) ιε ἄση(μ) .
] . () Νάρκισσον δούλον κτητικὸν (ἐτών) η, ἐπ() (ἐτών) η ἄση(μ)ον.
]νο() Ἀφροδισίου ἀπὸ Πτολεμαίδ(ος) Ὀρμου ἀνα(γραφομεν ?) θ (ἔτει) (ἐτών)
 ς, ἐπ() (ἐτών) ς, ὀφρ(ύι) δεξ(ιᾷ).
] . . ὑπὸ Σεντιθοῦς Παλάεως ἀνα(γραφομεν) θ (ἔτει) (ἐτών) δ, ἐπ() (ἐτών) δ ἄση(μ) .
]ονου ἀπὸ γυμνασίου (ἐτών) ν Ἰσφόνην δούλην αὐτὴν (ἐτών) ξγ.
 10]ρου Βήκιο(ς) Μωθείτου ἀνα(γραφομεν) θ (ἔτει)
] (πρότερον ?) τοῦ α(ὐτοῦ) Ὀρου ἀ(ν)α(γραφομεν) θ (ἔτει) (ἐτών) ιη.
] . . Μούφιο(ς) ἀπὸ Μ . . . βον ἀνα(γραφομεν) θ (ἔτει) (ἐτών) θ.
 (2nd hand)] . . κοπ() δι(ὰ) [Ν]ικη() σεση(μείωμαι).

5. Before επ() there is a cross in red ink by the second hand. 8. There appears to be a horizontal line cutting through the ν and the left stroke of the π of νο. 9. Ἰσφονην Pap.

3. τῷ θ (ἔτει) on palaeographical grounds cannot well be read. Moreover if it were possible, and if ἀπεγραψ() were taken to govern what follows (cf. introd.), a meaningless tautology with ἀνα(γραφομεν) θ (ἔτει) in ll. 7, 8, 10 would be involved.

4. ἰδ(ιώτην): cf. B. G. U. 137. 10, 493 sqq. *passim*.

ἐπ(): cf. introd. This abbreviation invariably precedes a repetition of the age and perhaps refers to some process of verification. ἐπ(εσκεμμέν) may be suggested, though there appears to be no parallel for an actual ἐπίσκεψις of persons. An ἐπίσκεψις of proofs of priestly descent prior to circumcision is found in Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 77. 14, Preisigke, *Sammelbuch*, 15. 15, 17. 4; cf. B. G. U. 73. 15, P. Flor. 67. 48, Leipzig 9. 21, P. S. I. 107. 7.

μετ(ώπῳ): sc. οὐλῇ μετ(ώπῳ); cf. 7 ὀφρ(ύι) δεξ(ιᾷ).

7. ἀνα(γραφομεν): the form of the abbreviation is curious and the suggested interpretation very doubtful; α is followed by what is apparently an abbreviated α, and the whole is surmounted by a horizontal stroke which we take to signify the ν. The fact that a κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφή took place in the 9th year of Antoninus Pius (who is referred to as the reigning Emperor in l. 3) lends support to this resolution.

10. Μωθείτου looks like an adjective formed from a place-name, as e. g. Ταλίτης in P. Tebt. 347. 18, &c.; but if so the name is new.

12. The last letter of the village name, which was perhaps abbreviated, may be η instead of ν.

112. CERTIFICATES OF PAGAN SACRIFICE.

Theadelphia (Arsinoïte nome).

A. D. 250.

An example of a *libellus* from Arsinoë, containing the usual declaration of conformity to pagan worship, has already appeared in vol. i of this Catalogue (no. 12). Since its publication five others, three of which are here printed, have been acquired by the Rylands Library. These belong to the same group, doubtless also to the same find, as the series in the Hamburg collection which has been edited by P. M. Meyer together with a reprint of the examples previously published (*Die Libelli aus der Decianischen Christenverfolgung*, Berlin, 1910). (a), which is written across the fibres, and P. Lib. 6 are by the same scribe, as are (b) and P. Lib. 5 and 10 (cf. *ibid.*, facsimiles); similarly (c) and (d) (unprinted) were written by the same person. The second and third hands appear to be the same throughout. Of the two unprinted fragmentary documents (d), beginning ἐπὶ παρόντων ὑμῶν κτλ. and containing signature and date, is possibly the conclusion of one of the Hamburg papyri. (e) is unusual, inasmuch as the third hand has placed a rough σεσημί(ωμαι) (ε corr.) after the εὐτυχεῖτε, probably in error, since the first line of the endorsement Αὐρ[ήλιοι Σερ]ῆνος καὶ Ἑρμᾶς follows, the conclusion being lacking.

(a)

18.5 x 11.9 cm.

- Τοῖς ἐπὶ τῶν θυσιῶν ἡρημένοις
παρὰ Αὐρηλίας Σογήλεως μητρὸς
Τήσεως ἀπὸ κώμης Θεαδελφείας.
καὶ αἰ μὲν θύουσα καὶ εὐσεβοῦσα τοῖς
5 θεοῖς διετέλεσα καὶ νῦν ἐπὶ παρόν-
των ὑμῶν κατὰ τὰ προσταχθέν-
τα [ἐ]θύσα καὶ ἔσπισα καὶ τῶν ἱε-
ρείων ἐγενεσάμην, καὶ [ἀ]ξιῶ ὑμᾶς
ὑποσημιώσασθαι. διεντυχεῖται.
10 2nd hand Αὐρήλιοι Σερήνος καὶ Ἑρμᾶς εἶδαμέν σε θυσι-
άζοντος.
3rd hand Ἑρμᾶς σεσημί(ωμαι).
1st hand (ἔτους) α Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Γαίου
Μεσσίου Κύντου Τραιανοῦ Δεκίου
15 Εὐσεβοῦς Εὐτυχοῦς Σεβαστοῦ Παύλι κς.
2. 1. Σογήλεως. 9. 1. διεντυχεῖτε. 10. 1. θυσιάζουσιν. 14. τραιανον Παρ.

'To the commissioners of sacrifices from Aurelia Soueris whose mother is Taësis, of the village of Theadelphia. It has ever been my habit to sacrifice and pay reverence to the gods, and now I have in your presence, in accordance with the commands, made sacrifice and libation and tasted the offerings, and I beg you to certify my statement. Farewell. We, Aurelius Serenus and Aurelius Hermas saw you sacrificing. I, Hermas, have signed. The 1st year of the Emperor Caesar Gaius Messius Quintus Trajanus Decius Pius Felix Augustus, Pauni 26.'

(b)

17.4 x 6.2 cm.

Τοῖς ἐπὶ τῶν [θ]υσί[ων]
 ἡρῆμένοις
 π(αρά) Αὐρηλίου Ἀούτεως
 ἀπὸ κόμης Δίννεως
 5 καταμένων ἐν κόμῃ
 Θεαδελφείᾳ. αἰ θύων
 τοῖς θεοῖς διετέλεσα καὶ
 νῦν ἐπὶ παρόντων ὑμῶν
 κατὰ τὰ προσταχθέντα
 10 ἔθυσα καὶ ἔσπαισα καὶ
 τῶν ἱερείων ἐγευσάμην,
 καὶ ἀξιῶ ὑμᾶς ὑποσημιώ-
 σασθαι. διευτυχεῖτε.

2nd hand Αὐρήλιοι Σερήνος καὶ Ἑρ-
 15 μᾶς εἶδαμέν ~~σοι~~ θυσιάσονται.

3rd hand Ἑρμ(ᾶς) σεσημ(είωμαι).

1st hand (ἔτους) α Αὐτοκράτορ[ο]ς Καίσαρος
 Γαίου Μεσσίο[υ] Κουίντου
 Τραιανοῦ Δε[κί]ου Ε[ὐ]σεβοῦς

• • • • •
 5. 1. καταμένοντος. 15. 1. σε θυσιάζοντα.

(c)

21.5 x 7.2 cm.

Τοῖς ἐπὶ τῶν θυσιῶν ἡρῆ-
 μένοις
 παρὰ Αὐρηλίας Ἰσεῖτος
 Ἀνουῦτος ἀπὸ κόμης Θεαδελ-
 5 φίας. αἰ μὲν τοῖς θεοῖς
 θύω καὶ εὐσεβῶ διατελοῦσα,
 καὶ νῦν ἐπὶ παρόντων ὑμῶν
 κατὰ τὰ προ(σ)ταχθέντα ἔσπαισα
 καὶ ἔθυσα καὶ τῶν ἱερίων
 10 ἐγευσάμην, καὶ ἀξιῶ ὑμᾶς
 ὑποσημιώσασθαι. διευ-
 τυχεῖτε.

2nd hand Αὐρήλιοι Σερήνος καὶ Ἑρμᾶς
 εἶδαμέν σε θυσιάζοντα.

15 3rd hand Ἑρμᾶς σεσημ(είωμαι).

1st hand (ἔτους) α Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος

Γαίου Μεσσίου Κύντου
Τραιανοῦ Δεκίου Εὐσεβοῦς
Εὐτυχοῦς Σεβαστοῦ

20 Παῦνι κη.

2. *v* corr. 3. ἴσκειτος Pap. 7. ὕμων Pap. 9. ἱερῶν Pap. 10. ὕμας Pap. 14. 1. θυσιάζουσιν.
17. γαίου . . . κύντου Pap. 18. τραϊανου Pap.

C. PETITIONS.

113. PETITION TO THE PRAEFECT.

Letopolis.

22.4 x 9.4 cm.

A.D. 133. Plate 14.

The case stated in this petition is not clear owing to the extremely ungrammatical Greek used by the applicant. Hieracion had been summoned by certain persons, who professed to have a case against him, to appear before the praefect Flavius Titianus at the assizes of the preceding year, and had been compelled to pay a sum of 500 drachmae. This sum is described as 'prescribed on account of the summonses', and the phraseology rather suggests that it was given as security to be forfeited in case of any irregularity on the part of the person summoned. No provision of the kind, however, has hitherto been found in the papyri, and there is the further difficulty that the petitioner does not mention the sale of his property until he has referred to the judgement. The view of Mitteis, that the 500 dr. represent the amount claimed in the summons for which judgement had been given, is thus preferable. At any rate Hieracion, considering that he had been unjustly treated, now endeavours to reopen the question.

The petition is addressed to the praefect Petronius Mamertinus, and reference is made in it to the *conventus* of the preceding year (cf. l. 7, note) as held by Flavius Titianus (ll. 18-19). The document was consequently written in Mamertinus' first year of office.

Π[ε]τρωνίῳ Μαμερτείνῳ
ἐπάρχῳ Αἰγύπτου
παρὰ Ἱερακίωνος
Δωρίωνος τῶν ἀπὸ
5 Λητοῦς πόλεως
μελισσουργοῦ. ἐπεὶ
τῷ προτέρῳ διαλο-
γισμῷ, ἡγεμῶν κύριε,
Σαραπᾶς Ψιαθᾶτος
10 καὶ Ἑρμᾶς Ψοσναῦτος

ὥς συνβῆναι ἐκ
τούτου τὸ ὄρισ-
μένον ὑπὲρ τῶν
διαστολικῶν ἐν
25 δραχ(μαῖς) φ καὶ προσ-
βάντος κριθῆναι,
καὶ μόλις πάντα
τὰ ἔμαντοῦ πω-
λήσας ἐδυνήθην
30 πληρῶσαι. τοῦ οὖν

καὶ Νίννος Κόμωνος
 μὴ ἔχοντας πᾶν
 πρᾶγμα πρὸς ἐμὲ
 διεστέιλαντό μοι
 15 ὡς φασὶν ἔχειν
 περὶ πρᾶγματος πρὸς
 με δεομέ[ν]ου τῆς
 διαγνώσεως Φλαυ-
 ίου Τιτιανοῦ τότε
 20 τοῦ ἡγεμονεύσαντος)

πράγματος δεο-
 μένου τῆς σῆς
 μειζοπονηρίας
 ἀξιῶ σε τὸν κύριον
 35 καὶ δικαιοκρίτην
 ἀκοῦσαί μου πρὸς
 αὐτοὺς [.]

On the verso
 Λητοπ(ολίτου).

12. 1. ἔχοντες. 33. 1. μισοπονηρίας.

'To Petronius Mamertinus, praefect of Egypt, from Hieracion son of Dorion, of Letopolis, beekeeper. At the previous assizes, my lord praefect, Sarapas son of Psiathas, Hermas son of Psosnaus, and Ninnus son of Comon, although they had nothing whatever against me, served a summons upon me, pretending that they had a case against me which required the decision of the late praefect Flavius Titianus, the result being that on presenting myself judgement was entered for the sum fixed on account of the summonses amounting to 500 drachmae, and I was with difficulty able to complete this by selling all my property. Since therefore the case requires the exercise of your hatred of wrongdoers, I entreat you, my lord and just judge, to hear me against them . . .'

1. The reading of this line is warranted by the fact that it appears from l. 20 that the predecessor of the praefect here addressed was Flavius Titianus. Moreover the ends of lines of another petition joined on to this and addressed Πετρωνίῳ Μαρμερίνῳ | ἐπάρχῳ Αἰγύπτου are visible on the left; 113 may therefore be assumed to come from a τόμος συγκολλήσιμος of petitions received by Mamertinus.

7. τῷ προτέρῳ διαλογισμῷ: i. e. the *conventus* of the preceding year; cf. Wilcken, *Archiv* iv, p. 415.

12. Prof. Moulton points out that μὴ . . . πᾶν exemplifies a well-known 'Semitism'; cf. e. g. Matt. xxiv. 22.

21 sqq. If ὡς συνβῆναι κτλ. and καὶ προσβάντος κριθῆναι are regarded as distinct clauses detailing separate steps in the action (cf. introd.) then the grammar requires no further alteration than προσβάντα (sc. με) for προσβάντος. With the adoption of Mitteis's view, which connects τὸ ὀρισμένον κτλ. directly with κριθῆναι, the words καὶ προσβάντος cause difficulty. Mitteis joins them closely with what precedes and interprets '500 dr. and additional charges' (l. τὰ προσβάντα). But this seems a very questionable interpretation and we prefer to suppose that the construction is confused and the καὶ superfluous, ἐμοῦ being understood with προσβάντος.

27 sqq. Mitteis aptly compares P. Leipzig 34. 16 πάντα τὰ ἐμαντοῦ διαπωλή[σας] . . . μόγις ἐδ[υνήθη]ν εἰσευ[ε]κεῖν.

33. μειζοπονηρίας: cf. e. g. P. Par. 30. 20 νομίζαντα, 40. 39 ὑβρίζαν.

35. δικαιοκρίτης occurs in 2 Macc. xii. 41. There is not room for δίκαι[ον].

38. There is no indication of another word before Λητοπ(ολίτου), though possibly two or three letters have disappeared.

114. PETITION TO THE PRAEFECT.

Thraso (Arsinoïte nome).

27.4 × 11.8 cm.

About A. D. 280. Plate 19.

The petition which follows represents the first stage in the proceedings of which P. Thead. 15 is a sequel. The latter text is dated A. D. 280-1. If, as is probable, the epistrategus delegated as judge in answer to the present appeal was then still in office (cf. note on l. 35),

and if Syrion was also still filling the post of decaprotus (l. 7, note), no very considerable interval can have elapsed between the two documents.

In this petition Aurelia Artemis appeals to the praefect for protection against the aggression of Syrion, a decaprotus of the village. As far as appears from her *ex parte* statement, her husband had acted at the request of Syrion as shepherd of his flocks. Later, however, on the death of her husband, Syrion had invaded the house, wrongfully seized 60 sheep and goats which had belonged to the deceased, and in spite of her distressing circumstances refused restitution. The praefect in his *ὑπογραφή* (ll. 34-6) appoints the epistrategus to hold an investigation. At the ensuing inquiry an order for legal restitution appears to have been made; cf. P. Thead. 15. 13 ἀποκατ(ε)στάθη τοῖς παιδίοις τὰ πρόβατα. The defendant however still prevaricated and further proceedings were instituted, of which P. Thead. 15 contains the minutes. On that occasion Syrion was absent on financial business and the hearing was adjourned.

[.]. λ[ε]ίψ[ι] τῷ διασημοτάτῳ ἡγεμόνι
 [παρὰ Αὐρηλίας] Ἀρτέμιτος Παησίου ἀπὸ κώμης Θρασῶ
 [τοῦ Ἀρσινότου] νομοῦ. τὸ μετριοφιλές σου αἰσθομένη,
 [δέσποτά μου ἡ]γεμών, καὶ περὶ πάντας κηδεμονίαν,
 5 [μάλιστα περὶ γυ]ναῖκας καὶ χήρας, τὴν προσέλευσιν ποι-
 [οῦμαί σοι ἀξιο]ῦσα τῆς ἀπὸ σου βοηθείας τυχεῖν. τὸ δὲ
 [πρᾶγμα οὕτως ἔ]χει. Συρίων γενόμενος δεκάπρωτος
 [τῆς προκειμένη]ς κώμης Θρασῶ ἀναπίσας μου τὸν ἄν-
 [δρα Γάνιδα ὀνό]ματι ποιμένιν αὐτοῦ τὰ πρόβατα, ὅστις
 10 [ἀδίκως τὰς τοῦ] προκειμένου ἀνδρὸς αἴλας καὶ πρόβατα τὸν
 [ἀριθμὸν ἐξήκο]ντα συναπέσπασεν αὐτῷ, καὶ ἐφ' ὅσον μὲν
 [περιῆν ὁ προκείμε]νός μου ἀνὴρ ἕκαστος τὰ ἑαυτοῦ ἑκαρποῦ-
 [το ὃ τε ἐμὸς ἀνὴρ] τὰ ἴδια καὶ ὁ προκείμενος τὰ ἑαυτοῦ. ἐπὶ οὖν
 [κατὰ τρόπον ἀνθ]ρώπων ἐγένετο ὁ προκείμενός μου ἀνὴρ,
 15 [εἰσπετήδησε βο]υλόμενος ὁ Συρίων καὶ ἀφαρπάζειν τὰ τῶν
 [νηπίων μου τέ]κνων τῇ τοπικῇ δυναστείᾳ χρώμενος παρὰ
 [αὐτῆς τῆς κοί]της τοῦ ἀνδρός μου καὶ τοῦ σώματος κιμένου.
 [ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐσπούδ]ασα τὰ ἡμέτερα ἀπολαβεῖν καὶ περιστείλει τὸν
 [ἀνδρά μου, μετ'] ἀπilhς με ἀπέπεμψεν καὶ μέχρι τῆς σήμε-
 20 [ρον οἰκειῶν τ]υχάνι τὰ ἡμέτερα ποίμνια. διὸ παρακαλῶ
 [σε, δέσποτα, πέμ]ψαι μοι βοηθὸν ἐκ τῆς σῆς προσταξέως, ὅ-
 [πως τά τε τῶν νη]πίων μου τέκνων καὶ τὰ ἐμοῦ τῆς χήρας ἀπο-
 [λάβω καὶ δυνηθ]ῶ εὐμαρῶς ὑπακούειν τῷ ἀποτάκτῳ, οὐ γὰρ
 [ἐν περιγραφ]αῖς κατελήμφθη ὁ προκείμενός μου ἀνὴρ ὑπὲρ
 25 [τῶν διαφερόντω]ν τῷ ταμίῳ, οἰκίωται δὲ τῷ προκειμένῳ Συρίῳ-
 [νι ἐμὲ τὴν χήρα]ν μετὰ νηπίων τέκνων ἀεὶ ἀποστερεῖν
 [ὥστε τὸν τοῦ τε]λευτηκότος μου ἀνδρὸς σῖτον λαβόντα
 [λιφθίσσης μου ἀνε]ν βοηθοῦ ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐπιβαλλόντων μετρη-
 [μάτων σύμβο]λον μὴ ἐκδοῦναι, ὅπως τὰ ἴδια ἐκ τῆς σῆς

- 30 [τοῦ κυρίου καὶ] πάντων εὐεργέτου φιλανθρώπου ὑπογραφῆς
[ἀπολάβῶ καὶ δυνη]θῶ μετὰ νηπίων τέκνων ἐν τῇ ἰδίᾳ συν-
[μένειν καὶ αἰεὶ] τῇ τύχῃ σου χάριτας ὁμολογεῖν δυνηθῶ.
διευτύχει.
2nd hand [(ἔτους)] θ' πρὸς τὸ τοῖς φόροις χρήσιμον
35 [.] κατὰ τὸ δικαιοτάτον δοκιμάσει ὁ κράτιστος
[ἐπιστράτηγος]· κόλλημα) ξθ τόμ{μ}(ον) α.

9. 1. ποιμαίνειν. 13. 1. ἐπέλ. 18. 1. περιστεῖλαι. 20. τ'νγ'χανι Παρ.

'To' . . . , the most illustrious praefect, from Aurelia Artemis daughter of Paesius, of the village of Thraso in the Arsinoite nome. Perceiving your love of equity, my lord praefect, and your care for all, especially women and widows, I approach you praying to obtain your aid. The matter is as follows. Syrion having become decaprotus of the aforesaid village, persuaded my husband Ganis to pasture his flock—it was he who wrongfully removed into his own keeping my husband's goats and sheep 60 in number—and so long as my husband lived each profited by his own, my husband by his property, and the individual aforesaid by his. When, then, my husband aforesaid went the way of men, Syrion rushed in, wishing by the use of his local influence to tear the property of my young children from the very bed of my husband where his body was lying. When I endeavoured to rescue our property and to prepare my husband for burial, he drove me away with threats, and until this day he remains in possession of our flocks. Wherefore I entreat you, my lord, to send me a succourer by your command that I may recover the property of my young children and of myself who am a widow and may yield a ready obedience to your delegate. For my aforesaid husband was not detected in any fraudulent actions where the property of the Treasury was concerned; but it is a characteristic of the aforesaid Syrion on all occasions to rob me and my young children, so that in taking the corn of my dead husband for the corn-dues devolving upon me, as I am left without a helper, he has given no receipt. (I beseech you) that by the direction of you, the lord and kindly benefactor of all, I may recover my property and be able to live with my young children in my own home and ever to avow my gratitude to your fortune. Farewell. (Endorsed) The . . . year, . . . 9. With a view to what is expedient for the revenues . . . his excellency the epistrategus shall sift the matter with the utmost equity. The 69th page of the 1st volume.'

1. The praefect, whose name is here lost, was probably the immediate predecessor of Celerinus (A. D. 282-3, Cantarelli, *La Serie dei Prefetti*, i, p. 75). The single letter lost before ι cannot well be ρ (i. e. Οὐ[α]λ[ε]ρ[ι]ς), the tail of which should be partially visible.

2. Αὐρηλίας) Ἀρτέμιτος: cf. P. Thead. 1, 2, 15, 18, where the same woman appears. For her suggested identification with the Αὐρηλία Ἀρτεμις or Ἀρτεμις who occurs in C. P. R. 3, 76, 95, 103, 136, 140 cf. P. Thead. introd., p. 38, 1. 3-4, note. The difficulty, as there stated by Jouguet, lies in the fact that in some (e. g. C. P. R. 95, probably also 76 and 140) if not all the references given (cf. Wilcken, *Archiv* ii, p. 314, n. 6) the Artemis in question is from Heracleopolis and the identification therefore involves a change in 'origo'; cf. Jouguet, *Vie municipale*, pp. 96-7. A similar difficulty occurs in the relation of 114 to P. Thead. 1 and 2, where there is no doubt as to the identity of the woman. In the former she appears as ἀπὸ κώμης Θρασώ, in P. Thead. 1 and 2 (A. D. 305-6) as ἀπὸ κώμης Θεαδελφίας. The proximity of Theadelphia and Thraso has been inferred from the Heroninus correspondence (cf. P. Reinach 52. 11, note, Tebt. ii, Appendix ii, p. 380); but there is as yet no evidence that Thraso was in any sense absorbed under the larger unit of Theadelphia. Thraso appears here with independent δεκάπρωτοι, while it is certain that about this time (cf. P. Thead. 16) Theadelphia was reduced to a position of distress and comparative insignificance. From P. Thead. 16. 6-8 also it seems that geographically Narmouthis, Hermopolis, and Theoxenis were the nearest villages to Theadelphia.

7. γενόμενος δεκάπρωτος: probably not 'ex-decaprotus', since Syrion apparently still held office when P. Thead. 15 was written; cf. ll. 17-18 ἐπειδὴ Συρίων εἰς τὰ ἀναγκαϊότερα τὰ τῷ ταμίῳ διαφέροντα ἀπέσταλται. The phrase is best taken closely with what follows, the implication being that his appointment to office made him anxious to obtain help in the tending of his sheep.

9. The name of the husband Γάνις rests on the supposition that Αὐρήλιος Αἰθιοπᾶς Γάνιδος of P. Thead. 19 is the son of Artemis; cf. Jouguet's remarks on p. 42.

9-11. *ὅστις . . . αὐτῷ*: the clause is parenthetical and anticipatory, since it refers, apparently, to the action of Syrian detailed more fully in ll. 15 sqq. *τὸν [ἀριθμὸν ἐξήκοντα]* is restored on the analogy of the parallel passage in P. Thead. 15. 9-10 *ἐξήκοντα ὄντα τὸν ἀριθμὸν ἤρπασεν*. By the mention in this parenthesis of the actual number of sheep seized the vagueness of the reference in the narrative below (cf. l. 20 *τὰ ἡμέτερα ποίμνια*) is accounted for.

11 sqq. *καὶ ἐφ' ὅσον κτλ.*: the narrative is here resumed. An awkward anacoluthon, however, is involved, since the participle *ἀναπίσας* before the parenthesis is left suspended.

15. *εἰσεπήδησε*: cf. for this restoration e.g. P. Oxy. 37. 16.

16. *τῇ τοπικῇ δυναστείᾳ*: cf. 119. 31, P. Amh. 142. 15 [M. 65] *καὶ τῇ ἐπὶ τόπων τυραννίᾳ χρώμενοι*, Flor. 58. 8 ἡ τοπικὴ βία.

21. *βοηθόν*: for a similar vagueness cf. e.g. P. Flor. 36 [M. 64], in contrast to P. Oxy. 71 [M. 62], Amh. 142 [M. 65], Thead. 18, where special officials are named.

23. *τῷ ἀποτάκῳ*: the sense is equally good whether by this is understood 'the delegate' or 'the command'. The uses of *ἀπότακτος* are collected in P. Oxy. 1187. 13-15, note.

23-9. The sentence *οὐ γὰρ . . . ἐκδοῦναι* is a parenthesis; the appeal to the praefect is resumed in the *ὅπως* clause in l. 29.

34. The supposed *θ* has an oblique dash after it like the figures in l. 36, and is therefore likely to be the day of the month; cf. P. Thead. 18. 19.

35. *δοκιμάσει*: for *δοκιμάζειν* in the less usual sense of 'to judge' cf. P. Oxy. 128. 9 *ἵνα τὸ παριστάμενον ἐπ' αὐτῷ δοκιμάσῃ*.

ὁ κράτιστος [ἐπιστράτηγος]: the restoration exactly fills the lacuna and may be taken to be certain. Jouguet's interpretation of P. Thead. 15. 20 makes the official who conducted both the first and second trial the strategus. We would suggest, however, that the line should be read *Αὐρήλιος Ἡρακλείδης[ς] ὁ κρά(τιστος) ἐπιστρά(τηγος) εἰπ(εν)*.

36. For the registration of *ὑπομνήματα* in the *τεῦχος* of the praefect cf. P. Flor. 36. 33 [M. 64] and Wilcken, *Archiv* iv, p. 431, P. Thead. 18. 20, 19. 22-3.

115. PETITION TO THE STRATEGUS.

Hermopolite nome.

(a) 14.3 × 9.2 cm., (b) 6.1 × 3 cm., (c) 6.5 × 3.7 cm.

A. D. 156.

This application is concerned with the seizure of a security which had apparently been given to the applicant's father in return for a loan. In it are enclosed the documents entitling the applicant to make the application, namely (1) an order of the *ἀρχιδικαστής* to the strategus, (2) a decree of the praefect authorizing the applicant to proceed against the debtor, and (3) the applicant's petition to the praefect; the chronological order of these documents being the reverse of that in which they appear on the papyrus. The procedure involved in the seizure of a security, as illustrated by 115, has been explained by Mitteis (*Grundz.*, pp. 158 sqq.), to whom the reader is referred. Documents of the same class are B. G. U. 239, 1038 [M. 240], P. Flor. 55, 56 [M. 241]. The present text, however, which is unfortunately very fragmentary, being mutilated on both sides and at the bottom besides having internal gaps, differs in some ways from these parallels.

[.]νι στρατηγῶι Ἑρμο[πολείτου]

[παρὰ Οὐ]αλερίου τοῦ καὶ Σαραπ[ίωνος Εὐδ]αίμονος [. . .]αταρείου τοῦ [καὶ

19 letters

[.]θέντος Ἀμμωνίου [.] Ἑρμο[πολείτου]. [τῆς τ]ετελιωμένη[s]

21 letters

- [.] . ἥς τὸ ἀντίγραφον ἔξι[ω] μεταδοθῆ[ναι] τῷ δι' α[ὐτῆς] δηλουμένῳ δι' ὑπηρετοῦ εἰς τὸ
τὰ τῆς
5 [ἐνεχυρ]ασίας ἐπιτελεσθῆ[ναι] πρὸς τελείωσιν τῶν [νομί]μων. (ἔτους) ιθ Αὐτοκράτορος
Καίσαρος
[Τίτου Αἰ]λίου Ἀδριανοῦ Ἀντών[είνου] Σεβ[αστοῦ] Εὐσεβ[οῦς] Φαμενώθ κε. [21 letters
[.] ἱε]ρεὺς καὶ ἀρχιδικαστῆ[ς] τῷ τοῦ] Ἑρμοπολείτο[ν] στρατηγῶι χαίρειν· [τῆς τετελειωμένης
ἐνεχυ-
[ραςίας] ἀντίγραφον ὑπόκειται. (ἔτους) ιθ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τίτου Αἰλίου Ἀδρια[νοῦ]
Ἀντωνείνου Σεβαστοῦ
[Εὐσεβ]οῦς, μηνὸς Νέου Σε[βαστ]οῦ [.] ἄσιος Λιβελ[ᾶ]ρις σ[εσημ]ίωμαι. Ἀχα[.]
τὴν οἰκο-
10 [νομίαν] ἔγραψα. (ἔτους) [ιθ Αὐτοκρά]τορος Καίσαρος Τίτου Αἰλίου Ἀδρια[νοῦ] Ἀντω-
νείνου Σεβαστοῦ
[Εὐσεβ]οῦς, μηνὸς Νέου Σεβαστοῦ . . . ἀναγν[ω]σ[θ]ε[ί]σης ἐν[τ]εύξεως
Οὐαλερίου τοῦ καὶ Σα-
[ραπίων]ος Εὐδαίμονος, τῶν δὲ [32 letters] . . [20 letters
[.]τος ὁμομοκότος Αὐτοκράτορα Καίσαρα Τίτον Αἴλιον Ἀδριανὸν Ἀντωνεῖνον Σεβαστὸν
Εὐσεβῆ
[ἀληθῆ] εἶ[ναι] τὰ διὰ τῆς ἐντε[ύ]ξεως δεδηλωμένα καὶ 28 letters μῆτε ἔχειν
15 [τι εἰς τὰ] πρassoμένα, ἀπεριλύτ[η]ς δ' εἶ[ναι] τὰς ὀφειλάς, συνεκρίναμεν γραφῆ[ναι] καὶ πεμφθῆ[ναι]
τῆς ἐντεύ-
[ξεως] ἀντίγραφον τοῖς τοῦ Ἑρμοπολ[εῖ]του στρατηγῶι καὶ ξενικῶν πράκτορι ἵνα ἐὰν 20 letters
[.] ἀντίγραφον τῷ ἐνεχυρα[ζο]μένῳ ἐνώπιον μεταδῶσι καὶ 30 letters
[.] συντελῶσι τὰ τῆς πράξεως ὃν τρόπον καθή[κει] 40 letters
[ἐπιτελ]εσθῆ[ναι], ἐὰν ὁ στρατηγὸς ἐ[πι]σκηφάμενος τ[ῇ]
20 [] Μάρκω Σεμπρωνί[ω]ι Λιβελάρη []
[.]νοῦς. ὀφειλομένων τῷ πα[τ]ρί μου Εὐδαίμονι
[.]γος Παθώτου τοῦ[.]τος ἀπὸ Ἑρ[μοῦ] πόλεως
[.] κατὰ δι[ι]αγραφὰ[ς] . . δύο] γεγονυίας . []
[.] τῷ . (ἔτει) Ἀντωνίνου Καίσαρος τ[οῦ] κυρίου []
25 [28 letters] . νεισε . []
[.]

9. νεον added above the line. 13. 1. ὁμομοκότος. 14. τα corrected. 23. γεγονυίας Pap.

2. [αταρεῖον]: the second α is clear, and Μουσσοπατερείον, even if there were room, is thus excluded.

3. Ἀμμόνιος was apparently acting with or for Valerius and he may have been his guardian, in which case δι' ἐπιτρόπου συσταθέντος would be a probable restoration; cf. C. P. Herm. 54. 5-6 [W. 157]. None of the parallel documents (cf. introd.) begins with τῆς τετελειωμένης, but they all mention a χρηματισμός. Perhaps [τῆς τετελειωμένης] ἐνεχυρασίας ἀντίγραφον ὑπόκειται, ἥς κτλ. should be read or τὰ γράμματα ὑπόκειται (Mitteis, *Grundz.*, pp. 125, 159, B. G. U. 1038. 17); the letter preceding ἥς is very likely ι.

7-8. Cf. B. G. U. 239. 9, 1038. 11. The ἀρχιδικαστής was probably either Tiberius Nicaeas (P. Leipzig 122. 10) or Nicolaus (B. G. U. 888. 5).

11. A blank space was apparently left between the date and ἀναγνωσθείσης. For the restoration cf. B. G. U. 1038. 13 sqq.

14. ἐντεῦ[ξ]εως is not very satisfactory as a reading, but the word seems inevitable; cf. P. Flor. 56. 9. The rest of the lacuna is perhaps to be filled up with καὶ μηδὲν ὑπενάντιον ψεκονομήσθαι; cf. B. G. U. 1038. 16. For the end of this line and l. 15 cf. B. G. U. 1038. 5-6 and 14-15.

16-17. The end of the line was perhaps ἵνα ἐὰν παρὼν ὑπακούῃ ὁ Οὐαλέριος, [τούτων] ἀντίγραφον κτλ.; cf. B. G. U. 1038. 16 sq.

19. There is no parallel to this line in B. G. U. 1038.

116. PETITION TO THE STRATEGUS.

Hermopolis.

Height 25.3 cm.

A. D. 194.

A copy of a complaint to the strategus of the Hermopolite nome, written on the verso of 77. The quarrel, which ended in an assault, was consequent on the provisions of a will, the complainant accusing his mother of wrongful appropriation of some of the property bequeathed by his father. For the form of the document cf. Mitteis, *Grundz.*, pp. 33 sqq.

Ἀντίγραφον ἐγκλήματος Σαπρίωνος.

Ἡρακλείδῃ στρατ(ηγῶ) Ἑρμοπ(ολίτου)

παρὰ Σαπρίωνος τοῦ καὶ Ἑρμαίου υἱοῦ Σαραπίωνος κοσμητ(εύσαντος) καὶ γυμνασιαρχήσαντος Ἑρμοῦ πό-

5 λεως τῆς μεγάλης. κοινολογουμένου μου

τῇ μητρὶ Εὐδαιμονίδι Εὐδαίμονος πρεσβυτέ-

ρου Σωτᾶ περὶ τῶν καταλειφθέντων μοι ὑ-

πὸ τοῦ πατρός μου Σαραπίωνος ἀκολούθως

ἣ ἔθετο διαθήκη, καὶ θλειβομένη τῇ συνει-

10 δήσει περὶ ᾧν ἐνοσφίστατο ἔν τε ἐνδομε-

νείᾳ καὶ ἀποθέτοις (2nd hand) καὶ ἄλλοις πλείστοις οὐκ ὁ-

λίγοις οὔσι ἐπῆλθέ μοι μετὰ Σερήνου τοῦ καὶ

Τιβερείνου γυμνασιαρχήσαντος ἀνδρὸς

τῆς ἀδελφῆς, καὶ οὐ μόνον ἐξύβρισαν ἀλ-

15 λὰ καὶ τὴν ἐσθῆτά μου περιέσχισαν βου-

λόμενοι ἀποστερέσαι τῶν ἐμῶν. ὅθεν

ἐπιδίδωμι τόδε τὸ βιβλίδιον ἀξιῶν εἶναι

ἐν καταχωρισμῶ πρὸς μαρτυρίαν ἄχρις

τῆς κατ' αὐτῶν προ(σ)ελεύσεως, λόγου μοι

20 φυλασσομένου περὶ ᾧν ἔχω δικαίων

πάντων. (ἔτους) β' Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος

Λουκί[ο]ν Σεπτιμίου Σεήρου Περτίνακος

Σεβαστοῦ Παχῶν κ. Σαπρίων ὁ καὶ Ἑρ-

μαῖ[ο]ς ἐπιδέδωκα.

1. ἐγκλήματος Pap.

ὑ written over an erasure.

6. ε of ευδαιμονίδι corr.

17. ναι added later?

12. τ of του corr. from κ.

18. Final ω of καταχωρισμω corr. from ο.

14. ἐξύβρισαν Pap., the

'Copy of a complaint by Saprion. To Heraclides, strategus of the Hermopolite nome, from Saprion also called Hermaeus son of Sarapion, ex-cosmetes and ex-gymnasiarch of Hermopolis the great. As I was conversing with my mother Eudaemonis daughter of Eudaemon elder son of Sotas about the property left me by my father Sarapion in accordance with the will he drew up, she, oppressed by the consciousness of what she had appropriated both of the furniture and stored articles and very much else, assaulted me with the aid of Serenus also called Tiberinus, ex-gymnasiarch, her sister's husband, and not only abused me but tore my garments, wishing to deprive me of my own property. Wherefore I present this petition, requesting that it may be registered as evidence until I proceed against them, account being kept of all my claims. The 2nd year of the Emperor Caesar Lucius Septimius Severus Pertinax Augustus, Pachon 20. I, Saprion also called Hermaeus, have presented this petition.'

9. καί is superfluous.

117. PETITION TO THE STRATEGUS.

Hermopolis.

25.7 x 20.5 cm.

A.D. 269. Plate 21.

A petition addressed to the strategus of the Hermopolite nome by Aurelia Tinoutis requesting him to give notice officially to a certain Eudaemon, a creditor of her deceased childless and intestate brother, that she had resigned the latter's inheritance and therefore was not responsible for his debts. The document bears at the top an order written by the strategus, directing his assistant to transmit a copy of the application to Eudaemon, and at the foot Eudaemon's signature acknowledging receipt. A space was left blank at the top of the sheet to receive the decision of the strategus; a similar arrangement is found in B. G. U. 578; cf. Wilcken, *Archiv* iii, p. 545. On the right of an heir to refuse an inheritance cf. Gai. *Inst.*, ii. 156 sqq., Mitteis, *Grundz.*, p. 235.

Ἀϋ[ρῆ]λ(ιος) Τυράννιος [ὁ] κ[αί] Ἀμμόνιος στρα(τηγός) Ἑρμοπολ(ίτου) Ἑρμῇ ὑπηρ[έ]τη . [.] . [.] τ[ι] ο[υ]ν βιβλιδί[ο]ν Ἀϋρηλ(ίας) Τινούτιος τῆς καί] Θε[ο]-
δ[ώ]ρας Πινουτίωνος ἐπιστέλλε[τ]αί σοι ὅπως φανερόν ποιή-
σῃ[ς τῷ δι'] αὐτ[οῦ] δ[η]λουμένῳ. (ἔτους) α τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν Κλαυδίου
5 Κ[αί]σαρος Σε[β]αστοῦ Παχῶν κς. ἐσημειώσαμην.

2nd hand [Ἀϋρηλ]λί[ω] Τυραννίῳ τῷ καί Ἀμμ[ω]νίῳ στρα(τηγῷ) Ἑρμοπολίτου
[παρὰ Ἀϋρηλί]ας Τινούτιος τῆς καί Θεοδώρας Πινουτίωνος Μωροῦ τοῦ καί
[.] . . . Ἑρμοπολίτιδος ἀναγρα(φομένης) ἐπ' ἀμφοδου Φρουρίου Λιβδὸς συνε[σ]τῶ-
[τός μοι τ]ῷ ἐμαντῆς ἀνδρὸς Ἀϋρηλίου Νειλάμμωνος Πινουτίωνος [τοῦ
10 [.] μῆ]τρὸς Θ[α]ήσιος ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως, ὑπογράφον[τος] ὑπὲρ ἡ-
[μῶν μὴ εἰδό]των γρ[ά]μματα Ἀϋρηλίου Κοπρέου τοῦ καί Ἀγαθοῦ Δαίμονος ἀ-
[πὸ τῆς αὐτῆς] πόλεως ἀναγραφομένου ἐπὶ Πόλεως Ἀπηλιώτου. τοὺς μῆ-
δὲν [τῶν κα]τοιχομένων κεκληρονομηκότας μὴ κατέχεσθαι τοῖς ἐκείνων
ὀφειλήμασιν ἢ καὶ ζητήμασιν σαφῶς τοῖς θείοις νόμοις διώρισται, ὥς οὐκ ἀ-
15 γνοε[ῖς]. ἐπεὶ οὖν ὁ ὁμ[ο]πάτριός μου ἀδελφὸς Ἀϋρήλιος Κοπρέας πρὸς δν οὐδε-
μί[αν] κοι[νωνίαν] ἔχ[ω] ἀτεκνος καὶ ἀδιάθετος τετελεύτηκεν καθ' ἑαυτὸν

ζῶ[ν] κα[.] .[.] .[.]ων, οὐδενὸς δὲ τοῦτου ἐφηψάμην οὐδὲ τῇ κληρονομίᾳ προσ-
 ῆλθ[ον], Αὐρηλίος δὲ Εὐδαίμων κοσμητῆς υἱὸς Εὐδαίμονος ἀγωνοθετή-
 20 σαντος γε[ο]μένου βουλευτοῦ τῆς αὐτῆς Ἑρμοῦ πόλεως φάσκων εἶναι
 αὐτὸν δ[α]νιστὴν ἐκείνου ἐπέρχεται μοι καὶ ἐνοχλεῖ οὐ δέον, ἀγνοῶ δὲ
 εἰ κα[ὶ] ἕτεροί [εἰς] μιν τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἀδελφοῦ μου δανισταί, τάδε σοι ἀναγκαίως ἐπι-
 δίδωμι τὰ β[ι]βλίδια ἀφιστανομένη καὶ ἐξιστανομένη τῷ Εὐδαίμονι
 τῆς τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἀδελφοῦ μου κληρονομίας πρὸς τὰ αὐτῷ ὀφειλόμενα καὶ
 25 [π]ρὸς εἴ τι [εἴ]τερον ὀνόματι τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἀδελφοῦ μου ζητηθείη, καὶ ἀξιῶ
 ἐπισ[τε]ῖλαι [σε] ὑπέρτερον τούτων τὸ ἴσον αὐτῷ μεταδοῦναι ἢ εἰδῆ πρὸς τὸ
 ἔχειν με τὰ ἐμὰ ἐλεύθερον καὶ ἀνύβριστον καὶ ἀπαρενόχλητον ὀνό-
 ματι τοῦ [ἀδελ]φοῦ μου, οὗ οὐδενὸς ἐγκρατῶ, κατὰ τὰς θείας διατάξεις.
 διεντύχει.
 (ἔτους) α Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Κλαυδίου
 30 Εὐσεβοῦς Εὐτυχοῦς Σεβαστοῦ Παχῶν ιζ. (3rd hand) Αὐρηλ(ία) Τινούτις ἡ καὶ Θεο-
 δώρα συνηστῶ[τ]ρος τοῦ ἀνδρὸς Αὐ[ρ]ηλ(ίου) Νειλάμμωνος Πινουτίωνος
 ἐπιδέδωκα. Αὐ[ρ]ηλ(ιος) [Κο]πρέας ὁ καὶ Ἀγαθὸς Δαίμων [εἰ]ρα[ν]ιστὴς ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν
 μὴ εἰδότης
 γρά[μ]ματα) .[.] .[.] .[.] (4th hand) Αὐ[ρ]ηλ(ιος) Εὐδαίμων ἔσ[χ]ον τοῦτου τ[ὸ] ἴσον
 .[.]ε[π]ι[ρ]ι . . π[.] .[.]σ[.] 22 letters] . . . [

On the verso vestiges of five lines, perhaps an endorsement.

2. ἴσον Pap.; so in l. 25.

17. First τ of τοῦτου rewritten.

25. ιν' Pap.

‘Aurelius Tyrannius also called Ammonius, strategus of the Hermopolite nome, to Hermes assistant . . . A copy is forwarded to you of the petition of Aurelia Tinoutis also called Theodora daughter of Pinoution in order that you make it known to the person therein stated. The 1st year of our lord Claudius Caesar Augustus, Pachon 26. Signed by me.’

‘To Aurelius Tyrannius also called Ammonius, strategus of the Hermopolite nome, from Aurelia Tinoutis also called Theodora, daughter of Pinoution son of Morus also called . . ., of Hermopolis, registered in the quarter of the Western Guard-house, with the concurrence of my husband Aurelius Nilammon son of Pinoution son of . . ., his mother being Thaësis, of the same city, the subscription being written for us by Aurelius Coptreas also called Agathodemon, of the same city, registered in the East-end quarter, since we are illiterate. As you are aware, it is clearly stated in the Imperial laws that those who have inherited nothing from deceased persons cannot be held responsible for their debts or the claims made against them. Whereas then my brother on my father's side Aurelius Coptreas, with whom I have no partnership and who lived alone . . ., died intestate and childless, and whereas I touched nothing of his nor entered upon the inheritance, and whereas Aurelius Eudaemon, cosmetis, son of Eudaemon ex-agonothetes and ex-senator of the same city of Hermopolis, professing to be a creditor of his persecutes and annoys me unjustly, and I am ignorant whether there are other creditors of my said brother, I therefore am compelled to present this petition to you, renouncing and resigning to Eudaemon the inheritance of my said brother in compensation for the sums due to him and for any others which may be claimed on my said brother's account, and I request you to instruct an assistant to present a duplicate of this petition to him for his information, so that I may keep my property in freedom, inviolate, and undisturbed in respect of my brother, of whose property I possess nothing, according to the Imperial ordinances. Farewell. The 1st year of the Emperor Caesar Marcus Aurelius Claudius Pius Felix Augustus, Pachon 17.’ Signatures of Aurelia Tinoutis and her husband, written by Coptreas, and of Aurelius Eudaemon acknowledging receipt of the document.

4-5. Pachon of the first year of Claudius is May, A. D. 269, according to the reckoning of P. Strassb. 7 and 11; cf. tables, pp. 32-3.

8. συνε[σ]τώτος: cf. 120. 4, note.

14. ζητήμασι: cf. e. g. P. Flor. 61. 18 [M. 80].

17. There is hardly enough space for καὶ θ[αν]ών. Perhaps [ἀπ]ών, as Mitteis suggests.

18. ἀγωνοθετήσαντος: cf. e. g. Cairo Inscr. 9223 (Dittenberger, *Or. Gr. Inscr.*, 713).

26. ἐλεύθερον κτλ.: cf. P. Tebt. 392. 14 [M. 338] ἀπαρενόχλητον καὶ [ἀνείσπρ]ακτον κ[αὶ] ἀπερίσπαστον.

33. γράμματα seems to have been abbreviated, though nothing is expected between this word and Αὐρήλιος. It is uncertain to which hand the intervening letters are due.

For the signature of Eudaemon cf. e. g. P. Oxy. 485. 41-2 [M. 246]. The word at the beginning of l. 34 is apparently not ἀντίγραφον.

118. PETITION TO THE EXEGETES.

Arsinoïte nome.

21·7 × 13 cm.

16-15 B.C. Plate 4.

This much mutilated petition, written most probably in the reign of Augustus, relates to some land belonging to certain minors, and, as usual in cases where minors were concerned, is addressed to the exegetes; cf. Mitteis, *Grundz.*, pp. 251 sqq. On the verso is an endorsement forwarding the document to the farmer of the ἐγκύκλιον tax, who is also referred to in l. 13. Apparently the petitioners sought permission to deal with the property in some way, but the circumstances are obscure.

] . . . [. . .] . . . [

2nd hand [Ἀσ]κληπιάδῃ ἐξηγητῇ [

παρὰ Ἰσχυρίωνος [. . .] . . . [

ἀδελφοῦ Ἰσχυρίωνος μεταπεπτῶκ . . . [

5 [. . .] τὰ καὶ Ἰσχυρίωνα ἱερᾶς γῆς ἀρουράς

περὶ

[. . .] . κόμην τῆς Θεμίστου μερίδος τοῦ Ἀρσινοεῖτου νομοῦ

. . . [. . .] παρ' ἕκαστα δὲ ἐπ' ἕ . . . τῶι καθεστῶτες [

. . [. .] σεως καὶ μὴ ἰσχύοντες ἀλλὰ εἶναι καὶ υἱὸν

τῶν

σημαινομένων ἀρουρῶν εἰς τὸ δημόσιον [

10 κατὰ φυλακὴν οὐδένα δὲ ἄλλον πόρον ἔχομεν [

ἢ τὴν ἐπι-

β[ά]λλουσιν ἡμῖσειαν τῶν προκειμένων ἀρουρῶν

[. .] τῆς ἡμισείας . . . ρι . [.] . μερῶν ἐκ . [

συντάξαι

τῶι ἀγορανόμῳ ὄντι δὲ καὶ μνήμονι καὶ τῶι τὸ ἐγκύκλιον πραγματευομένῳ ὅπως

τὴν ἐπιβάλλουσιν τοῖς ἀφ[ή]λιξι ἡμῖσειαν τῶν προκειμένων ἀρουρῶν

15 ὀνομάτων μετ' ἐπιτρόπων καθ' ὧν συνεξοικονομ[

ἡμί-

σειαν συνχρηματίζωσ[ι]ν ἡμῖν ὥς καθήκει[ι] . . [

κοντα δραχμὰς εἰς [δημ]οσίῳν διαγραφὴν τῇ

ἀκο-

λ[ο]ύθους ἡμᾶς διαπ . [.] τὰς δὲ γειννίας δι[ὰ

[.] τῇν [.] ρ []

On the verso

20 τῶι τὸ ἐγκύκλιον [

ιε (ἔτους)

πραγματενομ(ένῳ).

5. This line was written by a different hand, perhaps that of l. 1; cf. the following note.

13. The words ἀγορανόμωι . . . μνήμονι were inserted by a different hand, apparently over some effaced letters; cf. l. 5. On the significance of this phrase see Bell's note in *Archiv* vi, pp. 104-5. For ἐγκύκλιον πραγματευομένωι cf. ll. 20-2; ἀσχολουμένωι is an alternative.

15. The words may also be divided ὄνομα τῶν μετεπιτρόπων; τῶν ἐπιτρόπων is not possible.

119. PETITION TO THE EXEGETES OF ALEXANDRIA.

Hermopolis.

35.8 × 18.9 cm.

A.D. 54-67. Plate 7.

A petition addressed to the exegetes of Alexandria asking for his judicial intervention. It appears that Demetrius with his two uncles Dionysius and Demetrius, and his cousin Philotera, had some years previously borrowed 4,800 drachmae from Musaeus, a gymnasiarch, on the security (ὑποθήκη) of 83 $\frac{1}{4}$ arurae of land. The next stages in the history are not recounted, and when light is first thrown on the litigation which resulted, Musaeus was occupying the land mortgaged and the debtors were endeavouring to obtain restitution. The case was referred to Gaius Caecina Tuscus, afterwards praefect and at that time juridicus. The debtors, who were plaintiffs, apparently claimed restitution not only of the land mortgaged (cf. l. 10, note), but also of all sums which Musaeus had appropriated out of the estate and which already exceeded the double of the original loan. The legal proceedings involved a λογοθεσία—a process by which disputed accounts were submitted to auditors (λογοθέται) appointed *ad hoc* (cf. l. 10, note)—and pending a decision an embargo was laid upon certain revenues derived from the land (cf. l. 13 ἐν κατεγγνήσει and note). Tuscus by his verdict (ll. 14 sqq.) decided that the land should be restored on repayment of the loan, and that the right of Musaeus to the sums previously obtained should be acknowledged. Subsequently to this verdict the debtors approached Musaeus with the request that he should surrender to them a portion of the estate in order that they might sell it and thus liquidate the debt. This he refused to do and continued in possession, incidentally appropriating the rents of two years on which an embargo had been laid. The position now remained unchanged for some time (cf. ll. 27-8, note), the debtors meanwhile having recourse to various petitions and appeals. The present document, written during the praefecture of the same Tuscus who had previously tried the case as juridicus, represents a further effort to reopen the case by an appeal to the exegetes of Alexandria. As a result of the lapse of time, the amount of the claim had increased, a sum of 5 talents being demanded besides restitution of the mortgaged property.

The history of this case has several features in common with P. Catt. verso [M. 88]; cf. Meyer, *Archiv* iii, pp. 91 sqq. In both alike litigation is consequent on the lapse or sequestration of a mortgage (ὑποθήκη) and a claim for the restitution of the security is made; in both the matter is referred to the juridicus, and the reference involves both a λογοθεσία and, pending a decision, an embargo on the revenues of the disputed property. In neither case, moreover, is the fact of the original loan disputed; but while in P. Catt. the ground for the recovery of the security lies in the alleged invalidity of the mortgage by reason of the priority of other claims to the land (i. e. a κατοχή; cf. Meyer, *op. cit.*, pp. 97 sqq.), in 119, on

the contrary, no reason for the demand for restitution is directly assigned. However, that a similar ground underlay this action is at least not improbable. In the first place the claim of the plaintiff to recover both the security and retrospectively its revenue could scarcely be justified on other grounds. Secondly, the verdict of the *juridicus* indicates that the claim of Musaeus to the *ὑποθήκη* was not without flaw; normally, at any rate where compulsory execution had preceded, a debtor, to secure restitution of a security, would be obliged to repay not only the capital sum, but sundry additional charges including all taxes and expenses which had been incident to the transfer, and interest; cf. e.g. 176. introd., and notes, P. Brit. Mus. 1164 (d) (iii, p. 159), Schwarz, *Hypothek und Hypallagma*, p. 112: in the present case the mere repayment of the loan is deemed sufficient. The association, moreover, of Philotera with the plaintiffs—she alone is mentioned besides Demetrius in l. 37—suggests the possibility that her dowry may have been concerned. If some such liability was attaching to the land, this constituted technically a *κίνδυνος* in reference to the *ὑποθήκη*. Risks of this kind were specifically guarded against in deeds of *ὑποθήκη* (cf. B. G. U. 741. 32 sqq. [M. 244], P. Strassb. 52. 10 sqq., Schwarz, *op. cit.*, pp. 18 sqq.), and a creditor compelled on such grounds to relinquish his claims to hypothecated property could levy an alternative execution on other goods of the debtor. Now in 119 the debtors obviously stood to gain by the latter procedure owing to the disproportion in value between the *ὑποθήκη* and the debt, and still further owing to the fact that they had no further means on which distraint might be made (l. 20). The judgement of the *juridicus* by awarding to the creditor the disputed produce was thus in the nature of a compromise. A point left unexplained is how it came about that land was hypothecated so far exceeding in value the amount of the debt. In P. Strassb. 52 2⁵/₈ ar. were mortgaged for a loan of 2,000 dr., in B. G. U. 301 4 ar. for a loan of 900 dr. A further minor obscurity is the renewed demand, in spite of the decision of the *juridicus*, for the repayment of the total revenues of the land. Possibly this claim was based on the refusal of the mortgagee and his sons to surrender for sale a part of the mortgage, if this refusal was a contravention of the verdict.

The fact that the petition is addressed to the *exegetes* of Alexandria throws new light on the powers of that official, to whom no judicial or extra-municipal functions have hitherto been ascribed; see the note on l. 1. It is of some interest, too, to find that Gaius Caecina Tuscus (the praenomen is new), whose praefecture is also known from Dio 63. 18 and Suet. *Nero* 35, had under the previous reign filled the office of *juridicus* in Egypt. The date of his praefecture is based on the passage in Dio, where his banishment, mentioned as an event of A.D. 67, is ascribed to presumption in using a bath in Alexandria which had been prepared for the arrival of the Emperor (cf. Suet., *l. c.*). Cantarelli (*La Serie dei Prefetti*, i, p. 32), who points out that he was probably out of office prior to the date of his banishment, the year A.D. 66 being provisionally assigned to Ponticus, conjecturally refers his praefecture to A.D. 65–6. If this is correct, an interval of fourteen years must have elapsed between Caecina's tenure of the office of *juridicus* and his praefecture, a conclusion difficult to reconcile with the data of this papyrus; see the note on ll. 27–8.

Τιβερίωι Κλαυδίωι Κρονίωι ἐξηγητῇ τῆς πόλεως Ἀλεξανδ(ρέων)
παρὰ Δημητρίου τοῦ Ἀριστομένου τῶν ἐκ τ[ο]ῦ ὑπὲρ Μέμφιν

- Ἑρμοπολείτου. τυγχάνωι κεκριμένος ὑπὸ τοῦ κρατίστου
 ἡγεμόνος Γαίου Καϊκίνα Τούσκου τῷ ιβ (ἔτει) θεοῦ
- 5 Κλαυδίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Αὐτοκράτορος,
 ἡνίκα ἦν δικαιοδότης, σὺν τοῖς πατραδελφ[ο]ῖς μου Διονυσίωι
 καὶ Δημητρίωι πρεσβυτέρωι ἀμφοτέροις Δημητρίου ὑπὲρ τε
 ἡμῶν καὶ τῆς τοῦ Διονυσίου θυγατρὸς Φιλωτέρας πρὸς
 δανειστὴν ἡμῶν Μουσαῖον Ἑρμοφίλου γυμνασίαρχον
- 10 περὶ λογοθεσίας ἧς ἔχει ἡμῶν ὑποθήκης ἀρουρῶν
 ὀγδοήκοντα τριῶν τετάρτου καὶ περὶ ὧν ἀνηνέγκατο
 ἐκ τούτων πλείονων ἐκφορίων ὑπὲρ τὸ διπλοῦν τοῦ
 κεφαλαίου, μετὰ τὰ ἐν κ[α]τενυγήσει γεγ[ό]μενα ἄλλα
 ἐκφόρια (δραχμὰς) Ἑ. ἐδικαίωσεν ἀποδοῦναι ἡμᾶς τὸ κεφά-
- 15 λαιον καὶ ἀνακομίσασθαι τὴν ὑποθήκην ἀπολυθῆ-
 ναί τε τὸν Μουσαῖον ὧν ἔφθη λαβεῖν ἐκφορίων. προσ-
 ελθόντων δὲ ἡμῶν ἀκολ[λ]ούθως τοῖς αὐτοῦ ὑπομνη-
 ματισμοῖς τῷ Μουσαίωι δοῦναι ἡμεῖν μέρος τῆς
 ὑποθήκης εἰς πρᾶσιν ὥστε ἀποδοθῆναι αὐτῷ τὸ κε-
- 20 φάλαιον, μηδενὸς πόρου ἡμεῖν ὑπάρχοντος πλην τῆς
 ὑποθήκης, οὐκ ἐπένευσεν ἐξόφθαλμος αὐτῆς κα-
 θεστῶς διὰ τὸ πλήθος τῶν κατ' ἔτος γεννημάτων, δεκαρ-
 τάβου πυροῦ ὄντος κατ' ἔτος τοῦ ἐκφορίου, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ πα-
 ρὰ γεωργοῖς ἐν κατενυγήσει ἀπὸ ἐπιστολῆς αὐτοῦ
- 25 Τούσκου γενόμενα ἐκφόρια ι (ἔτους) καὶ ια (ἔτους) ἀνήρπα-
 σεν καὶ μέχρι νῦν καρπίζεται τὴν αὐτὴν ὑποθήκην
 ἀφ' ἧς ἀπηνέγκατο εἰς λόγον ἀργυ(ρίου) (ταλάντων) ε ἀντὶ κεφαλαίου
 (δραχμῶν) Ἄω. κατὰ πᾶν οὖν συνηρπασμένοι ὑπὸ τούτου καθ' οὗ
 καὶ πλείστας ἐντυχίας καὶ ἐπιδόσεις ἀναφορῶν ἐποιη-
- 30 σάμεθα, καὶ ἐν οὐδενὶ ἡγήσατο καθὼς ὑπερισχύων ἡ-
 μᾶς ἐπὶ τῶν τόπων, μεταδόντες αὐτῷ καὶ τοῖς αὐτοῦ
 υἱοῖς Ἑρμοφίλῳ καὶ Κάστορι διαστολικὸν ὑπόμνημα κατελ-
 θεῖν εἰς τὸν διαλογισμόν, οἱ δὲ υἱοὶ παρηγησάμενοι οὐ πα-
 ρεγένοντο. ὧν χάριν ἀξιούμεν περὶ πάντων τούτων
- 35 διαλαβεῖν ὅπως τύχωμεν τῶν παρὰ σοῦ δικαίων καὶ
 ὦμεν εὐεργετημένοι.
- Ἑρμοπολ(ίται) Δημήτριος Ἀριστομένους καὶ Φιλωτέρα{s}
 Διονυσίου ὑπὲρ ἧς ἀνὴρ συνεστά[θη] Εὐδημος
 Μετόκου πρὸς Μουσαῖον Ἑρμ[ο]φίλ[ο]υ δαν[σ]τὴν καὶ
- 40 τοὺς αὐτοῦ υἱοὺς Ἑρμόφιλ(ον) καὶ Κάστορα περὶ ἀνοκο-
 μιδῆς ὑποθήκη(s) (ἀρουρῶν) πγδ καὶ καρπῶν αὐτῶν πλει-
 ό[v]ων κεφαλαίων (ταλάντων) ε.

11. First *v* of ἀνηνέγκατο corr. from π.
 Second *v* of παρεγένοντο corr. from τ.

29. *v* of ἐντυχίας corr. from *v*.
 39. *v* of μουσαιον corr. from ι.

33. οἱ of υἱοὶ over an erasure.
 40. l. ἀνακομιδῆς.

'To Tiberius Claudius Cronius, exegetes of Alexandria, from Demetrius son of Aristomenes of the Hermopolite nome above Memphis. It happens that I, with my paternal uncles Dionysius and Demetrius the elder, both sons of Demetrius, in the 12th year of the deified Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator, had a case decided by his highness the praefect Gaius Caecina Tuscus, when he was juridicus, wherein we and Philotera daughter of Dionysius were suing our creditor Musaeus son of Hermophilus, gymnasiarch, for an audit of the mortgage which he holds against us of 83½ arurae, and for the rents which he had appropriated from them exceeding twice the capital sum apart from the further sum of 5,000 dr. in rents on which an embargo had been laid. He decided that we should repay the capital sum and recover the mortgage and that Musaeus should receive a discharge for the rents previously obtained. When in accordance with his minutes we approached Musaeus to give us a portion of the mortgage that we might sell it and thus repay to him the capital sum, since we have no means other than the mortgage, he refused, having grown covetous of it owing to its great yearly productivity, the rent being at the rate of 10 artabae of wheat per year. Not only that but he seized the rents of the 10th and 11th years which were lying with the cultivators under embargo in accordance with a letter of Tuscus, and he continues up to the present to enjoy the mortgage aforesaid by which he has profited to the extent of 5 talents in place of a capital sum of 4,800 dr. We have therefore been robbed on every side by this man, against whom we made numerous petitions and presented reports, which he scorned in virtue of his superior local power, and we served a summons upon him and his sons Hermophilus and Castor to go down to the assize, but his sons made light of it and did not appear; therefore we beg you to give a decision on all these points, so that we may obtain our rights from you and be relieved.

'Demetrius son of Aristomenes and Philotera daughter of Dionysius, on behalf of whom her husband Eudemus was appointed a representative, citizens of Hermopolis, *versus* Musaeus son of Hermophilus their creditor and his sons Hermophilus and Castor *re* the restitution of the mortgage of 83½ arurae and of the produce amounting to 5 talents exceeding the capital sum.'

1. ἐξηγητῇ τῆς πόλεως Ἀλεξανδ(ρέων): discussions on the powers of the exegetes have hitherto been based mainly on a passage of Strabo and on the identification by Mommsen (*Röm. Gesch.*, v, p. 568, n. 1) of the exegetes as there described with the ἱερεὺς Ἀλεξάνδρου and ἐπιμελιστὴς τῆς πόλεως of Pseud.-Call. iii. 33. The two passages are:—Strabo, xvii. 797 τῶν δ' ἐπιχωρίων ἀρχόντων κατὰ πόλιν μὲν ὃ τε ἐξηγητὴς ἐστὶ, πορφύραν ἀμπεχόμενος καὶ ἔχων πατρίους τιμὰς καὶ ἐπιμέλειαν τῶν τῇ πόλει χρησίμων: Pseud.-Call. iii. 33 (in the διαθήκη Ἀλεξάνδρου) . . . καταστήναι ἐπιμελιστὴν τῆς πόλεως· κληθήσεται δὲ ἱερεὺς Ἀλεξάνδρου· καὶ προσελεύσεται μεγίστη πόλει δόξαις, κεκοσμημένος χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ καὶ πορφυρίδι, λαμβάνων ἐνιαύσιον τάλαντον, καὶ οὗτος ἐστὶ ἀνύβριστος καὶ πάσης λειτουργίας ἀπολυθήσεται. λήψεται δὲ ὁ τοιοῦτος τὴν τάξιν ταύτην ὃ διαφέρων ἐν γένει τῶν ἄλλων πάντων, καὶ μενεῖ αὕτη ἡ δωρεὰ αὐτοῖς δὲ καὶ ἐγγούσις. Cf. also the late Ptolemaic inscription published by Néroutsos, *L' Ancienne Alexandrie*, p. 98 Λυκαρίωνα Νουμνίου . . . τὸν συγγενὴ καὶ κατὰ τεμῆν ἀρχιγέροντα καὶ διοικητὴν καὶ ἐξηγητὴν καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς πόλεως καὶ γυμνασιάρχον. It has accordingly been usual to regard the ἐξηγητὴς as *par excellence* the controller of the municipality; cf. Otto, *Priester und Tempel*, i, p. 155, Jouguet, *Vie municipale*, p. 200, Lumbroso, *Archiv* iii, pp. 351–2. P. Tebt. 317, a petition addressed by a woman of Tebtunis to the ἐξηγητὴς of Alexandria, was not in itself conclusive evidence for his wider competence, since the applicant may have been resident at the time in Alexandria (cf. introd. *ad loc.*). From 119, however, it may now be inferred that his jurisdiction extended at any rate over the provincial *μητροπόλεις*. That the office was often held by Romans is consistent with its dignity and otherwise known; cf. Otto, *op. cit.*, i, p. 185, ii, p. 324.

6. δικαιοδότης: for the competence and powers of the juridicus cf. Mitteis, *Grundz.*, pp. 26–7.

10. περὶ λογοθεσίας: cf. introd. above, P. Catt. verso iii. 20 sqq. [M. 88] ἀκολουθῶς τοῖς γεγυόσι αὐτοῦ (the juridicus) ὑπομνηματισμοῖς ἐκρίθη τὸν τοῦ νομοῦ στρατηγὸν ἐξετάσαι τὸν τοῦ ὑποχρέου πόρον . . . τοῦ δὲ στρατηγοῦ διακούσαντος καὶ δόντος λογοθέτας οὓς εἴλαντο, Δρουσίλλας μὲν Ἀλκιμον γεγυμνασιαρχηκότα . . . , τοῦ δὲ πατρός μου Πτολεμαῖον ὁμοίως γεγυμνασιαρχηκότα, μετέδωκεν ὁ πατήρ μου . . . τοῖς λογοθέταις τοὺς λόγους, B. G. U. 245. ii. 1 sqq. K[λ]αύδιος Νεοκύδης ὁ δικαιοδότης εἶπεν· ὁ στρατηγὸς τὰ αὐτοῦ μέρη ἐπιγνώσεται . . . καὶ ἐὰν δέη λογοθέτην δοῦναι, δώσι, Meyer, *Archiv* iii, p. 100, B. G. U. 77. 9–10, 969. ii. 1 sqq.; cf. also 412, which may well have contained an order or delegation similar to that in P. Catt., *l. c.* For the embargo on disputed property found in connexion with λογοθεσία cf. ll. 13–14, note.

Although not precisely stated, it is clear that the suit here described involved a claim for restitution of the ὑποθήκη, since (1) the further claim περὶ ὧν κτλ. would be unintelligible if this were not so; (2) the decision of the juridicus (ll. 14 sqq.) expressly deals with the question of restitution; (3) the parallel title in ll. 37–42 of the action, which the plaintiffs subsequently endeavour to bring similarly falls into two parts, περὶ ἀνακομιδῆς ὑποθήκης

taking the place of *περὶ λογοθεσίας* here. That the words *περὶ ὧν ἀνῆνέγκατο κτλ.* are not merely a general statement of the oppressive dealings of Musaeus, but a further definite claim, is made certain by the parallel in the title below, and by the verdict of the *juridicus* which embraces the question of the ownership of these receipts. The ambiguity of the Greek however raises a difficulty. Does this claim refer to all appropriations made by Musaeus since his first occupation of the ground, which were already more than twice the amount of the actual loan, sc. *περὶ ὧν ἀνῆνέγκατο ἐκφορίων πλείονων ὄντων ἢ κτλ.*? Or does it refer on the contrary only to those appropriations which were actually in excess of the double of the sum borrowed, sc. *περὶ τῶν ἐκφορίων τῶν ὑπὲρ τὸ διπλοῦν τοῦ κεφαλαίου*? In the latter case it would be possible to read (*δραχμῶν*) 'Ε in l. 14, to regard the intervening clause as a parenthesis, and the 5,000 dr. as the measure of the excess claimed. The second alternative must be rejected on two grounds. In the first place such a claim would imply that the plaintiffs acknowledged the right of Musaeus to draw upon the mortgage to the extent of double the sum loaned, but that thereafter his right to the mortgage and its proceeds lapsed. Such a statement of procedure is in accordance with no known principle of Graeco-Egyptian law. Moreover, the *stipulatio duplae* finds no place in mortgages, if indeed in loans (cf. Berger, *Strafklauseln*, pp. 115 sqq.). The second objection rests on the parallel passage, ll. 41-2, in the title of the later suit. Reference to l. 27 (cf. note *ad loc.*) shows conclusively that the *καρποί* there represent total proceeds, not proceeds in excess, and there is no reason why the claim should have differed in the earlier and later suits.

13-14. *μετὰ τὰ ἐν κ[α]τενγήσει γενόμενα ἄλλα ἐκφόρια (δραχμὰς) 'Ε*: cf. ll. 23-5 *τὰ παρὰ γεωργοῖς ἐν κατενγήσει ἀπὸ ἐπιστολῆς αὐτοῦ Τούσκου γενόμενα ἐκφόρια ι (ἔτους) καὶ ια (ἔτους)*. The procedure described in connexion with the *λογοθεσία* in P. Catt. is doubtless also a *κατεγγύησις*; cf. *ibid.* verso iv. 18 sqq. [M. 88] (*ὁ στρατηγὸς ἐπιγνοὺς τὰ κεκριμένα ἀνέπεμψεν ἡμᾶς ἐπ[ὶ] τοὺς αὐτο[ὺς] λογοθέτας καὶ ἐκέλευσεν ἐξαργυρισθῆναι ἐνδὸς ἐνιαυτοῦ γενήματα μέχρι τοῦ τῆς λογοθεσίας ἀπαρισμοῦ. ἐπ(ε)ὶ οὖν ἐξαργυρισθέντα τὰ γενήματα [ἐ]θεματίσθη, τῆς δὲ [ἀ]ντίας Δρουσίλλας περισταμένης τὴν λογο[θ]έσιαν ὁμοίως κατεστάθησαν καὶ αἱ τῶν ἐξῆς ἐτῶν π[ρ]ο[σ]οδοί.* Cf. P. Gen. 31. 12-14 [M. 119] *τῶν δὲ ἀποκατέσχον διὰ στρατηγοῦ παρὰ γεωργοῖς ἄχρι κρίσεως*. In P. Amh. 35 (132 B. C.) the strategus somewhat similarly lays an embargo (*κατεγγυῶν*) on some wheat pending a subsequent decision as to the ownership of it.

A question arises as to whether the *ἐκφόρια* mentioned in ll. 13-14 and in ll. 23-5 are the same. *ἐκφόρια* still lying with the *γεωργοί* would not have been converted into cash (*ἐξαργυρισθέντα*, cf. P. Catt. *l.c.*), but could be approximately valued. The rents of two years, however, must have represented a much larger sum than 5,000 drachmae; moreover, if identical, it is curious that these *ἐκφόρια* should be mentioned with so much greater detail the second time they are introduced than the first. It is preferable, therefore, to regard the 5,000 dr. as originally deposited (*θεματισθέντα*, cf. P. Catt. *l.c.*), and the *ἐκφόρια* of the 10th and 11th years either as an additional guarantee or as laid also under embargo as the case dragged on (cf. P. Catt. *l.c.*).

27-8. Cf. ll. 40-2. The meaning of this passage can only be that the 5 talents represent the total proceeds of the land from the date of its first occupation by Musaeus. This total therefore includes (1) *τὸ διπλοῦν τοῦ κεφαλαίου* = 1 tal. 3,600 dr. (2) The 5,000 dr. on which an embargo was laid. (3) If these are held to be additional (cf. note on ll. 13-14), the rentals of the 10th and 11th years. All these sums were items in the produce of the estate prior to A. D. 51-2, the date of the decision of Tuscus in the case. Therefore, if these are subtracted from the total of 5 tals., the remainder should represent the further amounts amassed between the date of the verdict and the present petition. This remainder by this reckoning can scarcely exceed, and is probably less than, $2\frac{1}{2}$ tals. Now by the date ascribed to the praefecture of Tuscus (cf. introd.) the interval between the verdict of the *juridicus* and the petition to the exegetes was one of fourteen years. Data, moreover, are given for estimating the yearly produce of the estate. The acreage is $83\frac{3}{4}$ ar., the yearly rental (per arura) 10 art., and if the value of an artaba of wheat in silver is placed at a low estimate at 7 dr. (cf. e.g. P. Fay., p. 200) the sum for the fourteen years is $83\frac{3}{4} \times 14 \times 10 \times 7$. This reckoning gives a total of 13 talents odd. Unless, therefore, the 5 talents should be 15, a not very probable hypothesis, it seems that the praefecture of Tuscus should be put back to the commencement of the reign of Nero. In favour of the latter solution two points may be noticed: Nero is stated to have had the intention of making Caecina *praefectus praetorio* as early as 55 (Tac. *Ann.* xiii. 20), and, secondly, the manner of reference in l. 25 to the 10th and 11th years, which no doubt mean those of Claudius (cf. l. 4), rather suggests that Nero had not yet reached his 10th year.

31. *ἐπὶ τῶν τόπων* is probably to be constructed with *ὑπερισχύων* rather than with *μεταδόντες*; cf. 114. 16, note.

33. *παρηγησάμενοι*: cf. Wessely, *Spec. Isag.*, 8. 22.

120. APPOINTMENT OF A GUARDIAN.

Hermopolis.

26.1 x 17.4 cm.

A.D. 167.

Application by a woman to the exegetes (cf. note on l. 1) for permission to avail herself of the services of a temporary guardian for a special purpose. She was about to enter into an agreement for a loan of 600 drachmae on the security of some land and a share in a house; in lieu of interest on the sum lent the creditor was to enjoy the usufruct of the property mortgaged (cf. note on ll. 12-13). The duties of the guardian for whom she here applies were to be limited to the circumstances of this deed. It is probable that her regular guardian was absent from home on business (ll. 19-20 and note).

- [Ἀρχία ἱερεῖ ἐξηγητῇ Ἑρμοῦ] πόλεως τῆς μεγάλης]
 [παρὰ μητρὸς . . .] ἐνθιος Ἑρμ[οπο]λίτιδ[ος ἀναγρα]φομένη[s] ἐπ' ἀμφόδ[ου]
 [συμπαρόντος μοι Δημητρίου . . .] ἰωνος τοῦ [καὶ] Ἡλίδ[ου] δώρ[ου μητρ]ὸς Ἑλένης Ἑρμ[ο]-
 πολίτ[ου] ἀνα-
 [γραφομένου ἐπ' ἀμφόδου] Ἀπηλιώτου πρὸς τήντ[ε] τὴν αἵτ[η]σιν καὶ γράφοντος ὑπ[έρ]
 ἐμοῦ
 5 [γράμματα μὴ εἰδυίης. κατὰ τὰ συ]νχωρηθέντα ὑπὸ τοῦ λα[μπροτάτ]ου ἡγεμόνο[s] Φλανίου Τιτι-
 [ανου αἰροῦμαι διὰ σοῦ Ἑρμ]εῖνον Ἑρμ[αίου] τοῦ Ἀμμωνίου μητρ[ὸς] Ἑλένης ἀναγραφόμενον
 ἐπ' ἀμφόδου
 [.] ἐπιγρ[α]φισόμενόν μου κύριον καὶ γρ[ά]ψοντα ὑπ[έρ] [ἐ]μοῦ
 γράμματα
 [μὴ εἰδυίης ὑπαλλασσο]ύσης Ἑρμ[εῖν]ω Διοσκ[όρου] τοῦ Διδύμου μητρὸς Θερμοῦθιος ἀπὸ τῆς
 αὐτῆς
 [πόλεως ἀναγραφομέν]ω ἐπ' ἀμφόδου Φρουρίου Λιβδὸς ἐν τῷ Λευκοπυργεῖτῃ Ἄνω περὶ Τέρτον
 . . νυβίη
 10 [τὸ ὑπαρχόν μοι μέρος κοιν]ῶν καὶ ἀδαιρέτων κατοικ[ικῶ]ν ἀρουρῶν δέκα ἡμίους
 κατοικ[ικῶ]ν κ[αὶ] λ[ή]ρρον,
 [καὶ ὁμοίως ἐν τῇ Ἑρμοῦ] πόλει ἐπ' ἀμφόδου Φρουρίου Λιβδὸς τέτερτον μέρος οἰκίας καὶ αὐλῆς
 καὶ σ[υν]κεν-
 [ρόντων πάντων καὶ εἰσ]όδων καὶ ἐξόδων πρὸς ἀργυρίου κεφαλαι[ῶ]ν δραχμὰς ἑξακοσίας ἐπὶ
 καρπείᾳ
 [καὶ διαμισθώσει ἀντ]ὶ τ[όκ]ων δραμμαιῶν ἐκάστη[s] μνᾶς κατὰ μῆνα ἕκαστον ἐπὶ χρόνον
 [ἔτη πέντε ἀπὸ τῆς ἐν]εστώσης ἡμέρας, μεθ' ὃν πενταετῇ χρόν[ω]ν ἡ ἀπόδοσις [τ]οῦ προκειμέ-
 15 [νου κεφαλαίου, πρὸς μ]όγην ταύτην τὴν οἰκ[ο]νομίαν ἐσομένην κατὰ διαγραφ[ή]ν διὰ τῆς
 [ἐν Ἑρμοῦ πόλει Μισθωτ]ῶν τρ[α]πέζης. διὸ ἀξιώ ἐπιτρέψαι μ[οι] χρῆσασθαι αὐτῷ τῷ Ἑρμείνῳ
 [Ἑρμαίου ἀκολουθῶς ταύτῃ τ]ῇ ἀξιώσ[ει], τοὺς δὲ ὑπ[έρ] τῆς αἰτήσεως κελευσθέντας δίδοσθαι
 εἰς το . .
 [.] πόλεως [δ]βολοὺς ἐννέα ἡμ[ι]σιν δ[ι]έγραψα ἐπὶ τὴν ἐν Ἑρμοῦ
 πόλει δημο-
 [σίαν τράπεζαν καὶ τὸ τούτων σ]ύμβολ[ον] σοι ἀνέδωκα, τὴν [δὲ] ἀ[ῖ]τησιν παρὰ σοὶ ποιῶμαι
 ἀπ[ό]ντος

- 20 [. ἀπαν]τῆσαι πρὸς τὸν κράτι[σ]τον ἀρχιδικαστήν. (ἔτους) ζ Αὐτοκρά-
το[ρο]ς Καίσαρ[ος]
[Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Ἀντωνίου] Σεβαστοῦ [Ἀ]ρμενιακοῦ Μηδικοῦ [Πα]ρθικοῦ Μεγίστου καὶ
Αὐτ[ο]κράτορος [Κα]ίσαρος
[Λουκίου Αὐρηλίου Οὐήρου Σεβαστοῦ] Ἀρμενιακ[οῦ] Μηδικοῦ Παρθ[ικοῦ] Μεγίστου (2nd hand)
Παῦνι λ. (3rd hand) Δημήτρι[ο]ς χρη-
[ματίζων υἱὸς ιωνο]ς τοῦ καὶ Ἡλιοδώρου συνπάρειμι αὐτῇ κα(ὶ) ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς μὴ
εἰδυίης
[γράμματα. (4th hand) Ἑρμείνος] Ἑρμέου εὐδοκῶ. (5th hand) Ἀρχίας ὁ ἐρ[ε]νς ἐξηγητῆς
Ἑρμοῦ πόλεως
25 [. εἰ δέ τ]ι ἀντιπεῖπται, δυνήσει χρήσασθαι τῷ Σαραπάμῳ Ἑρμαίου
[. πρὸς μόνην τ]αύτην τὴν οἰκονομίαν. (ἔτους) ζ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Μάρκου
[Αὐρηλίου Ἀντωνίου] Σεβαστοῦ Ἀρμενιακοῦ Μηδικοῦ Παρθικοῦ Μεγίστου καὶ Αὐτοκράτορος
[Καίσαρος Λουκίου Αὐρηλίου Οὐήρου Σεβαστοῦ] Ἀρμενιακοῦ Μηδικοῦ Παρθικοῦ Μεγίστου
Παῦνι λ
] XXXX

4. 1. τήνδε. 9. α of ανω corr. 11. 1. τέταρτον. κ of first και corr. 12. ων of εξοδων corr. from
ον? 13. 1. δραχμιαίων. 24. 1. Ἑρμαίου.

'To Archias, priest and exegetes of Hermopolis Magna, from . . . , daughter of . . . and . . . , of Hermopolis, registered in the quarter of . . . , with my representative, for the purposes of this petition, Demetrius son of . . . also called Heliodorus, whose mother is Helene, of Hermopolis, registered in the quarter of the Eastern . . . , who is writing on my behalf as I am illiterate. In accordance with the permissive ordinance of the most illustrious praefect Flavius Titianus I choose through you Herminius son of Hermaeus son of Ammonius, his mother being Helene, registered in the quarter of . . . , to be assigned as my guardian and to write on my behalf who am illiterate. I am mortgaging to Herminius son of Dioscorus son of Didymus, his mother being Thermouthis, of the same city, registered in the quarter of the Western Guard-house, a . . . share belonging to me in 10½ arurae of catocic land, common and undivided, in the Upper Leucopurgite district near Tertion . . . and similarly in Hermopolis in the quarter of the Western Guard-house a fourth share of a house and yard and all appurtenances, entrances, and exits, in return for a loan of 600 drachmae, on condition of a right of usufruct and power of leasing in place of the interest at 1 drachma per month per mina, the loan to be for a period of 5 years from the present day at the termination of which repayment of the aforesaid sum will take place. The guardian is to be appointed for this transaction only, which will be carried out by a payment through the Bank of Lessees in Hermopolis. I therefore beg you to permit me to employ this Herminius son of Hermaeus in accordance with the present request; the 9½ obols ordered to be paid to the . . . on account of the petition I have paid to the public bank in Hermopolis and have presented to you the receipt. I am making this petition to you since (my regular guardian) is away to appear before his highness the archidicastes.' Date, signatures of Demetrius and Herminius, and endorsement of the exegetes.

1. For the competence of the exegetes in the appointment of guardians for women (*peregrinae*) before the *Constitutio Antonina* cf. P. Tebt. 329. 3-4, 397. 4 [M. 321], 465, Oxy. 56. 1 [M. 320], Brit. Mus. 1164 (a) (iii, p. 156). The *πρωτάνης* appear as competent in B. G. U. 1084. 13-15 and the strategus in P. Oxy. 485. 45-7 [M. 246]; cf. Mitteis, *Z. Sav.-St.*, xxix, pp. 390 sqq., *Grundz.*, pp. 253-5. For the guardianship of minors cf. 121. introd. Mitteis concludes that prior to A.D. 212 in the case of *peregrini* a delegation of the *datio tutoris* was conferred upon the local officials.

3. συμπαρόντος μοι: cf. l. 23, P. Leipzig 3. i. 2, &c. From P. Leipzig 29. 3 and 20 it appears that συμπαρών is identical in meaning with συνεστώς, for which cf. Mitteis, *Grundz.*, p. 252, 117. 8, and 165. 6, note.

4. πρὸς τήνδε (l. τήνδε) τὴν αἰτήσιν. Cf. ll. 15, 26 πρὸς μόνην ταύτην τὴν οἰκονομίαν, where the restoration

follows P. Oxy. 56. 16-17 [M. 320], Brit. Mus. 1164 (f). 6-7 (iii, p. 161); cf. also P. Tebt. 397. 20 [M. 321], where the guardianship is obviously limited to the transaction. The phrase here does not, however, necessarily imply that Demetrius had himself been officially appointed *ad actum* by the formalities here exemplified. It is probable that the requirements of legal contracts and of petitions are to be distinguished, and that in the latter a representative might act for an illiterate without official sanction. *συμπαρών* (or *συνεστώς*) is a term sufficiently vague to cover both the formally appointed guardian and the informal representative; cf. 165. 6, note. In the parallel passage in P. Tebt. 397. 22 [M. 321] *μετὰ κυρίου οὐ ἐκουσίως αἰροῦμαι διὰ σοῦ Κρονίωνος* the use of the term *κύριος* may be supposed to have been influenced by the fact that it was this individual whose formal appointment was requested.

5. *κατὰ τὰ συνχωρηθέντα ὑπὸ τοῦ . . . ἡγεμόνος*: the reference is to some general ordinance issued by the praefect and not to an individual authorization. For this use of *συγχαρεῖν* cf. P. Oxy. 474. 27-9 *καὶ φρόντισον εἰς τὸ ἐξῆς μηδὲν παρὰ τὰ συνεχωρημένα γέινεσθαι*, 907. 1-2 *τόδε τὸ βούλημα Ἑλληνικοῖς γράμμασι κατὰ τὰ συνεχωρημένα ὑπηγόρευσεν*. The delegation of the powers of *datio tutoris* by the praefect to the local officials existed before this date (cf. e. g. P. Tebt. 329, B. G. U. 1084), so that it is unlikely that the concession referred to this. Reasons are given below (note on ll. 19-20) and in P. Tebt. 397. 4, note, for holding that in the case of guardianships of which the term was limited the regular guardian was for some reason absent, a fact which would explain their temporary character. Apparently the ordinance in question in some way regulated or facilitated such appointment.

Φλανίον Τιτιανού: the latest date hitherto known for the term of office of Flavius Titianus has been July 7th, 166 (P. Flor. 57). The date of the present document, June 24th, 167, adds almost a year to the period previously attested.

6. *αἰροῦμαι διὰ σοῦ*: cf. P. Tebt. 329. 3, 397. 22, 26.

7. *ἐπιγρ[α]φησόμενον*: cf. P. Tebt. 397. 20, note, Mitteis, *Grundz.*, pp. 254, 256.

9. None of the known villages compounded of the generic *Τέρτον* and a further qualifying name are suitable here.

12-13. This passage is closely parallel to P. Leipzig 10. 35 sqq., where the use of the property mortgaged is similarly granted in place of interest on the loan; cf. P. Oxy. 1105. 18, note, Mitteis, *Grundz.*, pp. 152-3, Manigk, *Gläubigerbefriedigung durch Nutzung*, pp. 32-5.

ἐπὶ καρτεία [καὶ διαμισθώσει: a doubtful restoration from P. Leipzig 10. 38.

15. After *κεφαλάλον* some such word as *γενήσεται* must be understood. *πρὸς μ]όνην* is to be constructed with *αἰροῦμαι* . . . *Ἐρμ[ε]ῖνον* in l. 6.

16. *μισθωτ[ω]ν τρ[α]πέζης*: cf. P. Leipzig 4. 22, 9. 15-16, Wilcken, *Archiv* iv, p. 462, Preisigke, *Griechenwesen*, pp. 29-30.

17-18. *τοὺς δὲ ὑπὲρ τῆς αἰτήσεως . . . [δ]βολουὺς ἐννεά ἡμ[ισ]*: cf. P. Oxy. 56. 21-3 *διέγραψα δὲ τὸ ὀρισμένον τῆς αἰτήσεως τέλος*.

19-20. If the reference here is, as seems probable, to the absence of the normal guardian (cf. P. Tebt. 397. 25-6 [M. 321]), it is a vindication of the view advocated in the note on P. Tebt. 397. 4 that the limited form of guardianship was merely a temporary expedient during the absence of the regular *κύριος*. Mitteis on the other hand with less probability considers that appointment by officials and the limitation of the period of guardianship had special reference to unmarried women (*Grundz.*, p. 254), although in P. Tebt. 397 the petitioner was married and it is expressly stated (l. 25) that the husband was absent.

20. *κράτι[σ]τον ἀρχιδικαστήν*: the reading may be regarded as fairly certain. If it is correct, this is a unique reference to the archidicastes as *κράτιστος* (= *egregius*); cf. Preisigke, *Städt. Beamte.*, p. 29.

22-3. *Δημήτρι[ο]ς χρηματίζων νιός*: the reading is doubtful. An alternative is to read *Δημήτρι[ο]ς κύρι[ο]ς . . . νιός*, but in that case the letters are cramped and the order extremely awkward. Moreover it is improbable that Demetrius as a *συμπαρών* was technically a *κύριος*; cf. note on l. 4.

25. *τῷ Σαραπάμμωνι Ἑρμαῖον*: the introduction of this individual is strange, since there is apparently no mention of him in the body of the petition. Possibly he was the brother of Herminus.

121. APPOINTMENT OF A GUARDIAN.

13 x 8 cm.

Second century.

A petition from Sarapiodorus, a *παλαιστροφύλαξ*, addressed, like 120, to the exegetes, requesting that instructions should be issued to the scribes of the city for the appointment of a guardian for a minor who had lost his father and had many creditors to satisfy. The similarity of procedure here and in P. Oxy. 487. 12-15 [M. 322] (cf. ll. 12-16, note) is of interest. In both cases alike the power of appointment of a guardian (*ἐπίτροπον καθιστάναι*) appears at first sight to rest with the *γραμματεῖς μητροπόλεως*. The force of the verb *καθιστάναι*, however, is in each case weakened, in 121 by the mediation of the exegetes, and equally by that of the strategus in P. Oxy. 487. 12-15; cf. 101. 9, note. The intervention in fact of exegetes and strategus is entirely consonant with the conclusion (102. 1, note) that where the *datio tutoris* of peregrini was concerned it was to one of these two officials that applications customarily were sent. Mitteis, however (*Grundz.*, p. 254), thinks that equal powers of appointment were vested in the *γραμματεῖς*, although there is as yet no example of an application addressed directly to them. More probably their competence was at most derived from subdelegation, and there is no certainty that it exceeded the power of preliminary selection which they exercised in liturgies. The third published text concerned with the guardianship of minors—B. G. U. 1070 [M. 323]—is likewise addressed to the exegetes, but bears a date subsequent to the grant of the *Constitutio Antonina*.

On the verso are parts of eight lines written across the fibres after the petition had been joined to another piece of papyrus.

Ἦρωνι ἱερεῖ ἐξηγητῇ
παρὰ Σαραπιοδώρου τοῦ Ἀπολλω-
νίου[ν] παλαιστροφύλακος τοῦ με-
γάλου γυμνασίου. ἐπεὶ ἐτελεύ-
5 τησεν Ἦρᾶς Ἰέρακος τῇ τρίτῃ
τοῦ διεληλυθότος μηνὸς
[Ἀ]δριανοῦ ἐπ' ἀφήλικι νύκτι
[τ]υχάνει δὲ καὶ χρεωστῆς
πολλῶν μέχρι δ[ε] τοῦτου
10 τ[ᾶς] σφραγεῖδας ἃς ἐπέθηκε
[ἐ]πικεῖνται καὶ ἐπίτροπος
[α]ὐτοῦ οὐ κατεστάθη, ἀξιῶ
[ἐ]πισταλῆ[ν]αι τοῖς τῆς
[π]όλεως γραμματεῦσι
15 [ἐ]πίτροπον αὐτῷ καταστα-
[θῆ]ναι, ἵνα πάντα περὶ σω-
[τηρίας . . .] . . . νη

10. 1. αἱ σφραγεῖδες.

16. ἵνα Pap.

'To Heron, priest and exegetes, from Sarapiodorus son of Apollonius, a guard of the palaestra of the great gymnasium. Whereas Heras son of Hierax died on the third of the past month Hadrianus leaving a son a minor and he is as it happens in debt to many, and whereas the seals which he affixed are still in their place and a guardian has not been appointed for him, I request that an order be sent to the scribes of the city for the appointment of a guardian for him in order that everything may be done for the preservation . . .'

3. παλαιστροφύλακες are mentioned in P. Amh. 124 [W. 152], Oxy. 390, B. G. U. 466. 2, Dittenberger, *Or. Gr. Inscr.*, 345. 22; cf. the ἀγωνοφυλακία in 90. 2 and note.

10. Cf. P. Gen. 3. 14 [M. 122] τῶν σφραγίδων ἡμῶν [κ]οινῇ πάντων ἐπικιμένων.

12-16. Cf. P. Oxy. 487. 12-15 [M. 322] δέομε . . . κελεύσται τῷ στρατηγῷ ἀπαναγκάσει τὸν γραμματι (l. γραμματέα) τῆς πόλε[ω]ς ἀ[λ]λον ἀν[τ'] ἐμοῦ κατασταθῆναι τῇ τῶν ἀφελίκων ἐπιτροπῇ {ν}.

17. The remains at the end of the line do not suggest γένη[ται].

122. PETITION.

Hermopolite nome.

18.2 x 12.2 cm.

A.D. 127.

In this petition, of which the beginning is lost, a woman named Hermione apparently complains of having been robbed of part of the produce of her fields when it was lying at the threshing-floor of the village. At the foot of the document are (1) the ὑπογραφή of a certain Cornelius, no doubt the official to whom the petition was addressed, perhaps the strategus, ordering the local νομοφύλαξ to hold an inquiry about the case, and (2) the report of the latter declaring that the petitioner's statements were true.

.
 [.] ε . [. . . .] ρ [. .] α [. .] . . [. .
 [.] ρησεν κατ . [. .] ων ἄλλω . [.] ἄλλω
 [δημο]σίας τῆς προκ[ε]μένης κώμης
 5 [Τισ]ίχεως συνκομισάμενος τὰ πλείσ-
 [τα μ]έρη τῆς ἐκβάσεως τῶν ἐδαφῶν.
 [διὸ] ἀξιῶ, ἐάν σοι δόξῃ, κελεύσαι τοῖς
 προεστῶσι τῆς κώμης νομοφύλακι
 καὶ πρ[ε]σβυτέροις ἐπαναγκάσαι τὸν τούτου
 πατέ[ρ]α Ψενεμγέα ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαι τῆς
 10 ἐπιλοίπου ἄλλω καὶ ἀποκαταστήσαι μοι τὰ ὀφει-
 λόμ[ε]να πάντα εἰς τὸ καμὲ δύνασθαι ἀπο-
 κριθῆναι τῷ δημοσίῳ, ἵν' ὃ βεβηθημένη.
 (ἐτους) ια Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραιανοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ
 Σεβαστοῦ Ἐπίφ. κα. Ἑρμιόνη Διονυσίου
 15 διὰ Μηνοδώρου φροντιστοῦ ἐπιδέδωκα.
 2nd hand Κορνήλιος νομοφύλ(ακι) λαβὼν
 τὸ πιττάκιον τὸ ἀκόλου-
 θον ποίει.

3rd hand Πετρεψόις Ταπνούβεος νομοφύλ(αξ) κώμης
 20 Τισίχεος ἐπηκολούθηκα τῇ προκ(ειμένη) ἄλῳ
 καὶ ἐξέβησαν μόναι πυροῦ ἀρτάβαι δύο
 τρίτον δωτέκατον ὡς πρόκειται. Τύραν-
 νος Ἡφαιστίωνος ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ διὰ
 τὸ μὴ εἰδέναι αὐτὸν γράμματα.

18. ο of θον corr.
 22. 1. δωδέκατον.

19. 1. Ταπνούβεως.

20. 1. Τισίχεως.

21. αι of μοναι corr. from η.

‘... of the public threshing-floor of the aforesaid village Tisichis, having gathered the greater part of the produce of the fields. I beg you therefore, if you think fit, to give orders to the chief men of the village, the elders and nomophylax, to compel his father Psenemgeus to take the remaining (grain at the) threshing-floor and to restore to me all that is due, enabling me thus to fulfil my duties towards the Treasury, that so I may obtain succour. The 11th year of the Emperor Caesar Trajan Hadrian Augustus, Epeiph 21. I, Hermione daughter of Dionysius, have presented this petition through Menodorus my agent.

‘Cornelius to the nomophylax: On receipt of this document, act in accordance with it.

‘I, Petrepsois son of Tapnoubis, nomophylax of the village of Tisichis, have verified the aforesaid threshing-floor, and there came out only $2\frac{5}{12}$ artabae of wheat as stated above. I, Tyrannus son of Hephestion, have written for him, as he is illiterate.’

2. Perhaps ἀ[πό] or ἐ[ξ] ἄλῳ, if the preceding ἄλῳ is right.

4. Τισίχης: a village in the toparchy Λευκοπυργίτης Κάτω of the Hermopolite nome; cf. B. G. U. 552. B i. 13.

5. ἔκβασις means here the yield or produce; cf. the use of ἐκβαλῖν in l. 21 and e.g. P. Tebt. 555 κόφιν(οι)
 ... ὧν ἐξέβ(η) οἶνον κεράμ(ια) νβ, Leipzig 23. 20 π[αρ]έξω σοι τὴν ἡμ[ε]ρ[α]ν πάντων[ν] τῶν ἐκβησομένων καρπῶν.

7. προσετῶσει τῆς κώμης: cf. P. Hamb. 35. 2-5 and introd., Oxy. 1275. 7, note. The ἡγούμενοι κώμης (e.g. 125. 3, 196. 9-10, note) are apparently equivalent.

The νομοφύλακες were minor officials exercising their office in the villages under the supervision of the elders; cf. P. Amh. 108. 8, B. G. U. 759. 20. They seem to have fulfilled the duties of police officials, but they helped also in fiscal matters. It is questionable whether their name is derived from νομή, since they do not seem to have been especially concerned with pastures. On the Ptolemaic νομοφύλαξ cf. P. Hal. 1, p. 57.

10. ἄλως is used here of the grain which was on the threshing-floor.

123. PETITION (?).

Hermopolite nome.

5 × 53 cm.

About A.D. 114.

The nature of the fragments here printed is very doubtful. Possibly they formed part of a petition with enclosures. A reference occurs to the epistrategus (Felix) Claudius Vindex, otherwise known from P. Amh. 70; cf. Martin, *Les Épistratèges*, p. 180.

On the recto are the remains of three columns, in an extremely cursive hand, consisting mainly of names, sums of drachmae also occurring. A continuation of the same account is found on the recto of 273, where the document on the verso, though in a different hand, may be connected with 123.

Col. i.

Vestiges of 1 line.

ὧν ἐκυρώθη τῇ ις τοῦ Ἀθὺρ μηνὸς ὑπὸ Κλαυδίου Οὐίνδικος

τοῦ κρα[τίσ]του ἐπιστρατήγου Ἡ[ρ]ακλήω Νεάρχῳ (δραχμῶν) Ἦ[.].
 .[]

Col. ii.

5 . [21 letters]ντου ε . [.] . [ο]ν Ἀ[γα-
 θοῦ Δαίμονος Ἡρακλήου σὺν φόροις καὶ καρποῖς τοῦ ιζ (ἔτους)
 (ταλαντ) α (δραχμ) Ἑρμῆ. ἀντί[γ]ραφον ὑπογραφῆς Κλαυδίου Ἀριστο-
 νύκου Ἀθ[ύρ] ἕως ιζ (ἔτους) Π[αυ]νι . . .] ἐκυρώθη.

Col. iii.

[15 letters]τα ἐπ[ι] 21 letters
 10 νεωτέρου Πτολεμαίου Κυπ[.] τοῦ Ἀμμοφ[νίου γε-
 νομένου τελώ[ρο]ν, ὡς φησιν τιμῆς, γ(ῆς) (κατοικικῆς) (ἀρουρ) κε κα[ὶ] Χάρυ-
 βδιν ἐν τῷ Πατεμύ[τῃ] Ἄνω περὶ Ψ[ιν]χανεπτωοῦ ἐκ τοῦ Καλ[λι]-
 τέλους κλή[ρου] τ[. . . . ν] τοῦ Π[ωμ]αί[ρο]ν νεωτέρου Πτολ[ε]μαίου [
 [.]μ[28 letters]νίκου ο[.]

3. A smudge between α and κ of Ἡ[ρ]ακλήω.

11. τιμῆς: cf. P. Tebt. 5. 185, 194.

12. Ψ[ιν]χανεπτωοῦ: cf. P. Flor. 86. 4, note, 92. 4 and perhaps P. Amh. 32. 15 Ψυχαν[.].

124-52. PETITIONS FROM EUHEMERIA.

The large group of petitions next printed was purchased together, and was doubtless the result of a find by *sebakhîn* in the mounds of Qasr el Banât (Euhemeria), perhaps actually, owing to the nature of their contents, in the débris of the archepodus' office. Three other members of the same group are in the British Museum, of which two have been published; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 894 (iii, p. xliii), 895, 1218 (iii, pp. 129 sqq.). They are dated between the years A.D. 28 and 42. An examination of the measurements given at the head of each document shows how curiously uniform is the actual size of the papyrus used. The hands are for the most part well marked, and the whole group may be assigned to some four or five scribes.

The petitions are regularly addressed either to the strategus or to the ἐπιστάτης φυλακιδῶν of the nome. Of the two exceptions 133 is directed to Evander, priest of Tiberius (cf. introd. *ad loc.*), and 141 to Gaius Trebius Justus, a centurion. The ἐπιστάτης φυλακιδῶν is best known as the provincial chief of police in Ptolemaic times (cf. e. g. Lesquier, *Les Institutions militaires de l'Égypte sous les Lagides*, p. 261); but the frequent reference to him in this group, more frequent in fact than to the strategus, shows that in the first decades of the first century A.D. he was still largely responsible for public security.

He had the whole nome under his control (cf. 125. 1, P. Tebt. 476) and apparently his rank was superior to that of the strategus (152. 2, note), a conclusion in accord with the frequent appointment of Romans to the post. The term of office seems usually to have exceeded a year, sometimes even two years (cf. list below), and reappointment was perhaps possible (cf. *ibid.*). The concurrent competence of the centurion in the same period has been noted by Zucker, *Gerichtsorganisation*, p. 118, Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 413-14, and the latter makes the suggestion that the centurion eventually displaced the epistates. Probably the office deteriorated in importance; but its survival, at any rate in the Delta, in the second century A.D. is implied, apparently, in the tax ἐπιστατείας φυλακιδῶν paid in the Mendesian nome (cf. 213. 29, note). As regards the petitions addressed to the strategus, the title στρατηγός is found in them either without qualification (143, 152) or with the addition Ἀρσινοεῖτου (129, 131, &c.). This latter title seems at first sight to imply that the bearer was in charge of the whole nome. A comparison, however, of three practically contemporary documents shows that as early as A.D. 11-12 each μερίς had a distinct strategus; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 256. recto (*d*). 2 (ii, p. 98 [W. 344]), (*e*). 11, Nov. 20, A.D. 11, Oiax, strategus of the division of Polemon; B. G. U. 757. 1, June, A.D. 12, Valerius Varus, strategus of the division of Themistes; Wessely, *Spec. Isag.*, 17. 14, 12. 11, Dionysodorus, strategus of the division of Heraclides. This is borne out by two documents of the middle of the first century in which στρατηγοὶ Θεμίστου μερίδος are mentioned (P. S. I. 57. 1, *Spec. Isag.*, 20. 1, 21. 1 [W. 176]). Moreover there is evidence to show that even in the second and third centuries the title στρατηγὸς Ἀρσινοῦ was used to designate the strategus of a single division; cf. for more details V. Martin's article *Stratèges et basilicogrammates du nome Arsinoïte* in *Archiv* vi, pp. 137 sqq., P. Iand. 27. 1, note. There can consequently be no doubt that the administrative division of the Arsinoïte nome under three strategi was in force during the first century, and since the petitions which follow are all concerned with persons residing, or objects situated, in the division of Themistes all the strategi mentioned in them were in charge of this latter division.

The following tables give lists of the ἐπιστάται and στρατηγοί whose names have been extracted from these petitions. Where there are several references, dates are only attached to the earliest and latest of these.

ἐπιστάται.		References and dates.
Names.	Titles.	
(1) Serapion	ἐπιστάτης φυλακιδῶν	{ 125 (A.D. 28-9), 127-8, P. Brit. Mus. 895 (iii, p. 129), P. Tebt. 476 (about Dec. 21, A.D. 30).
(2) Athenodorus	" "	{ 130 (Oct., A.D. 31), 132 (date of ὑπογραφή, July 10, A.D. 32).
(3) Gaius Arrius Priscus	" "	{ 134 (April, A.D. 34), 137-9, 140 (Nov., A.D. 36).
(4) Athenodorus (? same as (3)).	" "	{ 144 (May-June, A.D. 38), 145, 146 (about April, A.D. 39).
(5) Gaius Julius Pholus	" "	{ 147 (May-June, A.D. 39), 148, P. Brit. Mus. 893 (published <i>ap.</i> 229 below), 894 (iii, p. xliii), 1218 (<i>ibid.</i> , p. 130), 150 and 151 (A.D. 40-1).
(6) Tiberius Claudius Philoxenus	στρατηγὸς καὶ ἐπιστάτης φυλακιδῶν	152 (April 4, A.D. 42); cf. P. Tebt. 484.

στρατηγοί.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Titles.</i>	<i>References and dates.</i>
(1) Dionysodorus	στρατηγὸς Ἀρσινοεῖτου	{ 129 (about March 12, A.D. 30), 131 (about March 12, A.D. 31).
(2) Lysanias	" "	135 (about April 17, A.D. 34).
(3) Didymus son of Hierax	{ Ἀλθαιεὺς τῶν ἐν τῷ Μουσείῳ φιλο- σόφων ἀτελῶν στρατηγός	{ 143 (about April, A.D. 38).
(4) Julius Asclas	{ Γαίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ ἀρχιερεὺς ἐξηγητὴς καὶ στρατηγός	{ 149 (A.D. 39); cf. Wessely, <i>Karanis und Sokn. Nes.</i> , p. 66.
(5) Tiberius Claudius Philoxenus	στρατηγὸς καὶ ἐπιστάτης φυλακιδῶν	152 (April 4, A.D. 42).

Since many of the petitions deal directly or indirectly with land, some light is incidentally thrown on the extent of private property at this time, and on the number and distribution of the Imperial οὐσίαι. Of the latter the following occur: (1) Ἰουλίας Σεβαστῆς (126. 6); (2) Γερμανικιανῇ Τιβερίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ (134. 7-9); (3) τέκνων Τιβερίου καὶ Λιβίας Δρούσου (138. 3-5); (4) Ἀντωνίας Δρούσου (140. 7; cf. 141. 7-8); (5) Γαίου Καίσαρος Αὐτοκράτορος Σεβαστοῦ (148. 5-7); (6) Τιβερίου Κλαυδίου Γερμανίκου (148. 7-9).

The subject of the complaints naturally differs, but the frequency of the charge of damage caused to crops by inroads of animals shows that this was as fruitful a cause of disagreement in ancient as in modern times.

In general on the form in which these petitions are cast cf. Mitteis, *Grundz.*, pp. 33 sqq.

124. PETITION.

24 x 6.4 cm.

First century.

A rough and very illiterate draft of a petition sent in by an inhabitant of Euhemeria, complaining of an assault. No doubt it was intended for the strategus or the ἐπιστάτης φυλακιδῶν, and belongs to the same period as the succeeding documents.

Recto.

Παρὰ Ἰππάλου τοῦ
Ἀρχίτος δημοσίου
γεοργοῦ τῶν ἀπὸ κώ-
μης Εὐημερίας
5 τῆς Θεμίστου με-
ρίδος. τῇ 5 τοῦ
{του} Τῦβι τῆς γυναι-
κός μου Ἀπλουνοῦ-
τος καὶ ἡ ταύ-
10 τ[ης] μήτηρ Θερ(μῦ)-
τος ἐπελθοῦσα
Εὐδεμονίς
Πρωτάρχου καὶ

ἔδωκαν μὲν
τῇ γυναικί μου
Ἀπλουνοῦτι καὶ
20 τῇ ταύτῃ(ς) μητρὶ
ἐν το τῆς κώμης
βαλανίῳι πληγὰς
πλείους ἢ πᾶν μέ-
ρος τοῦ σώμα-
25 τος ὥστε αὐτὴν
κατακρινῇ εἶ-
ναι καὶ ἐν τῇ
ἐνπλοκῇ ἀπο-
λέσ{σ}θαι αὐτῆς

Ἐτθутаῖς Πεοῦς
15 καὶ Δεῖος Ἀμμωνί(ου)
καὶ Ἡρακλοῦς

30 ἐνώδιον χρυ-
σοῦν τεταρτῶν
[[γ]] τριῶν

Verso.

καὶ ψελίων ἀσή-
μου ὀρκῆς δραχ-
35 μῶν δέκα ἕξ καὶ
σκάφιον χαλκοῦν
[[.]] ἄξιον (δραχμῶν) ιβ
καὶ τῆς Θερμί(το)ς
τῆς μητρὸς ἐνώ-
40 διον χρυσοῦν τε-
ταρτῶν δύο ἡμί-
σους καὶ . . [[.]] α
κ . θεντ . . [[.]] . .

ἦλθαν ὑπὸ [[.]] . .
45 κύριοι ἐπὶ τὴν
τοῦ βαλανίου
ἐπιθέ[ν]τ . .
[[.]] ρ . [[.]]
καὶ Σπαρτᾶ[[.]] καὶ
πεμφαν . . .
50 οἰς ο
· ρ ἐμοὶ τετραγγο-
ν

3. 1. γεωργοῦ. 9. ταν over an erasure. 1. καὶ τῆς ταύτης] μητρὸς. 12. 1. Εὐδαιμονίς. 21. 1. τῷ.
26. 1. κατακλινῇ. 30. 1. ἐνώτιον; so in l. 39. 33. 1. ψέλιον. 34. 1. ὀρκῆς. 38-9. 1. τὴν Θερμίτα τὴν
μητέρα.

‘From Hippalus son of Archis, cultivator of public lands, of the village of Euhemeria in the division of Themistes. On the 6th of Tubi, as my wife Aplounous and her mother Thermis (were bathing?), Eudemonis daughter of Protarchus, Etthutais daughter of Peës, Dios son of Ammonius, and Heraclous attacked them and gave my wife Aplounous and her mother in the bath of the village many blows all over the body, so that she is laid up in bed, and in the struggle she lost a golden ear-ring weighing three quarters, a bracelet of unstamped metal weighing sixteen drachmae, and a bronze bowl worth twelve drachmae, and Thermis her mother lost a golden ear-ring weighing two and a half quarters, and . . .’

10. After Θερμί(το)ς a participle in the genitive, e.g. λουομένων (cf. ll. 20-1), has been omitted.

19. Ἀπλουνοῦς (cf. B. G. U. 213. 5 Ἀπλωνοῦς) is perhaps a form of Ἀπολλωνοῦς.

33. ἀσήμου ὀ(λ)κῆς: cf. 125. 18, 154. 7, B. G. U. 22. 32, P. Giessen 30. 5, Milne, P. Hawara 68. 6. The order of the two words varies, and it is uncertain whether they are to be taken together or whether ἀργυρίου is to be understood with ἀσήμου in antithesis to the common ἐπιστήμου ἀργυρίου.

125. PETITION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

29 x 8.9 cm.

A. D. 28-9.

Complaint of robbery.

Σεραπίωνι ἐπιστάτῃ φυλακευτῶν
παρὰ Ὀρσενούφιος τοῦ Ἀρπαήσιος
ἡγ[ο]υμένου κόμης Εὐημερίας
τῆς Θερμίστου μερίδος. τῷ Μεσορῇ
5 μὲν τοῦ διεληλυθότος ἰδ (ἔτους) Τιβερίου Καίσαρος
Σεβαστοῦ ποιουμέ[ν]ου μου κα-

- τασπασμὸν τειχαρίων παλαιῶ(ν)
 ἐν τοῖς οἰκοπέδο[ι]ς μου διὰ Πε-
 τεσούχου τοῦ Πετεσούχου οἰκοδόμ(ου),
 10 καὶ ἐμοῦ χωρισθέντος εἰς ἀπο-
 δημίαν βιωτ[ι]κῶν χάριν
 εὗρεν ὁ Πετεσούχος ἐν τῷ κατασ-
 πασμῷ τὰ ὑπὸ τῆς μητρὸς
 μου ἀποτεθειμένα ἐν πυξι-
 15 δίῳ ἐτι ἀπὸ τοῦ 15 (ἔτους) Καίσαρος
 ἐνωτίων χρυσο(ν) ζεύγο(ς) (τεταρτῶν) δ καὶ
 μηνίσκο(ν) χρυσο(ῦν) (τεταρτῶν) γ καὶ ψελίω(ν)
 ἀργυρῶν ζεύγο(ς) ὀλκῆ(ς) ἀσήμο(ν) (δραχμῶν) ιβ
 καὶ ὀρμίσκον ἐν ᾧ ἀργυρᾶ ἀξιο(ν) (δραχμῶν) π
 20 καὶ ἀργυ(ρίου) (δραχμᾶς) ξ, καὶ διαπλανήσας
 τοῦ[ς] ὑπ]ουργοῦντας καὶ τοὺς ἐμοὺς
 ἀπηνέγκατο παρ' ἑατὸν διὰ τῆς
 ἑατοῦ θυγατρὸς παρθένου
 ἐκκενώσας τὰ προκείμενα
 25 ἔρριψεν ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ μου τὴν
 πυξίδα κενήν, ὅς καὶ ὠμολό-
 γησεν τὴν πυξίδα ὡς προ-
 φέρεται κενήν. διὸ ἀξιῶ,
 εἰ φάινεται, ἀχθῆναι τὸν
 30 ἐνκαλούμενο(ν) ἐπὶ σὲ πρὸς τὴν
 ἐσομένη(ν) ἐπέξοδ(ον).
 εὐτύχ(ει).

Ὁρσενούφ(ις) (ἐτῶν) ν οὐ(λῆ) πῆχ(ει) ἀρισ(τερῶ).

4. η of μεσορη corr. from ο (?). 5. τ of του corr. from α. 16. 1. χρυσῶ(ν). 16-17. d δ . . . d γ Pap.

‘To Serapion, chief of police, from Orsenouphis son of Harpaësis, notable of the village of Euhemeria in the division of Themistes. In the month Mesore of the past 14th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus I was engaged in demolishing some old walls upon my land through the agency of Petesouchus son of Petesouchus, builder; and when I had left home on business concerning my livelihood Petesouchus discovered in the work of demolition certain articles deposited in a little box by my mother as far back as in the 16th year of Augustus, namely a pair of gold ear-rings weighing 4 quarters, a gold crescent weighing 3 quarters, a pair of silver bracelets to the weight of 12 drachmae of unstamped metal, a necklace on which were silver ornaments worth 80 drachmae, and 60 silver drachmae. Putting his workmen and my servants off the scent he had these conveyed to his home by his unmarried daughter, and having rifled the contents aforesaid he threw the box empty into my house; moreover he acknowledges (having found) the box but alleges that it was empty. Wherefore I ask, if it seems good to you, that the accused be brought before you for the consequent punishment. Farewell.

‘Orsenouphis aged 50 years, with a scar on the left forearm.’

3. ἡγ[ο]υμένου κώμης Εὐημερίας: cf. 106. 9-10, note.

11. βιωτ[ι]κῶν: cf. P. Tebt. 52. 9-10 βιοτικά σύμβολα.

18. Cf. 124. 33, note.

27. τὴν πυξίδα: sc. εὐρηκέναι.

126. PETITION TO THE STRATEGUS.

26.5 x 8.5 cm.

A. D. 28-9.

Complaint of damage to crops caused by the trespass of sheep and cattle.

[.] . . . [στρατηγῶι
 [Ἀρσινοεῖτο]ν [
 [παρὰ] Ὀννώφ[ρ]εω[ς]
 [. . .]τος τῶν ἀπ' Εὐημερίας
 5 τῆς Θεμίστου μερίδος [γεωρ-
 γοῦ τῆς Ἰουλίας Σεβ[αστῆς
 οὐσίας τῶν πρότερον [Γαίου
 Ἰουλίου] Ἀλεξάνδρου [ἐδαφ(ῶν).
 τῶι [ἐ]νεστῶτι μηνὶ [. . . .
 10 τοῦ ιε (ἔτους) Τιβερίου Καίσαρος
 Σεβαστοῦ Δημᾶς Ψαήσιος
 καταγεινόμενος ἐν τῶι [περὶ
 τὴν κώμην ἐποικίωι λεγ[ο]μένῳ)
 Δρομέως ἐπαφείς τὰ ἔατοῦ
 15 πρόβατα καὶ βοικὰ κτήνη
 εἰς αὐτὴν γεωργῶ τῆς μη(τρὸς) μ[ο]ν ἐδάφ(η)
 κατενέμυσάν μου πυροῦ
 σπόρο(ν) ἀρο(ύρας) β καὶ κριθ(ῆς) ἀρο(ύρης) (ἡμισυ)
 ἐξ οὗ βλάβος μοι ἐπηκ(ο)λούθ(ησεν)
 20 οὐκ ὀλίγον. ὁ δὲ ἐνκαλούμ(ενός)
 ἐστιν μετὰ Ἀρπαήσιο(ς) τοῦ
 Ἡράτος χλωροφαγῶν.
 διὸ ἀξιῶ ἀχθῆναι τὸν
 ἐνκαλούμ(εν[ο]ν) ἐπὶ σὲ πρ[ὸς]
 25 τὴν ἐσομένην ἐπέξοδ(ον).
 εὐτύχ(ει).
 Ὀννώφ(ρις) (ἐτῶν) ν οὐ(λῆ) δακ(τύλῳ))μικ(ρῶ) (χειρὸς) ἀρισ(τερᾶς).

17. The left vertical stroke of the π of πυρον is high like that of an η. 18. αρ of αρο(υρης) corr. from τ (?).

' . . . from Onnophris son of . . . of Euhemeria in the division of Themistes, farmer on the estate of Julia Augusta of lands formerly the property of Gaius Julius Alexander. In the present month . . . of the 15th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, Demas son of Psæsis dwelling in the so-called Dromeus-farmstead in the area of the village, let his sheep and cattle into my mother's fields which I cultivate, whereby they grazed down 2 arurae of young wheat belonging to me and ½ arura of barley, by which I suffered no slight loss. The accused is pasturing with Harpaësis son of Heras. Wherefore I request that the accused may be brought before you for the consequent punishment. Farewell.

' Onnophris, aged 50 years, with a scar on the little finger of his left hand.'

1. Possibly [Διονυσιο]δῶ[ρω] should be restored here. The earliest certain date for his tenure of office is supplied by 129, i. e. about March 12, A. D. 30.

7-8. [Γαίου] Ἰουλ[ῆ]ου Ἀλεξάνδρου: cf. 166. introd.

13-14. ἐποικίῳ . . . Δρομέως: cf. 138. 11, 17.

14-17. ἐπαφείς . . . κατενέμῃσαν: an irregular but quite natural construction.

127. PETITION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

28.9 x 11.3 cm.

A. D. 29.

Complaint of house-breaking and robbery.

Σεραπίωνι ἐπιστάτῃ φυλακειῶν
παρὰ Σευθεύτος τοῦ Ἀνουβίωνος τῷ(ν)
ἀπὸ Διονυσιάδος καταγε[ι]νομένο(ν)
ἐν τοῖς ἀμμίνοις ἐποικίου Ποπλίου
5 καὶ Γαίου Πετρωνίων. νυκτὶ τῇ φε-
ρούσῃ εἰς τὴν ιζ τοῦ ἐνεστῶτο(ς)
μηνὸ(ς) Σεβαστοῦ τοῦ ις (ἔτους) Τιβερίου
Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ κοιμωμένου μου
ἐπὶ τῆς θύρας οὗ καταγείνομαι οἷ-
10 κου ἐν τῷ ἐποικίῳ ἐπιβαλόντες
τινὲς ληστρικῶι τρόπῳι ὑπάρν-
ξαν διὰ τοῦ ζυτοπωλίου τὸ ἀπὸ
βορρᾶ τεῖχος τοῦ οἴκου καὶ ἔνδον
γενόμενοι ἤρσαν τῶν ἐμῶν
15 ὧν τὸ καθ' ἐν ὑπόκειται, καθυπο-
νωῶ δὲ τοῦτο διαπ(ε)ρακέναι Πα-
ποντῶν τῶν ἀπὸ Ταλεῖ γενόμενο(ν)
ζυτοποιὸν καὶ Φηλικίωνα Παπαῖ-
τος. διὸ ἀξίῳι συντάξαι τῷ τῇ(ς)
20 Εὐημερείας ἀρχεφύδῳι ἀναζη-
τῆσαι ὑπὲρ τοῦ μέρους καὶ τοὺς
αἰτίους ἐξαποστεῖλαι ἐπὶ σὲ πρὸς
τὴν ἐσομένην ἐπέξοδ(ον). εὐτύχ(ει).
ἔστιν τὸ καθ' ἐν
25 ἃς εἶχον ἐν γλοσσοκόμῳι ὑπο-
λήμψ(ε)ως παρὰ Κλάδου Λιβίας
Δρούσου Καίσαρος ἀργυ(ρίου) (δραχμὰς) ρκ,
ἱματίου καταρτισμὸν κρόκη(ς)
καὶ στήμονο(ς) ἄξι(ον) ἀργ(υρίου) (δραχμῶν) ιη,

- 30 ξύλινον πυξίδιν ἐν ᾧ ἀργυρίου (δραχμαὶ) {(δραχμαὶ ?)} δ,
 ποτήρια κασσιδι(έρινα) β, ἄμμη, πέλυξ,
 σκαφήον, ζώνη ἐν ᾗ κέρματ(ος) (δραχμαὶ) δ,
 λήκυθο(ς) ἐν ᾗ ἐλαίο(υ) χο(ὸς) (ἡμισυ), μάκτρα
 ὀψοποι(η)τική, σφυρὶς ἐν ᾗ ἄρτρο(ι) ν,
 35 ζεύγ(η) κε.
 Σενθ(εὺς) ὥς (ἐτών) λ οὐλ(ή) καρπῷ ἀρισ(τερῷ).

15. π of καθυπονω corr. from ο.
 36. σ of αρισ() corr.

25. 1. γλωσσοκόμωι.

26. 1. Κλαυδίου.

31. 1. κασσιτ(έρινα).

'To Serapion, chief of police, from Sentheus son of Anoubion, of the village of Dionysias, dwelling in the sandy quarter of the farmstead of Publius Petronius and Gaius Petronius. In the night before the 17th of the present month Sebastus of the 16th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, as I was sleeping at the door of the house which I inhabit in the farmstead, certain individuals making a thievish incursion undermined by way of the beer-shop the northern wall of the house, and having gained admission they carried off property of mine of which a list is appended. I suspect that Papontos, formerly brewer, from Talei and Felicion son of Papais were the perpetrators. Wherefore I request you to order the archepodus of Euhemeria to inquire into the matter and to dispatch the guilty persons to you for the consequent punishment. Farewell. The list is:—120 silver dr. received on account of an undertaking from Claudius freedman of Livia wife of Drusus Caesar which I kept in a casket, a preparation of woof and warp for a cloak worth 18 silver dr., a small wooden box in which were 4 silver dr., 2 drinking cups of tin, a shovel, an axe, a mattock, a belt in which were 4 drachmae in copper, a flask in which was $\frac{1}{2}$ chous of oil, a cook's kneading-trough, a basket in which were 50 loaves, 25 pairs.

'Sentheus, aged 30 years, with a scar on the left wrist.'

4-5. ἐποικίου . . . Πετρωνίων: possibly this was connected with the οὐσία Πετρωνιανή known from B. G. U. 650. 3 (A. D. 60-1); cf. for the Oxyrhynchite nome P. Giessen 101. 6 and introd.

14. ἤροσαν: so 129. 11, 136. 8, 142. 19; cf. Mayser, *Grammatik*, pp. 322-3.

20-1. ἀναζητῆσαι ὑπὲρ τοῦ μέρους: this formula is of frequent occurrence in this group of petitions, in particular where the perpetrators are unknown; cf. 130. 15-16, 134. 20-1, 137. 21-2, 140. 16-17, 142. 24-5, 146. 22-3. In 130. 14 sqq., 146. 22 sqq. the formula is διδὲ ἀξιῶ γράψαι ἀναζητῆσαι ὑπὲρ τοῦ μέρους πρὸς τὴν ἐσομένην ἐπέξοδον, where, on the analogy of the common phrase διδὲ ἀξιῶ ἀχθῆναι τοὺς ἐγκαλούμενους . . . πρὸς τὴν ἐσομένην ἐπέξοδον, the expression ὑπὲρ τοῦ μέρους appears at first sight to be the equivalent of ὑπὲρ τῶν αἰτῶν, i. e. to search for the guilty parties. But that a vaguer meaning is to be attached to the words is made certain by 133. 23-5, where the perpetrator was known and the formula διδὲ ἀξιῶ διαλαβεῖν ὑπὲρ τοῦ μέρους can only mean 'I ask you to take cognizance of the matter'; cf. e.g. 2 Cor. iii. 10, ix. 3.

25. For ὑπολήμψε(ως) cf. B. G. U. 612. 5 sqq. κ[ατὰ] μηδὲν ἐλαττουμένον μου ὑπὲρ ὧν ὀφείλουσι ὑπ[ο]λήμψεως ἐτέρου ἐλαιουργίου. In P. Tebt. 341. 12 the sense is uncertain.

26-7. παρὰ Κλάδου (l. Κλαυδίου) Λιβίας Δρούσου Καίσαρος: apparently the person named was a freedman of Livia Julia wife of Drusus Caesar (the son of Tiberius; cf. 133. 3-5, note). For the adoption of the name Claudius by a freedman of Livia cf. C. I. L. vi. 5226, Dessau, *Prosopographia imp. Rom.*, ii, p. 292.

34-5. Whether the 25 pairs were distinct from the 50 loaves is not clear; ἄρτων ζεύγ(η) cannot be read.

128. PETITION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

28.3 x 8.4 cm.

About A. D. 30.

Complaint of breach of contract and robbery by a mill-hand.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Σεραπίωνι ἐπιστάτῃ φυλακ(ιτῶν)
 παρὰ Ἀτρήους τοῦ Μ. [. . . -
 τος ἐλαιουργοῦ τῶν ἐν
 Εὐημερίᾳ τῆς Θεμιστον
 5 μερίδος Γαίου Ἰουλίου Ἀθην[ο-
 δώρου καὶ Τιβερίου Καλπ[ο]ν-
 νίου Τρύφωνος. ἡ παρ' ἐμοὶ
 οὔσα ὑποσύνγραφος Σουήρις
 Ἀρσύθμιος παρεμβάλλον-
 10 σα ἀλλότρια φρονήσασα
 ἐνκαταλιποῦσα τὸ ἐλαι-
 οῦργιον ἀπηλλάγη ψοι-
 χαγωγηθεῖσα ὑπὸ τοῦ
 πατρὸς αὐτῆς Ἀρσύθμιος(ς)
 15 ἔτι ἀπὸ τῆς ιθ τοῦ Με-</p> | <p>χεῖρ τοῦ ις (ἔτους) Τιβερίου
 Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ, μὴ στο-
 χασάμενος ὧν ὀφείλει μοι
 σὺν τῇ γυναικὶ αὐτοῦ
 20 κατὰ παραμονήν, καὶ ἦρεν
 ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας μου ἱμάτι-
 ον ἄξιον ἀργυ(ρίου) (δραχμῶν) δ καὶ ἅς
 εἶχον εἰς διαγραφὴν τοῦ
 φόρου ἀργυ(ρίου) (δραχμὰς) μ, βλάβ[ο]ς δέ
 25 μοι ἐπηκ(ο)λούθησεν [ο]ὔτε ὀλί-
 γον. διὸ ἀξιῶι ἀχθῆναι
 τοὺς ἐνκαλουμένους
 ἐπὶ σὲ πρὸς τὴν ἐσομένην
 ἐπέξοδ(ον). εὐτύχ(ει).
 30 Ἀτρῆ(ς) (ἐτῶν) λε οὐ(λῆ) μετῶπ(ω) μέσφ.</p> |
|---|--|

12. 1. ψυχαγωγηθεῖσα.

14. 1. of ἀρσυνθμιο(ς) corr.

17. 1. στοχασαμένους.

'To Serapion, chief of police, from Hatres son of M . . ., oil-maker to Gaius Julius Athenodorus and Tiberius Calpurnius Tryphon in Euhemeria in the division of Themistes. Soueris daughter of Harsuthmis, the olive-carrier working with me under contract, changed her mind, left the mill, and departed, persuaded by her father Harsuthmis, as long ago as the 19th of Mecheir of the 16th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, her father being oblivious of the debt which he and his wife owe me in accordance with a contract of engagement; and she carried off from my house a cloak worth 4 silver drachmae and 40 silver drachmae which I was keeping for payment of rent. I have thereby suffered no slight injury. Wherefore I ask that the accused persons be brought before you for the ensuing punishment. Farewell.

'Hatres, aged 35, with a scar on the middle of the forehead.'

2 sqq. Hatres is described as the oil-miller (ἐλαιουργός) of Gaius Julius Athenodorus and Tiberius Calpurnius Tryphon. There is no mention of any lease between these parties, and a lease can scarcely be implied in the statement thus worded. Perhaps therefore the position of Hatres was that of work's manager.

8. ὑποσύνγραφος: for a contract for the engagement of a mill-hand cf. P. Fay. 91.

9. παρεμβάλλουσα: cf. P. Fay. 91. 6, &c., where the meaning of the word is taken to be 'to put the olives into the press, to feed the press with olives'.

17-18. μὴ στοχασάμενος ὧν ὀφείλει: cf. P. Tebt. 41. 10 and note *ad loc.*

20. παραμονήν is for παραμονῆς συγγραφὴν; cf. B. G. U. 1139. 5, 1153. 19, Preisigke, P. Cairo 31. 54, Mitteis, *Grundz.*, p. 67, n. 6. In P. Fay. 91 in case of breach of contract the παρεμβάλλουσα is to pay back double the earnest-money (16 dr.) she had received.

24. *φόρος*: to what this refers is obscure. Possibly Athenodorus and Tryphon were lessees of a privately owned mill (cf. Otto, *Priester und Tempel*, i, p. 295, n. 1), or the *φόρος* may have been the monthly instalment paid to the government by Hatres on behalf of the owners for trade-monopoly; cf. 98. introd. P. Amh. 92 [W. 311] supplies evidence for the monopoly of oil-retailing, but for that of oil-milling none at present exists; cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 250-1.

129. PETITION TO THE STRATEGUS.

23.7 x 8 cm.

A. D. 30.

Complaint of burglary and theft of hay.

Διονυσοδώρῳ στρατηγῶι
 Ἀρσινοεῖτου
 παρὰ Ψοσναῦτος τοῦ Κεσθώρου
 γεωργοῦ σου ιδίων. νυκτὶ τῇ
 5 φερούσῃ εἰς τὴν 15 τοῦ Φαμενώ(θ)
 τοῦ 15 (ἔτους) Τιβερίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ
 ἐπιβαλόντες τινὲς ληστρικῶι
 τρόπῳ εἰς τὴν ὑπάρχουσάν
 μοι οἰκίαν ἐν Εὐημερείᾳ
 10 καὶ ἔνδον γενάμενοι τῆς
 χορτοθήκης μου ἥρο-
 σάν μου χόρτον δεσμὰς
 πεντακοσίας. διὸ ἀξιῶι
 τὴν ἀναζήτησιν ποιή-
 15 σασθαι καὶ τοὺς τὸ τοιοῦτο
 διαπράξαντας τυχεῖν
 ὧν προσήκόν ἐστιν.
 εὐτύχει.

7. σ of ληστρικῶι corr.

12. υ of μου corr. from ι.

16. τυ rewritten.

'To Dionysodorus, strategus of the Arsinoite nome, from Psosnaus son of Kesthorus, farmer of your own land. On the night before the 16th of Phamenoth of the 16th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus certain individuals made a thievish attack on the house belonging to me at Euhemeria, and having gained an entrance into the barn carried off five hundred bundles of my hay. I beg you therefore to make an inquiry and that the authors of the crime receive due punishment. Farewell.'

1. The strategus Dionysodorus to whom P. Brit. Mus. 357 and 445 (iii, pp. 165 sqq.) were addressed cannot be identical with the Dionysodorus of 129 and 131, since (1) P. Brit. Mus. 357 is dated A. D. 14-15, and (2) both there and in 445 the applicants were resident in the Ἡρακλείδου μερίς, so that the Dionysodorus in question must have been strategus of that division.

130. PETITION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

28.7 x 10.4 cm.

A. D. 31.

Complaint of a theft of olives from an olive-yard.

Ἀθηνοδώρῳ ἐπιστάτῃ φυλακειῶν
 παρὰ Πρωτάρχου τοῦ Πτολεμαίου.
 νυκτὶ τῇ φερούσῃ εἰς τὴν δ
 τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος(ς) μηνὸς Φαῶφ(ι)
 5 τοῦ ιη (ἔτους) Τιβερίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ
 ἐπιβαλόντες τινὲς ληστικῶι
 τρόπῳ εἰς τὸν ὑπάρχοντά μοι
 περὶ Εὐημερείαν τῆς Θεμίστο(υ)
 μερίδος ἐλαιῶνα ἐν τῇ ᾠγώνῃ
 10 ἐτρύγησαν ἐκ τῶν καρπῶν
 οὐκ ὀλίγην ἑλᾶν, ἔτι δὲ καὶ
 πλειστάκι ὡσαύτως ἐτρύ-
 γησαν καὶ ἀπηνέγκαντο.
 διὸ ἀξιῶι, εἰς φαίνηται, συν-
 15 τάξαι γράψαι ἀναζητῆσαι
 ὑπὲρ τοῦ μέρους πρὸς τὴν ἐσο-
 μένην ἐπέξοδον.
 εὐτύχ(ει).

'To Athenodorus, chief of police, from Protarchus son of Ptolemaeus. On the night before the 4th of the present month Phaophi of the 18th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, certain individuals making a thievish incursion into an olive-yard I possess, in the area of Euhemeria in the division of Themistes at the corner, gathered of the fruits a quantity of olives; moreover they repeatedly gathered them in the same way and carried them off. Wherefore I request you, if so it seems good, to order a letter to be written that inquiry be made into the matter with a view to the ensuing punishment. Farewell.'

131. PETITION TO THE STRATEGUS.

26.1 x 7.5 cm.

A. D. 31. Plate 5.

Complaint of damage to crops caused by the trespass of sheep. The scribe, who wrote in a stiff clear hand, repeatedly misuses iota adscript after η and ω.

Διονυσιοδώρῳ στρατηγ(ῶ)	τανενεμημένον ὃ
Ἀρσινόειτου	ἔχομεν ἐν τοῖς ἐδά-
παρὰ Μύσθου καὶ Πελο-	φ[ε]σι ποιρίνους σπό[ρ]ους
πίωνος ἀμφοτέρων	20 καὶ κριθὴν ὑπὸ Ἀρμυ-

5 Πέλοπος τῶν ἀπὸ Εὐη-
μερείας τῆς Θεμίστου
μερίδος. τῇ 15 τοῦ
Φαμενωίθ τοῦ ἔνεσ-
{σ}τῶιτος 15 (ἔτους) Τιβερίου
10 Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ τὴν
ἐπίσκεψιν ποιουμέ-
νου μου ὧν γ[ε]ωργ[ο]ῦ-
μεν περὶ τὴν προγε-
γραμ(μ)ένην κώμην Ἀπο(λλω)-
15 νίου Μάρκου Σατορνίνου
ἐδαφῶν εὐραμεν κα-

σιος τοῦ Ἡράτος προβα-
τοκτηνοτρόφου [ὑ]πὸ
τῶν τούτου προβά-
των ἐπὶ παρόντος
25 Αὐνήιους τ[ο]ῦ Μίνχους,
ὥστε βλάβους ἡμῖν ἐ-
πικλουθηκότος εἰς
λόγον πυροῦ (ἀρταβῶν) ε καὶ κριθῆς
(ἀρταβῶν) ἐννέα. διὸ ἀξιῶ
30 [ἀ]χθ[ῆ]ναι [αὐτὸν ἐπὶ
[σὲ πρὸς] τ[ῆ]ν ἐσομ(ένην)
[ἐπέξοδον]. εὐτύχει.

5. τ of των rewritten. 12. The loop of the final υ of ποιουμενου made twice. 19. 1. πυρίνους.
27. 1. ἐπηκολουθηκότος.

'To Dionysodorus, strategus of the Arsinoïte nome, from Mysthes and Pelopion both sons of Pelops, of Euhemeria in the division of Themistes. On the 16th of Phamenoth of the present 17th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, as I was making an inspection of the lands which we farm belonging to Marcus Apollonius Saturninus in the area of the aforesaid village, we found that the young wheat and the barley which we have on the farm had been grazed down by the sheep of Harmiusis son of Heras, herdsman, Aunes son of Minches being witness to it; the consequent damage amounts to five artabae of wheat and nine artabae of barley. I therefore request that he be brought before you for the ensuing punishment. Farewell.'

14-15. Ἀπο(λλω)νίου Μάρκου Σατορνίνου: cf. 135. 9-10 Μάρκου Ἀπολ(λω)νίου Σατορνίρου. The omission or partial omission of the third syllable of Ἀπολλωνίου by different scribes is curious if the reading is correct.

21. προβατοκτηνοτρόφου: cf. 73. 7, note.

132. PETITION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

25.9 x 6.5 cm.

A. D. 32. Plate 6.

Complaint, written in a very cursive hand, of damage done to crops by the inroad of sheep.

Ἀθηνοδώρῳ ἐπιστά(τῃ) φυλακ(ιτῶν)
παρὰ Θεωνοῦς Θεῶνος
τοῦ προεστῶτος τῶν Εὐάνδ(ρου)
τοῦ Πτολεμαίου ἱερέως
5 Τιβερίου Καίσαρ[ο]ς Σεβαστο(ῦ).
τῷ Παῦνι μὴνὶ τοῦ
15 (ἔτους) Τιβερίου Καίσαρο(ς)
Σεβαστοῦ ποιουμένου
μ[ο]ν τὴν ἐπίσ[κ]εψιν
10 τῶν ὑπαρχόντων τῷ Εὐάνδ(ρῳ)

περὶ Εὐήμ(ερίαν) ἑδαφῶν εὐρον
 τοῦς .[.] . υς() τοῦ Εὐνομί(ου)
 ποιμένας κατανενε-
 μηκότας δι' ὧν νέμουνσι
 15 προβάπ(ων) περὶ δράγματα
 [. . .] κς. ἀξιῶ γράψαι
 τ[ῶ] τ[ῆ]ς κώ(μης) ἀρχε(φόδω) κερ . . .
 [δε]ξα(). εὔ(τύχει).
 2nd hand ἀρχεφό(δω)· ἔκπεμψο(ν).
 20 (ἔτους) ιη Τιβ(ερίου) Καίσαρο(ς) Σε(βαστοῦ)
 Ἐπεὶφ ις.

On the verso

ἀρχ[ε]φόδ(ω) Εὐήμερ[ί]α[ς].

2. 1. Θέωνος or Θεωνοῦτος. 15. Horizontal stroke over the ι of περι.

'To Athenodorus, chief of police, from Theonous (?) son of Theon, estate-agent of Evander son of Ptolemaeus, priest of Tiberius Caesar Augustus. In the month Pauni of the 18th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, as I was making an inspection of the land belonging to Evander in the area of Euhemeria, I found that the shepherds of . . . son of Eunomius had caused the sheep which they tend to feed on 26 sheaves . . . I ask you to write to the archepodus of the village . . . Farewell. (Endorsed) To the archepodus: Send them up. The 18th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, Epeiph 16. (Addressed) To the archepodus of Euhemeria.'

3. Εὐάνδ(ρον): cf. 133. 1, 166. 9.

4-5. ἱερέως Τιβερίου: cf. 133. 2, note.

17-18. Cf. 150. 14-15, 151. 17-18, where apparently the same formula recurs in whole or part. The extreme cursiveness of the writing in these passages indicates familiarity with the phrase, but we cannot identify it with any of the concluding formulae used in the rest of this group of documents. In 132. 18]ξοδ() is a possible reading, which would naturally suggest the common πρὸς τὴν ἐσομένην ἐπέξοδον; but this clearly cannot be reconciled with 151. 18, where δεξα() in the corresponding position seems certain. A comparison of the two papyri rather suggests κέρμα as the preceding word; cf. 150. 14.

133. PETITION TO A PRIEST.

25 x 7.9 cm.

A. D. 33.

This document occupies a peculiar position in being addressed apparently not to the strategus or the chief of police, but to Evander, a priest of Tiberius. Information is laid by Penneis son of Naaraus, that an individual named Onnophris had attacked and partly destroyed an ἔμβλημα (cf. l. 12, note), thereby endangering the tillage of certain fields. The petition closes with the stereotyped formula praying for intervention (l. 23 διὸ ἀξιῶ διαλαβεῖν). The position of Evander is not clear. To postulate powers of repression for

a priest is without direct parallel. If, on the other hand, Evander was an executive or judicial official as well as priest (cf. 149. 1-4), the omission to specify the rank in virtue of which he was thus appealed to is very strange. An alternative view which sees in Evander no more than a landowner in the neighbourhood (cf. 132. 3, 166. 9), and in 133 a complaint addressed by a retainer or agent to his master is open to still graver objections; for, although the phraseology might be merely reminiscent in its official tenor, not only is no hint of this relation between the parties given, but the details with which the ἔμβλημα is described then become superfluous. The theory of an omission in the address perhaps involves least difficulty.

Εὐάνδρῳ Πτολεμαίου
 ἱερεῖ Τιβερίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ
 παρὰ Πεννεῖτος τοῦ
 Νααραῦτος τῶν ἀπ' Εὐ-
 5 ημερίας τῆς Θεμίστου
 μερίδος. τῇ ιζ' τοῦ
 ἐνεστῶτος μηνὸς(ς) Νέου
 Σεβαστοῦ τοῦ κ' (ἔτους) Τιβερίου
 Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ ἐπιβα-
 10 λῶν Ὀννώφρις Ὀννώ-
 φριος εἰς τὸ λεγόμενον
 Ταορβελλείους ἔμβλημα(α)
 οἰκοδομήμενον
 μετὰ δαπάνης οὐκ ὀ-
 15 λίγων κεφαλαίων
 ἀργυρικῶν αὐθάδως
 κατέσπασεν ἀπὸ μέρους,
 ἐξ οὗ κινδυνεύει τῷ
 ὄλῳ ἐξαρθῆνα[ι] καὶ
 20 τὰ ὑποκείμενα τούτῳ
 ἐδάφη οὐκ ὀλίγα εἰς
 ἄσπορον ἐκτραπῆν[αι].
 διὸ ἀξιῶι διαλαβεῖν
 ὑπὲρ τοῦ μέρους.
 25 εὐτύχ(ει).

'To Evander son of Ptolemaeus, priest of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, from Penneis son of Naaraus of Euhemeria in the division of Themistes. On the 17th of the present month Neus Sebastus of the 20th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, Onnophris son of Onnophris making an attack upon the dam (?) called that of Taorbelles, built at the expense of no small sums of money, ventured to pull it partly down, whereby there is a danger of its being entirely carried away and the fields beneath it, which are not few, being left unsown. Therefore I entreat you to deal with the matter. Farewell.'

2. This is the first mention of a priest of Tiberius in papyri. Temples dedicated to Emperors in their lifetime are common in Egypt (cf. the list *ap.* Blumenthal, *Archiv* v, p. 322) and that Tiberius should have

had his also is quite natural. The official in charge of those temples bears generally the title of ἀρχιερεύς (cf. the ἀρχιερεύς of Gaius in 149. 2) ; a ἱερεὺς Φανστείνης Σεβαστῆς occurs, however, in P. Oxy. 502. 3, and Blumenthal supposes that each temple had an ἀρχιερεύς with ἱερεῖς under him (ibid., p. 332).

12. ἐμβλημα : cf. 239. 3, P. Tebt. 378. 20 and note. From the present passage and 239 it appears that an ἐμβλημα was of vital importance for the fields situated below it.

134. PETITION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

29.4 x 7.9 cm.

A. D. 34.

Complaint of the theft of a pig.

Γαίωι Ἑρρίωι Πρείσκωι
ἐπιστάτῃ φυλακειῶν
παρὰ Ἀγχορίμ[μ]φ[ι]ος
τοῦ Ἀγχορίμφιος
5 τῶν ἀπ' Εὐημερίας
τῆς Θεμίστου μερίδο(ς)
γεωργοῦ τῆ[ς] Τιβερίου
Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ οὐσία(ς)
Γερμανικιανῆς.
10 τῇ 5 τοῦ ἐνεστῶ(τος)
μηνὸ(ς) Φαρμοῦ(ῦ)θι το(ῦ)
κ (ἔτους) Τιβερίου Καίσαρος
Σεβαστοῦ ἐκλέπη μο(ν)
ἐν τῇ κώμῃ ὅς
15 τοκάς ἐπίτοκος
πυρρόχρους ἀξία
(δραχμῶν) ιβ ὑπό τινων
ληστρικῶι τρόπ(ω).
διὸ ἀξιῶι γράψαι
20 ἀναζητῆσαι ὑπὲρ
τοῦ μέρους.
εὐτύχ(ει).

1. 1. Ἀρρίωι. 18. π of τροπ(ω) corr.

' To Gaius Arrius Priscus, chief of police, from Anchorimphis son of Anchorimphis, of Euhemeria in the division of Themistes, farmer on the Germanician estate of Tiberius Caesar Augustus. On the 6th of the present month Pharmouthi of the 20th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus a brood-sow about to litter, tawny-

coloured, worth 12 drachmae, was thievishly stolen from me in the village by certain individuals. Wherefore I beg you to write that inquiry may be made into the matter. Farewell!

8-9. For the οὐσία Γερμανικιανή cf. Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, p. 121.

10. τῇ 5 is more probably meant than τῇ 15.

135. PETITION TO THE STRATEGUS.

24.8 x 9.4 cm.

A. D. 34.

Complaint, written in very vulgar Greek, of a theft of hay.

Λυσανίᾳ στρατηγοὶ Ἀρσινοεῖτον
παρὰ Ἀρτεμιδώρου τοῦ
Ἰρηναίου. τῇ νυκτὶ φερούσῃ
εἰς τὴν κβ τοῦ Φαρμουθι τοῦ
5 ἐνεστοτος κ (ἔτους) Τιβερίου Καίσαρος
Σεβαστοῦ ἐπιβαλόντος τινὸς
λιστρικο τρόπο εἰς ἃς γεορ-
γο περεὶ Εὐημερίαν τῆς Θεμίσ-
του μερίτος Μάρκου Ἀπολ(λω)νίου
10 Σατυρνίρου χόρτου ἦραν
διὰ ὄνον χόρτου δύσμας
τριάκοαν ἀπὸ ἀρουρῶν δύο.
διὸ δίδυμε τὸ ὑπόμνημα
ὑποσ ἀναζητήσῃ ὁ τῆς
15 κώμης ἀρχήφοδος
καὶ ἀκθῆναι τοὺς αἰ-
δίους ἐπὶ σὲ ἐκξοδο(ν).
εὐτύχ(ει).

1. 1. στρατηγῶν. 5. 1. ἐνεστῶτος. 6. 1. ἐπιβαλόντες τινὲς. 7. 1. ληστρικῶ τρόπῳ . . . γεωργῶ. 8. εἰ
of περεὶ corr. from ἰ and μεριαντ over an erasure. Apparently εὐημε(ριαν) was first written. 9. 1. μερίδος.
10. 1. Σατυρνίλου (ἀρούρας). 11. 1. ὄνων . . . δέσμας. 12. 1. τριάκοντα. αρου over an erasure. 13. 1. δίδωμι.
14. 1. ὅπως. 15. 1. ἀρχέφοδος. 16-17. 1. καὶ ἀκθῶσι οἱ αἰτιοὶ ἐπὶ σὲ (πρὸς τὴν δέουσαν ἐπ)έξοδον. ἐκξοδὸ Παρ.

'To Lysanias, strategus of the Arsinoite nome, from Artemidorus son of Irenaeus. On the night before the 22nd of Pharmouthi of the present 20th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus some individuals made a thievish incursion into the land which I cultivate belonging to Marcus Apollonius Saturninus in the area of Euhemeria in the division of Themistes and carried off on donkeys thirty bundles of hay from two arurae. I therefore present this petition in order that the archephodus of the village may make an inquiry and the criminals be brought before you for fitting punishment. Farewell.'

9-10. M. Apollonius Saturninus has already occurred in 131. 14-15.

136. PETITION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

24 x 9.4 cm.

A. D. 34.

Complaint of an assault.

Γαίωι Ἐρρίωι Π[ρ]ίσκωι ἐπιστάτῃ φυλ(ακιτῶν)
 παρὰ Πάπου τοῦ Πάπου. τῶι Παχῶν
 μηνὶ τ[ο]ῦ κ (ἔτους) [Τι]βερίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ
 λογοποιουμένου μου πρὸς Ἀγχερίμ-
 5 φ[ι]ν κα[ι] τὴν τούτου γυναῖκα Θεναπύγχι-
 ν θυλουρὸν τῶν ἀπὸ Εὐημερίας
 τῆς Θεμίστου μερίδος ὑπὲρ ὧν
 ἤροσάν μου ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας λησ-
 τρικο τρόπῳ ποτηρίων κασει-
 10 δερίων καὶ κελλίβατος καὶ ἄλλων
 σκευῶν καὶ ἀργυ(ρίου) (δραχμῶν) ξ ὕβριν μοι συν-
 εστησάτωι οὐ τὴν τυχούσαν.
 ἀξίῳ γραφῆναι τ[ῶ]ι τῆς κώμης
 ἀρχεφόδ(ω) καταστήσαι ἐπὶ σὲ
 15 πρὸς τὴν ἐσομένην ἐπέξοδ(ον).
 εἰ(τύ)χ(ει).

2nd hand ἀρχ(εφόδω)· ἔκπεμψ(ον).

1st hand (ἔτους) κ Τιβερίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ

Παχῶν θ.

On the verso

20 ἀρχ(εφόδω) Εὐημε(ρίας).

1. 1. Ἀρρίωι. 6. First υ of θυλουρον corr. from ε. 1. θυρουρόν. 8. 1. ληστρικῶ. 9. 1. κασιτερε(ν)ῶν.
 11. 1. συνεστήσατο. 13. ρ of γραφῆναι written through the cross-bar of γ as if an abbreviation were intended.

‘To Gaius Arrius Priscus, chief of police, from Papus son of Papus. In the month of Pachon of the 20th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, as I was talking to Ancherimphis and his wife Thenapunchis, a door-keeper of Euhemeria in the division of Themistes, concerning the tin cups and . . . and other utensils and the 60 dr. of silver which they thievishly carried off from my house, he subjected me to no common outrage. I entreat you therefore to write to the archephodus of the village to bring them before you for the ensuing punishment. Farewell. (Endorsed) To the archephodus: send them up.’

Date, and address on the verso.

10. κελλίβατος: the letters λλι though broken are nearly certain. The same word apparently occurs in B. G. U. 1127. 11 ἐργαστηρίδιον χρυσοῦν [σὺν] τ[ο]ῖς ἐνεκα τούτου ᾠκοδομημένοις κελλίβασιν, though in the present passage the κελλίβας must be a movable object.

11-12. Perhaps συνεστήσα(ν)το should be read.

16. εὐτύχει was represented by little more than a large χ and the letters εν, if written at all, were very perfunctorily indicated. The doubt is caused by a small hole in the papyrus just in front of the χ.

20. ἀρχ(εφόδω) was no doubt written by the second hand, but Εὐημε(ρίας), curiously, appears to be due to the first.

137. PETITION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

29.4 x 7 cm.

A. D. 34.

Complaint of robbery.

Γαίωι Ἑρρίωι Πρέισκωι
 ἐπιστάτῃ φυλακειῶ(ν)
 παρὰ Σ . [.] . . ἀριο()
 τοῦ Πα[.] δη-
 5 μοσίου γεωργ[οῦ] τῶν
 ἀπ' Εὐημερίας τῆς
 Θεμίσ[του] μερίδος.
 τῇ α τοῦ ἐνεστώ(τος)
 μηνὸς Παῦνι τοῦ
 10 κ (ἔτους) Τιβ[ε]ρίου Καίσαρος
 Σεβαστ[ο]ῦ ἐκλέπη
 μου ὑπ[ό] τ[ιν]ων λησ-
 τρικῶν τρόπῳ πυρί-
 νων δραγμάτων
 15 γόμοι δι[ύ]ο ἀφ' ὧν ἔχω
 ἐν οἷς γεωργῶ περὶ τῇ(ν)
 κώμῃ[ν] δημοσίοις
 ἐδάφουσ[ι] πρὸς τῷ
 ἐποικίῳ Ληνοῦ λεγο-
 20 μένω. διὸ ἀξιῶ γρά-
 ψαι ἀν[α]ζητῆσαι
 ὑπὲρ το[ῦ] μ[έ]ρους.
 εὐτύχει.

1. 1. Ἀρρίωι.

'To Gaius Arrius Priscus, chief of police, from S . . . son of Pa . . . , a cultivator of public land, of Euhemeria in the division of Themistes. On the 1st of the present month Pauni of the 20th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus there were thievishly stolen from me by certain individuals 2 loads of wheat-sheaves, out of those which I have on the public lands cultivated by me in the area of the village near the farmstead called that of the Winepress. Wherefore I request you to write that an inquiry be made into the matter. Farewell.'

19. Ληνοῦ: cf. 139. 10, 17.

138. PETITION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

29.5 x 10.1 cm.

A. D. 34.

Complaint of damage done to olive-plants by sheep and of robbery.

Γαίωι Ἑρρίωι Πρίσκῳ ἐπιστάτῃ
 φυλακιδῶν παρὰ Σώτου
 τῆς οὐσίας ἐποίκιον Δρο-
 μῆως λεγόμενου καὶ

- τοῦ Μάρωνος τοῦ προεστῶ-
 5 τος τῶν (τῶν) Τιβερίου καὶ Λιβίας
 Δρούσου Καίσαρος τέκνων.
 Ὀρσενούφης Ἡρακλήου καὶ Ἡρα-
 κλῆς Πτόλλιδος] ἐπαφέντος
 τὰ ἐατῶν πρόβατα εἰς τὰ
 νεώφυτα τῶν ἐλαιῶνων
 10 τῆς αὐτῆς οὐσίας ἐν τῷ
 Δρομί (κατενέμῃσαν) φυτὰ ἐλαῖνα δια-
 κώσια ἐν τοῖς πρότερον
 Φαλκιδίου, χωρὶς δὲ τού-
 του κατέλαβα τοῦτον
 15 διὰ νυκτὸς ἡλμένον
 ἐξ ὑπερβατῶν εἰς τῷ
 ἐσύλησέν μου ἐν τῷ
 20 πύργῳ ἱκανὰ ἀργαλεῖ(ῖ)α,
 ἄμας ε, χωρτοκοπικὰ
 5, ἐρίων σταθμία ιε
 καὶ ἕτερα σκεύη, καὶ ἀργυ-
 ρίου (δραχμὰς) Σ' ἂς ἔχον ἐν τῷ
 25 ἐποικίῳ εἰς ἀγορασμὸν
 γενῶν. διὸ ἀξιῶι ἀκθῆναι
 τὸν ἐγκαλούμενον ἐπὶ σέ
 ἵνα τύχῃ τῶν δικαίων.
 εὐτύχ(ει).
 30 (ἔτους) κ Τιβερίου Καίσαρος(ς) Σεβαστοῦ
 Ἐπιφ κβ.

1. 1. Ἀρρίῳ. 7. 1. ἐπαφέντες. 9. 1. νεώφυτα. 11. 1. διακώσια. 16. s of εἰς corr. 1. τό. 17. 1. Δρομέως.
 18. 1. λεγόμενον. 21. 1. χωρτοκοπικὰ. 24. γενων was inserted above as ἔχον and then expunged. 25.
 1. ἀγορασμόν. 26. γενων inserted over διο αξίωι. 1. ἀκθῆναι.

'To Gaius Arrius Priscus, chief of police, from Sotas son of Maron, superintendent of the estates of the children of Tiberius and Livia, wife of Drusus Caesar. Orsenouphis son of Heracleus and Heracles son of Ptolis, letting their flocks into the young plantations in the olive-yards of the aforesaid estate, grazed down 200 olive-plants on the Dromeus-farmstead amongst those formerly the property of Falcidius. Over and beyond this I detected him when under cover of night he had sprung into the farmstead called Dromeus from a point where ingress was possible and had robbed me of a number of tools in the tower: 5 rakes, 6 hay-sickles, 15 measures of wool, as well as other implements, and 200 silver drachmae which I was keeping in the farmstead for the purchase of goods. Wherefore I ask that the accused be brought before you in order that I may obtain justice. Farewell. The 20th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, Epeiph 22.'

3-5. In Τιβερίου the allusion is not to the reigning Emperor Tiberius, whose only son Drusus Caesar husband of Livia had died in A.D. 20, but to Tiberius Claudius Drusus (the later Emperor Claudius), brother of Livia the wife of Drusus Caesar. For Τιβερίος so used cf. P. Brit. Mus. 1171 verso. (b) 2 (iii, p. 106). We suppose the loss of a second τῶν in l. 4 and regard the property as belonging to the children of the brother and sister, Claudius and Livia, i.e. of Claudius and Urgulanilla and of Livia and Drusus Caesar. Two only were at this time surviving, of Claudius a daughter Claudia Antonia, and of Livia also a daughter Julia. An οὐσία Ἀντωνίας θυγατρὸς Κλαυδίου is otherwise known; cf. P. Fay. 40. 7, Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, p. 121. The objection to interpreting the passage as προεστῶτος τῶν Τιβερίου καὶ Λιβίας, Δρούσου Καίσαρος τέκνων is that Drusus the elder, father of Livia and Claudius, was never called Caesar (cf. Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-encyclopädie*, iii. 2705, Dittenberger in *Hermes*, vi, pp. 132 sqq.). For Livia on the other hand Λιβία Δρούσου Καίσαρος 'Livia wife of Drusus Caesar' was the normal title; cf. 127. 26-7 and note *ad loc.*, C.I.L. 4349, 5226, 8899, &c.

11. Δρομί: cf. ll. 17-18, 128. 13-14, and for the use of the dative, e.g. 139. 17 as contrasted with 137. 19.
 16. ἐξ ὑπερβατῶν: cf. P. Fay. 110. 8-10 σκάψον ἐπὶ βάθος ἵνα μὴ εὐνπέρβατον ἦι τὸ ἐλαιουργίον.
 20. ἀργαλεῖ(ῖ)α: cf. P. Amh. 93. 20 [W. 314], Oxy. 1220. 17, Brit. Mus. 280. 10, 14 (ii, p. 193 [W. 312]), Flor. 158. 4.

22. σταθμία: cf. P. Tebt. 116. 23, note.

25-6. εἰς ἀγορασμὸν γενῶν: cf. P. Giessen i. 75. 5-6 χάριν ἀγο[ρασμ]οῦ γενῶν.

139. PETITION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

29.4 x 11.1 cm.

A. D. 34.

Complaint of theft of corn. As in 131, which is in the same hand, misuse of iota adscript is rather frequent.

Γαίῳ Ἀρρείῳ Πρίσκῳ
ἐπιστάτῃ φυλακιστῶν
παρὰ Ὀρίωνος τοῦ Σουχίωνος
τῶν ἀπὸ Εὐημερείας τῆς Θεμίσ-
5 του μερείδος. τῇ κε τοῦ Ἐπειφ
τοῦ ἐνεσ{σ}τώτος κ (ἔτους) Τιβερίου
Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ τὴν ἐπίσ-
κειψιν ποιουμένου οὗ εἶχον
σεννίου καὶ ψυγμοῦ πρὸς
10 τῇ Ληνῶι λεγονένη εὔρον
τὸν μὲν ψυγμὸν συνεψημένον
καὶ τὸ σέννιον κεκοσκεινευ-
μένον καὶ ἡρμένῳ εἰς λόγον
πυροῦ ἀρταβῶν ἕξ. ὑπο-
15 νοῶι οὖν τὸ τοιοῦτω γεγόνε-
ναι ὑπὸ τῶν καταγινομένων
ἐν τῇ Ληνῶι λεγομένη. διὸ
ἀξιῶι γράψαι τῷ τῆς κώμης
ἀρχεφύδῳ ὅπως τὴν ἀ-
20 ναζήτησιν ποιήσῃται
καὶ τοὺς τὸ τοιοῦτο δια-
πράξαντες ἀχθῆναι ἐπὶ
σὲ πρὸς τὴν ἐσομένην ἐπέ-
ξοδον. (2nd hand) εὐτύχ(ει).
25 Ὀρίων Σουχίωνος ἐπιδέδω-
κα τὸ προκείμενον ὀπόμνη-
μα. (ἔτους) κ Τιβερίου Καίσαρος
Σεβαστοῦ Ἐπὶπ κθ.

4. τ of τῶν rewritten. 7. τ of τὴν rewritten. 10. Between ληνῶι and λεγονένη an erasure; 1. λεγομένη.
12. ε and final ν of σεννίου rewritten. 14. τ of ἀρταβῶν rewritten. 15. 1. τοιοῦτο. 26. 1. προκείμενον ὑπόμνημα.
28. 1. Ἐπειφ.

‘To Gaius Arrius Priscus, chief of police, from Horion son of Souchion of Euhemeria in the division of Themistes. On the 25th of Epeiph of the present 20th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, when I was making an inspection of the . . . and drying-floor which I had near the so-called Winepress I found that the drying-floor had been cleared, and the . . . sifted, and a matter of 6 artabae of wheat had been stolen. I suspect that this has been done by the inhabitants of the so-called Winepress. Wherefore I ask you to write to

the archepodus of the village that he may make an inquiry and that the authors of the outrage may be brought before you for the ensuing punishment. Farewell. (Signed) I, Horion son of Souchion, have presented the aforesaid petition. The 20th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, Epeiph 29.'

9. *σεννίου*: cf. l. 12. The word is possibly connected with *σινιάζειν* 'to winnow'; cf. P. Strassb. 45. 11-12 *εἰς τοὺς σεννίους τόπους*, and note.

10. *Ληνῶι*: cf. 137. 18-20.

21. *πρὸς διαπράξαντες* was written, no doubt inadvertently, as a monogram, the loop of the *ρ* being affixed to the second upright of *π*.

140. PETITION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

29.1 x 8.4 cm.

A. D. 36.

Complaint of theft of a pig.

[Γ]αίῳ Ἑρρίῳ Πρείσκῳ
 ἐπιστάτῃ φυλακειτῶν
 παρὰ Ἀννήους τ[οῦ] Ἄν-
 χορίμφιος τῶν ἀ[π'] Εὐη-
 5 μερίας δημοσίου γεωργ[οῦ]
 γεωργοῦντος δέ μου καὶ
 οὐσίας Ἀντωνίας Δρούσου.
 τῇ ἡ τοῦ ἐνεστῶτ[ος] μην[ος]
 Νέου Σεβαστοῦ τοῦ κγ (ἔτους)
 10 Τιβερίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ
 ἐκλέπη μου δέλφαξ
 πυρρόχρους ἄξιο(s) (δραχμῶν) ἡ
 ὑπὸ τινων ληστρικῶι
 τρόπῳ ἐπὶ τῆς θύ-
 15 ρας μου. δι(ὸ) ἀξιῶ γράψαι
 ἀναζητῆσαι ὑπὲρ τοῦ
 μέρους. εὐτύχ(ει).
 Ἀννή(ς) (ἐτῶν) λε, οὐλ(ῇ) ἀντίχ(ειρι) ἀρι(στερῶ).

1. 1. Ἀρρίῳ.

'To Gaius Arrius Priscus, chief of police, from Aunes son of Anchorimphus, a farmer of state land of Euhemeria, and also a farmer on the estate of Antonia wife of Drusus. On the 18th of the present month Neus Sebastus of the 23rd year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus a young tawny-coloured pig worth 8 drachmae was thievishly stolen from me by certain individuals at my very door. I therefore entreat you to write that an inquiry may be made into the matter. Farewell.

'Aunes, aged 35, having a scar on the left thumb.'

6-7. Cf. 141. 7. The petitioner is not styled *οὐσιακὸς γεωργός* since the *οὐσία* of Antonia was still a private one.

7. Ἀντωνίας Δρούσου: cf. 141. 7, 171. 4, P. Oxy. 244. 2, 15 (wrongly translated 'daughter of Drusus'), C. I. L. vi. 4327, 4350, &c. She was the second daughter of M. Antonius the triumvir and wife of Drusus (the adoptive son of Augustus and brother of Tiberius). Her children were Germanicus, the father of Gaius, and the emperor Claudius. On her Egyptian estates cf. Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, p. 121.

141. PETITION TO THE CENTURION.

29.3 x 9.4 cm.

A. D. 37.

Complaint of assault addressed to a centurion; cf. 124-52 introd. In the concluding formula this document differs from the rest of the group; possibly the divergence is due to the fact that the petitioner was a tax-collector, but it may be merely accidental.

Γαίωι Τρέβιωι Ἰούστωι
 ἑκατοντάρχη
 παρὰ Πετερμούθιος τοῦ
 Ἑρακλήου. τῶν ἀπ' Εὐήμε-
 5 ρίας δημοσίου γεωργοῦ
 καὶ πράκτορος δημοσίων
 γεωργούντος δὲ καὶ Ἀγτωνίας
 Δρούσου. τῇ β τοῦ ἐν-
 εστῶτος μηνὸς Παχῶν
 10 τοῦ α (ἔτους) Γαίου Καίσαρος
 Αὐτοκράτορος λογοποι-
 ουμένου πρὸς Παπον-
 τῶν Ὀρσενούφιος καὶ Ἀπί-
 ωνα λεγόμενον Καπαρεῖν
 15 ποιμένας ὑπὲρ ὧν ὀφεί-
 λουσί μου βλάβους κατα-
 νεμήσεως διὰ τῶν ἐατῶν
 προβάτων ἔδωκάν μοι
 πληγὰς πλείους ἀναιδεν-
 20 ὄμενοι μὴ ἀποδῶναι, καὶ
 ἀπώλεσα ἃς εἶχον ἀπὸ τιμ(ῆς)
 ὀπίου ἀργ(υρίου) (δραχμὰς) μ καὶ ζώνην.
 διὸ ἀξιῶι ἀντιλήμψεως
 τυχεῖν ἢ(α) μὴδὲν τῶν
 25 δημοσίων διαπέση.
 εὐπ[ύ]χ(ει).

11. Second ο of αυτοκράτορος corr. 13. Second α of απίωνα corr. from οσ. 16. 1. μοι. 22. Second ν of ζώνην corr. from σ. 23. Second ι of αξίωι corr. from σ.

'To Gaius Trebius Justus, centurion, from Petermouthis son of Heracleus of Euhemeria, a farmer of state land and collector of public dues, also a farmer on the estate of Antonia wife of Drusus. On the 2nd of the present month Pachon of the 1st year of Gaius Caesar Imperator, as I was talking to Papontos son of Orsenouphis and Apion called Kapareis, shepherds, concerning what they owe me as damages for grazing by their flocks, they belaboured me with blows, shamelessly refusing to pay, and I lost 40 silver drachmae which I had with me from the sale of opium, and my belt. Wherefore I pray to obtain succour, in order that no public interest may suffer. Farewell.'

7. For the οὐσία Ἀντωνίας Δρούσου cf. 140. 7 and note.

8-10. Pachon 2 = April 27, and Gaius had succeeded Tiberius on March 16. Cf. 149. 10, note.

14. Καπαρεῖν: or κα(ῖ) Παρεῖν?

142. PETITION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

28.7 x 8.1 cm.

A. D. 37.

Complaint of theft of hay belonging to the nomarch.

Ἀθηνοδώρῳ ἐπιστάτῃ	τον τεθκοποημένο(ν)
φυλακειῶν	εἰς τὸν λόγον τοῦ
παρὰ Ἡρακλήου τοῦ Πνε-	νομάρχου ἰδιοσπορία
φερώτος π[ρ]οσ[ο]δικ[ο]ῦ	δημόσιον, ἥροσαν
5 γεωργοῦ τῶν ἀ[π'] Εὐη-	20 διὰ ὧν εἰς λόγο(ν)
μερίας. νυκτὶ τῇ φερο(ῦ)-	δεσχῶ(ν) ἑξακοσίων.
ση εἰς τὴν κβ τοῦ ἐνε(σ)-	διὸ ἀξιῶ γράψαι τῷ
τῷτο(ς) μην(ὸς) Μεσορῇ	τῆς κώμης(ς) ἀρχεφόδ(ω)
τοῦ α (ἔτους) Γαί[ο]ν Καίσαρος	ἀναζητῆσαι ὑπὲρ τοῦ
10 Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ	25 μέρους.
ἐπιβαλόντες τινὲς	εὐτύχ(ει).
ληστρικῶ τρόπῳ εἰς	2nd hand Ἡρακλῆς Πνεφερώτος
ὃν ἔχω ἐν οἷς γεωργ(ῶ)	ἐπειδέτωκα τῷ πρωκείμ-
ἐπὶ τοῦ α γύου προσ-	ενον ὑπώμνημα.
15 οδικοῖς ἐδάφεσι χόρ-	

6. φερ^ο Pap. 7. εὐ Pap. 21. 1. δεσμῶν. 28. 1. ἐπιδέδωκα τὸ προκείμενον ὑπόμνημα.

'To Athenodorus, chief of police, from Heracleus son of Pnepheros, farmer of revenue-land, of Euhemeria. On the night before the 22nd of the present month Mesore of the 1st year of Gaius Caesar Augustus Germanicus certain individuals made a thievish inroad on the hay which I have on the revenue-fields cultivated by me in the first plot, stored to the account of the nomarch, sown by myself and belonging to the State, and they carried off by means of donkeys a matter of six hundred bundles. I therefore beg you to write to the archepodus of the village that inquiry may be made into the matter. Farewell. I, Heracles son of Pnepheros, have presented the preceding petition.'

3. Ἡρακλήου: in l. 27 he is called Ἡρακλῆς.

4. The land of which Heracles was farmer belonged to the category of the προσόδου γῆ (cf. ll. 14-15), on which see the note on 73. 12-13. The προσοδικοὶ γεωργοὶ formed a distinct class of public cultivators, as P. Gen. 42. 16 shows: καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν [δημοσίῳ] καὶ οὐσιακῶν καὶ προσοδικῶν [γεωργ]ῶν κώμης Φιλαδελφίας; cf. also B. G. U. 85 [W. 345] and its interpretation by Wilcken in Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, p. 216, note.

14. α γύον: cf. 87. 7, 148. 15, 207 (a). 3, 5, &c., P. Tebt. 82 (115 B. C.), where numbered γύαι occur in connexion with *ἱερὰ γῆ*, and *ibid.* 62. introd., 311. 18, note.

17-18. The stolen hay is described as credited to the nomarch and belonging to the state (*δημόσιον*). A tax called *μονοδεσμίας χόρτον* which is paid to the account of the nomarch occurs frequently in papyri; cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, p. 597, P. Fay. 34, where a man undertakes *τὴν εἰσπραξίν ποιήσασθαι καὶ ἐκδῶναι σύμβολα μονοδεσμίας χόρτον καὶ ἄλλων εἰδῶν νομαρχίας*, B. G. U. 711, a receipt for *μονοδεσμίας χόρτ[ο]ν καὶ ἄλλων εἰδῶν* given by Aunes *πράκ(τωρ) νομαρχ(ικῶν) κώμης Βακχ(ιάδος)*, &c. In these texts the tax is always paid in money. It is, however, difficult not to admit some relation between the *μονοδεσμίας χόρτον* and the *χόρτον τεθηκοποιημένον εἰς τὸν λόγον τοῦ νομάρχου* here; perhaps the impost, first paid in kind, became subsequently a money-tax.

18. *ἰδιοσπορίq*: cf. P. Amh. 131. 10, where the word was translated 'sowing of private land', a sense clearly inconsistent with the present passage. As Wilcken has pointed out in *Archiv* iv, pp. 449-50 in connexion with P. Flor. 64. 33 *ἰδιοσπορουμένη*, cultivation by the first lessee as opposed to sub-letting is probably implied. To suppose that what is meant is cultivation without a grant of seed from the government, is a less suitable interpretation.

143. PETITION TO THE STRATEGUS.

35.6 x 8.5 cm.

A. D. 38.

Complaint of trespass and damage by sheep.

Διδύμῳ Ἱέρακος Ἀλθαιεῖ
τῶν ἐν τῷ Μουσείῳ σειτου-
μένων φιλοσόφων ἀτελῶν
στρατηγῶι

5 παρὰ Ἡρακλᾶ τοῦ Διοδώρου(ν)
δημοσίου γεωργοῦ τῶν
ἀπ' Εὐημερίας τῆς Θεμίστο(ν)
μερίδος. ἔτι ἀπὸ τοῦ Φαρμο(ῦθι)
τοῦ ἐνεστῶτο(ς) β (ἔτους) Γαίου
10 Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικο(ῦ)
Σερᾶς Παήους προβατοκτη-
νοτρόφος ἐπαφεῖς τὰ ἑατοῦ
πρόβατα εἰς ἅ γεωργῶ
περὶ τὴν κώμην δημό-
15 σια ἐδάφη ἐπὶ τοῦ ζ γύον
κατενέμῃσέν μου ἄρακο-
σπέρμον ἀρούρα(ς) β, ἐξ οὗ
βλάβος μοι ἐπηκ(ο)λούθησε
εἰς λόγον (ἀρταβῶν) κ. διὸ ἀξιῶι
20 γράψαι ἀκθῆναι τὸν ἐν-
καλούμενον ἐπὶ σὲ πρὸς
τὴν δέουσιν ἐπέξοδ(ον).
εὐτύχ(ει).

20. 1. ἀκθῆναι.

'To Didymus son of Hierax of the Althaeae deme, one of the philosophers maintained in the Museum immune from charges, strategus, from Heraclas son of Diodorus, a cultivator of public land, of Euhemeria in the division of Themistes. Ever since Pharmouthi of the present 2nd year of Gaius Caesar Augustus Germanicus, Seras son of Paës, herdsman, has let his flocks loose upon the public lands which I farm in the area of the village in the 7th plot and has grazed down 2 arurae of young aracus, from which damage has resulted to the amount of 20 artabae. Wherefore I request you to write that the accused man be brought before you for fitting punishment. Farewell.'

2 sqq. Cf. e.g. B. G. U. 729. 2-3 τῶν ἐν τῷ Μουσείῳ σειτουμένων ἀτελῶν, P. Oxy. 471. 143-4 Καλλί[ν]εικός τις τῶν] ἀπὸ Μουσείου φιλοσόφων, Dittenberger, *Or. Gr. Inscr.*, 714. 4 and note, Koschaker, *Z. Sav.-St.*, xxviii, pp. 261-2, San Nicolò, *Vereinswesen*, pp. 196, n. 5, 210.

11. Σερᾶς Παήους: cf. 147. 11. For προβατοκτηνοτρόφος cf. 73. 7, note.

15. ζ γνῶν: cf. 142. 14, note.

144. PETITION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

36.1 x 9 cm.

A. D. 38.

Complaint of assault.

Ἀθηνοδώρῳ ἐπιστάτῃ

φυλακεῖτῶν

παρὰ Ἰσίωνος δούλου Χ[α]ι-

ρήμονος ἐξηγητοῦ. τῇ

5 Σεβαστῇ β τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος(ς)

μηνὸς Παῦνι τοῦ β (ἔτους) Γαίου

Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανι[κ]ο(ῦ)

παραγενομένου μου εἰς Εὐη-

μερείαν τῆς Θεμίστου μερίδος(ος)

10 περὶ μετεώρων ἐλ[ογ]οπο-

ήσαμην πρὸς Ὀνῶφριν

Σίλβωνος τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς

κώμης ὑπὲρ οὗ ἔχω πρὸς

αὐτὸν ἐνεχύρου, ὃς δὲ

15 ἐκ τοῦ ἐναντίου ἄλογον

ἀηδίαν μοι ἐπιχειρήσας

παρεχρήσατό μοι πολλὰ καὶ

ἄσχημα καὶ ἐνείλουμένους

μοι ἀπώλεσα πινάκείδα

20 καὶ ἀργυρίου(ς) (δραχμὰς) ξ, ἔτι δὲ καὶ ἐτόλ-

μησεν πθόνους μοι ἐπα-

γαγεῖν αἰτίας τοῦ μὴ ὄν-

τος. διὸ ἀξιῶ γράψαι ἀκθῆ-

ναι αὐτὸν ἐπὶ σὲ πρὸς

25 τὴν δέουσιν ἐπέξοδον.

εὐτύχ(ει).

14. First 5 letters of *ερεχυρον* over erasure.
21. 1. *φθόνου*. 23. 1. *ἀχθήναι*.

18. 1. *ἀσχήμονα*? Cf. 150. 11; but *ἀσχημος* is attested.

'To Athenodorus, chief of police, from Ision, slave of Chaeremon, exegetes. On the 2nd, *dies augusta*, of the present month Pauni of the 2nd year of Gaius Caesar Augustus Germanicus, having gone to Euhemeria in the division of Themistes on some unfinished business, I entered into conversation with Onnophris son of Silbon, an inhabitant of the village, concerning a pledge I have against him, whereupon he opposing me made a brutal and odious attack upon me and subjected me to much shameful mishandling, and in the struggle I lost a writing tablet and 60 silver drachmae. Moreover he had the audacity to bring baseless accusations of malice against me. Wherefore I ask you to write that he may be brought before you for fitting punishment. Farewell.'

5. Σεβαστῇ β: Blumenthal, *Archiv* v, pp. 336 sqq., identifies the *ἡμέραι Σεβασταί* with the monthly commemoration of the *dies imperii* and the *dies natales* of the reigning emperor and his predecessors; cf. Hohmann, *Chronologie der Papyrusurkunden*, pp. 74-7. In the present volume four such *ἡμέραι Σεβασταί* occur for the reign of Gaius:—

Sebastus (= Thoth) 3	(Aug. 31st)	A. D. 39	(167. 34)
Neus Sebastus (= Hathur) 6	(Nov. 2nd)	A. D. 40	(230. 13)
Pauni 2	(May 27th)	A. D. 38	(144. 5-6)
Soter (? = Thoth or Phaophi) 20	(?)	A. D. 40	(151. 21)

Of these Thoth 3 marks the anniversary of the birth of Gaius (born August 31, A. D. 12). The identification of the month Soter is uncertain (cf. 149. 10, note), but the 20th in any case marks the monthly celebration of Gaius' accession (Mar. 16 = Phamenoth 20, A. D. 37). Neither the 2nd nor the 6th can be connected with any certain event, but perhaps one of them may be accounted for by the celebration of the birthday of the Empress Caesonia (married about A. D. 38) or of Drusilla (born about A. D. 38); cf. Blumenthal, *op. cit.*, p. 341. It is noteworthy that in 141. 8 (A. D. 37) Pachon 2 is not called a *ἡμέρα Σεβαστή*. Cf. 202 (a). 4, note.

10. *περὶ μετεώρων*: cf. P. Oxy. 238. introd., P. Fay. 116. 12, Mitteis, *Grundz.*, p. 99, *Chrestom.*, p. 232.

15-16. Cf. B. G. U. 22. 14-15 *ἀλογόν μοι ἀηδῖαν συνεστήσατο*, P. Brit. Mus. 342. 6-7 (ii, p. 174). In Wessely, *Spec. Isag.*, 12. 5 [*ἀλογ*] *ον ἀηδῖαν* should be restored.

18. Grammar requires *ἐνειλουμένον*: cf. 11. 8-10, where the reverse anacoluthon occurs.

145. PETITION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

23.2 × 8.8 cm.

A. D. 38.

Complaint of assault and robbery.

Ἀθηνოდώρῳ ἐπιστά(τῃ) φυλ(ακιῶν)
παρὰ Δ[ι]κτᾶτος τοῦ προ-
εστῶτος τῆς Θέωνος
τοῦ Θέωνος προσόδου.
5 Χαιρήμων Μ[ο]σχᾶτος
[γεν]άμενος ζυτοποιὸς
τῆς κτήσεως πλεί-
στας ὕβ[ρι]ς τοῖς παρ' ἐμοῦ
συντελῶν ἔτι καὶ
10 μὴ ἀρκ[ε]σθεῖς συνλαβῶν
Ἀρτεμίδωρον ὄντα μου

ζυτοποιὸν ἔδωκεν
 πληγὰς πλείους εἰς
 πᾶν μέρος τοῦ σώματος
 15 καὶ ἀφήρπασεν παρ' αὐτοῦ
 ὄνον θήλειαν καὶ σάκκο(ν)
 πλήρη κνήκωι καὶ ἄρ-
 γυ(ρίου) μ καὶ ἱμάτια. ἀξιῶ γράφ(ειν)
 τῷ τῆς Ταυρίνου ἀρχ(εφόδῳ) οὗ καὶ κα(ταγείνονται)
 20 ἐκπέμψ(αι) τοὺς ἐνκαλ(ουμένους). εὐτ(ύχει).
 2nd hand ἀρχ(εφόδῳ)· ἔκπεμψο(ν),
 Τῦβ(ι) γ
 (ἔτους) γ Γαίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ.
 On the verso
 ἀρχ(εφόδῳ) Ταυρεῖ(νου).

2. υ προ over an erasure. 3. η of τῆς corr., the scribe having begun to write ω. 10. First υ of
 συναβων corr. from λ. 17. 1. κνήκων.

'To Athenodorus, chief of police, from Dictas, superintendent of the revenues of Theon son of Theon. Chaeremon son of Moschas, who was formerly a brewer on the estate, not content with heaping insults on my dependants, caught Artemidorus, now my brewer, and gave him many blows all over his body, and robbed him of a female donkey, a sack full of cneus, 40 silver drachmae, and clothes. I beg you to write to the archephodus of Taurinus, where they live, to send up the accused persons. Farewell. (Endorsed) To the archephodus: send them up. Tubi 3, the 3rd year of Gaius Caesar Augustus Germanicus. (Addressed) To the archephodus of Taurinus.'

2-4. It is unlikely that there is any reference here to γῆ προσόδου (cf. 142. 4, note); προεστώς is the regular term for the agent of private estates; cf. e. g. 132. 3, 138. 3.

6. ζυτοποιός: cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 251.

19. Ταυρίνου: cf. 237. 14, P. Fay. 38. 9, Flor. 132. 3, &c.

146. PETITION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

29.5 x 8.4 cm.

A. D. 39.

Complaint of housebreaking and robbery.

Ἀθηνοδώρῳ ἐπιστάτῃ
 φυλακειτῶν
 παρὰ Τεσενούφιος τοῦ Πε-
 τερμούθιος τῶν καταγεινο-
 5 μένων ἐν τῷ περὶ Εὐήμερεία(ν)
 ἐποικίῳ λεγομένῳ Ἀμμίνῳ
 Θερμουθαρίου τῆς Λυκαρίωνο(ς).
 τῇ ιδ τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος μηνὸ(ς)

- Φαρμούθι τοῦ γ (ἔτους) Γαίου Καίσαρος
 10 Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ ἐπι-
 βαλόντες τινὲς ληστρικῶι
 τρόπῳ εἰς ὃν καταγείνομαι
 οἶκον ἐν τῷ προκειμένῳι
 ἐποικίῳι ἐξετόπισάν μου
 15 ἐρίων σταθμία δέκα λευ-
 κῶν καὶ κρόκης ὁμοίως
 σταθμία πέντε καὶ στή-
 μονος σταθμία δύο· καθυ-
 πονωῶ δὲ τοὺς ἐν τῷ ἐποι-
 20 κίῳ καταγεινομένους.
 διὸ ἀξιῶ γράψαι ἀναζη-
 τῆσαι ὑπὲρ τοῦ μέρους
 πρὸς τὴν δέουσιν ἐπέξοδ(ον).
 εὐτύχ(ει).
 25 Τεσενούφ(ις) ὡς (ἐτῶν) κη σ(ὕλῃ) κνήμη
 ἀρισ(τερᾷ).

23. ε of δεουσιν written over the line.

‘To Athenodorus, chief of police, from Tesenouphis son of Petermouthis, a resident in the farmstead called Sandy in the area of Euhemeria, the property of Thermoutharion daughter of Lucarion. On the 14th of the present month Pharmouthi of the 3rd year of Gaius Caesar Augustus Germanicus certain individuals broke like robbers into the house I inhabit in the farmstead aforesaid and removed 10 measures of white wool, of a warp likewise 5 measures and of a woof 2 measures, and I suspect the residents in the farmstead. Wherefore I ask you to write that inquiry may be made into the matter with a view to befitting punishment. Farewell.

‘Tesenouphis, aged about 28 years, with a scar on the left leg.’

6. Ἀμύνῳι: cf. P. Fay. 38. 6-7.

7. Cf. 152. 12.

16-18. For κρόκης and στήμονος σταθμία cf. P. Tebt. 116. 26, &c.

147. PETITION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

28.9 × 7.4 cm.

A. D. 39.

Complaint of trespass and damage by sheep. One of the accused persons, Seras son of Paēs, had already been implicated in a similar offence (143. 11).

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Γαίῳ Ἰουλίῳ Φόλῳ ἐπιστ(άτῃ) | 15 χοντά μοι περὶ τὴν |
| φυλακειτῶν | κώμην κληῖρον ἐν τῷ |
| παρὰ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ | λιβὶ μέρει ἐπαφείκιν |
| Διδύμου νομογράφου | τὰ ἑατῶν πρόβατα |
| 5 Εὐήμερείας τῆς Θεμίστου | καὶ κατενέμῃσαν ἀπὸ |

μερίδος. τῇ α τοῦ ἐνεσ-
 τῶτος μηνὸς Παῦνι
 τοῦ γ (ἔτους) Γαίου Καίσαρος
 Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ
 10 ἐπιβαλόντες Δάρης
 Πτολεμαίου καὶ Σερᾶς
 Παίους καὶ Ὀρσεὺς Ἡρα-
 κλήου λεγόμενος Φέλκισ
 ποιμένες εἰς τὸν ὑπάρ-

20 τῆς ἐν σπόρῳ κρειθῆς
 καὶ δραγμάτων εἰς
 λόγον κρειθῆς (άρταβῶν) ιβ.
 διὸ ἀξιῶ γράψαι
 ἀκθῆναι τοὺς ἐνκαλο(υμένους)
 25 ἐπὶ σὲ πρὸς τὴν δέουσ(αν)
 ἐπέξοδον.
 εὐτύχ(ει).

24. 1. ἀκθῆναι.

'To Gaius Julius Pholus, chief of police, from Ptolemaeus son of Didymus, clerk of Euhemeria in the division of Themistes. On the 1st of the present month Pauni of the 3rd year of Gaius Caesar Augustus Germanicus, Dares son of Ptolemaeus, Seras son of Paës, and Orseus son of Heracleus, called Phelkis, shepherds, having broken into my holding in the area of the village on the western side let loose their sheep upon it and grazed down young barley and sheaves to the amount of 12 artabae of barley. I therefore request you to write that the accused be brought before you for fitting punishment. Farewell.'

4. νομογράφου: cf. 88. 26 and note.

17. For this adjectival use of λίψ cf. e. g. C. P. Herm. 7. ii. 19.

148. PETITION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

29.2 x 7.6 cm.

A. D. 40.

Complaint of theft of anise.

Γαίῳ Ἰουλίῳ Φόλῳ
 ἐπιστάτῃ φυλακεϊτῶν
 παρὰ Χαιρήμωνος τοῦ
 Ἀκουσιλάου τοῦ προεσ-
 5 τῶτος τῆς Γαίου Καίσαρος
 Αὐτοκράτορος Σεβαστοῦ
 οὐσίας καὶ τῆς Τιβερίου
 Κλαυδίου Γερμανικοῦ
 οὐσίας τῶν περὶ Εὐημερία(ν)
 10 τῆς Θεμίστου μερίδος.
 νυκτὶ τῇ φερούσ(η)ι εἰς τὴν
 ιη τοῦ Παχῶν τοῦ ἐνεσ-
 τῶτος δ (ἔτους) Γαίου
 Καίσαρος Αὐτοκράτορος
 15 Σεβαστοῦ ἐπιβαλόντες
 τινὲς ληστρικῶι
 τρόπῳι χρυσάμενοι

εἰς) ἣν ἔχῳι θήκην
 ἀννήσου ἐν τοῖς κατοικικ(οῖς)
 20 ἐδάφε(σι) ἐράβδισαν γόμους
 κ, ὥς εἰς λόγο(ν) ἀννή(σου) (άρταβῶν) ι,
 ὥστε μοι οὐκ ὀλίγου
 βλάβους ἐπηκ(ο)λουθηκότος.
 διὸ ἀξιῶ γράψαι τῶι
 25 τῆς κώμη(ς) ἀρχεφύδῳι
 ὅπως τὴν ὑπὲρ τούτων
 ἀναζήτησιν ποιήσῃται
 καὶ ἐκπέμψῃ σοι τοὺς αἰτίους.
 εὐτύχει.
 30 Χαιρήμων Ἀκουσιλάου
 ἐπιδέδωκα τὸ προκί-
 μενον ὑπόμνημα.
 (ἔτους) δ Γαίου Καίσαρος Αὐτοκράτ(ορος)
 Σεβαστοῦ Παχῶ(ν) ιθ.

3. 1. Χαιρήμονος. 7. β of τιβερίου corr. from α. 16. ληστρικῶι over erasure. 17. η of χρησαμένοι corr. 28. η of εκπεμψη corr. from α. 30. Second ο of ακουσιλαου corr. 32. ο of -μενον corr., the scribe apparently having commenced to write ν.

'To Gaius Julius Pholus, chief of police, from Chaeremon son of Acusilaus, superintendent of the parts of the estates of Gaius Caesar Imperator Augustus and Tiberius Claudius Germanicus lying in the area of Euhemeria in the division of Themistes. On the night before the 18th of Pachon of the present 4th year of Gaius Caesar Imperator Augustus certain individuals broke thievishly into a store of anise which I have on the catoecic lands and threshed out 20 loads, amounting to 10 artabae of anise; whereby I have suffered no slight damage. I therefore beg you to write to the archepodus that he may make an inquiry into the matter and send the guilty parties to you. Farewell. (Signed) I, Chaeremon son of Acusilaus, have presented the aforesaid petition.' Date.

149. PETITION TO THE STRATEGUS.

28.8 x 7.3 cm.

A. D. 39-40.

Complaint of damage to crops by sheep. The official to whom it is addressed combines in his person the offices of strategus, exegetes, and high-priest of the reigning Emperor; cf. note on ll. 1 sqq.

Γαίον Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ
Γερμανικοῦ ἀρχιερεῖ Γαίῳ
Ἰουλίῳ Ἀσκλαῖ ἐξηγη(τῇ)
καὶ στρατηγῶι
5 παρὰ Πεθεύτος πρεσ
βυτέρου τοῦ Πεναῦτος
δημοσίου γεωργοῦ
τῶν ἀπὸ Εὐημερείας
τῆς Θεμίστου μερίδος.
10 τῷ Σωτήρι μηνὶ τοῦ
ἐνεστῶτος δ' (ἔτους) Γαίου
Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ
Γερμανικοῦ ἐπαφέντες

τὰ ἐαυτῶν πρόβατα
15 Ἡρᾶς Ἀπύγχιος καὶ Ὀρσεύς
Ἡρᾶτος καὶ Ὀρσενούφης
Ὀννώφρις καὶ Ὀφελίων
Ἀπολλωνίου τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς
κώμης εἰς (ᾶ) γεωργῶι δημό(σια)
20 {δημόσια} ἐδάφηι κατενέ-
μησαν ἀφ' οὗ εἶχον λαχανοσπ(έρμου)
σκυβάλου εἰς λόγον (ἄρταβῶν) ε.
ἀξιώι καταστ(ήσαι) αὐτο(ύς) ἐπὶ σὲ
πρὸς τὴν ἐσομ(ένην) ἐπέξοδον.
25 εὐ(τύ)χ(ει).

10. τ of τῶι corr. from σ. 15. vs of orseus corr. from νο. 16. ηρ of ηρατος corr. from καί. 22. σ of σκυβαλου corr. from κ (?) and βα from λο.

'To Gaius Julius Asclas, high-priest of Gaius Caesar Augustus Germanicus, exegetes and strategus, from Petheus elder son of Penaus, cultivator of public land, of Euhemeria in the division of Themistes. In the month Soter of the present 4th year of Gaius Caesar Augustus Germanicus, Heras son of Apunchis, Orseus son of Heras, Orsenouphis son of Onnophris, and Ophelion son of Apollonius, inhabitants of the village, let their flocks into the public lands which I cultivate and grazed them on the gleanings of my vegetable-seed crop, to the amount of 5 artabae. I beg you to bring them before you for the ensuing punishment. Farewell.'

1 sqq. The titles of officials holding plural office are given in ascending order; cf. Preisigke, *Städt. Beamte*, pp. 30 sqq. The order of precedence thus given here is in accordance with the evidence of P. Amh. 124 [W. 152], where it appears from the number of παλαιστροφύλακες respectively allotted to them that while the ἀρχιερεὺς Σεβαστῶν was of the same dignity as the ἐξηγητῆς the ἀρχιερεῖς of individual emperors or

empresses (e.g. ἀρχιερεὺς Ἀδριανοῦ and ἀρχιερεὺς Φανστίλης) were of the standing of the ἀγορανόμος; cf. Blumenthal, *Archiv* v, p. 333. For the combination of secular and priestly functions in one person cf. P. Amh. 124. 22-3. The union, however, of the στρατηγία and ἐξηγητεία is very unusual.

Gaius Julius Asclas appears also in a Rainer papyrus (R. 172) cited by Wessely, *Karanis und Soknopaiou Nesos*, p. 66. The reading there given should be amended in accordance with 149 K[λαυδίου (or Γ[αίου?) Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ ἀρχιερεὶ Γαίῳ Ἰουλίῳ] Ἀσκλητῇ ἐξηγητῇ [στρατηγῶι. Otto's criticism of Meyer (cf. *Hirschfeld's Festschrift*, pp. 157-8, *Priester und Tempel*, p. 58, n. 3) is thus shown to be groundless.

10. Σωτήρι: the month Soter occurs in the reign of Gaius (B. G. U. 1078. 16, 3rd year, 149. 10, 4th year, 150. 18, 151. 21, 231. 12, B. G. U. 787. 2, C. P. R. 242. 2, republished by Preisigke, *Berichtigungsliste*, p. 123, where read Σωτήρ[ος, 5th year) and in that of Claudius (cf. *Ost.*, ii. 1378 and 1381, 3rd year). It has generally been identified with Soterius (Pauni) which is found in the reigns of Nero and Domitian (cf. Hohmann, *Chronologie der Papyrusurkunden*, p. 72). The resemblance in form is, however, not in itself an argument for this identification; Γερμανικός and Γερμανικεὺς, for instance, indicated different months. There are, moreover, several objections to it. (a) On the supposition of identity, in 150, 151, 231, B. G. U. 787 it has to be assumed that after an interval of 5 months and upwards the death of Gaius was still unknown in the Fayûm, and this conflicts with the general evidence concerning the dissemination of such news; cf. 141. 8-10, note, Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, pp. 800 sqq., Hohmann, *op. cit.*, pp. 48 sqq. (b) If the inundation (βροχή) mentioned in 231. 9 refers to the Nile flood, Pauni is excluded. (c) C. P. R. 242 shows that Soter was one of the first four months of the Egyptian year (see below).

On these grounds the accepted view is discredited, but a satisfactory identification is not easily obtained. Besides Soter a whole series of honorific month-titles seems to have been introduced in the reign of Gaius. These are, in each case with the date of the earliest reference, Δρουσιεύς (= Pauni or Epeiph, probably the latter; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 893 introd. *ap.* 231 below, C. P. R. 242. 16, 36), A. D. 40; Ἰουλιεύς (= Choiak or Tubi, probably the latter, since the interval Ἰουλιεύς—Δρουσιεύς represents seven months in C. P. R. 242. 15-19, 33 sqq.), A. D. 40; Καισαρείος (= Mesore; cf. C. P. R. 242. 11, 32, Hohmann, *op. cit.*, p. 69), A. D. 40; Νερωνεῖος (P. Oxy. 355, B. G. U. 713. 26, 41, Wilcken, *Ost.*, ii. 1555), A. D. 40-1; Γαίῳ (P. Tebt. 492), reign of Gaius; Θεογεναῖος (B. G. U. 713. 3), A. D. 41-2; Γερμανικεῖος (= Pachon; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 1171 verso (c). 13, Hohmann, *op. cit.*, pp. 66-7), A. D. 42. Δρουσιεύς, Ἰουλιεύς, Καισαρείος, Νερωνεῖος, and Γαίῳ are therefore Gaian creations; Γερμανικεῖος on the ground of Suet. *Cal.* 15. 2 may also be ascribed to him, and the solitary mention of Θεογεναῖος in conjunction with Νερωνεῖος in B. G. U. 713 in the 2nd year of Claudius implies a backward reference. In general the failure of all except Καισαρείος and Γερμανικεῖος to survive beyond the 2nd year of Claudius is significant of their origin, while the fact that at no other period is there a similar outburst in month nomenclature points to special circumstances. It thus becomes tempting to enlarge the statement of Suetonius and to suppose that, in addition to a title commemorating his father Germanicus, Gaius created Δρουσιεύς and Νερωνεῖος in memory of his grandfather Drusus and his great-grandfather Tiberius Claudius Nero, that on his mother's side he proved his descent through Julia (Ἰουλιεύς) to Augustus (Καισαρείος = Mesore, his accession month), and that at the foot of the tree he founded Γαίῳ, Θεογεναῖος, and Σωτήρ in his own honour. Other months may have been renamed at the same time.

Such a theory must, however, remain conjectural. The further identification of Soter depends on the analysis of C. P. R. 242. If the month in which the contract was completed (Soter) is held to have preceded directly that in which the payment of instalments was to commence (Ἰουλιεύς), then Soter should be connected with Hathur or Choiak in accordance with the identification preferred above for Ἰουλιεύς. But apart from the fact that both Σωτήρ and Νέος Σεβαστός, the earlier honorific title of Hathur, are used by the writer of 230-1 in the same correspondence in the same year (cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, ii. 1374), the warning about the inundation would be as meaningless with these months as with Pauni. It may therefore be urged that, after the signing of the contract, no instalments were to be paid during the first months of the lease, and that Soter may thus be connected with Thoth and the *dies natalis*. This would well accord with the date of the inundation; moreover the order of 230 and 231 would then be reversed and the two mentions of the loaves might be referred to one and the same incident. This, however, is not decisive, since 229, written two years previously and containing equally a reference to loaves, shows that this demand was a recurring feature of the correspondence (cf. also P. Brit. Mus. 893 *ap.* 231). Furthermore a ἡμέρα Σεβαστή in Σεβαστός (= Thoth)

occurs in 167. 34 (A.D. 40), and a scribe who knew that a day was Σεβαστή was not likely to omit the Gaian honorific title of the month. On general grounds an identification with Phaophi is perhaps the least objectionable, since this month is otherwise unpledged, there is no reference to it by its Egyptian name in documents of the reign of Gaius later than his second year (160 (b). 11, Wilcken, *Ost.*, ii. 378), and the allusion to the βροχή in 231 is still intelligible. Moreover, with regard to the loaves in 230 and 231 the request and its fulfilment would take place in consecutive months, and in C. P. R. 242 the 40 dr. rent could be regarded as a charge of 4 dr. per month (not counting the month in which the contract was concluded), the payments for the first two months being carried over to be added to that for the last (Mesore) and perhaps paid after the vintage. In any case C. P. R. 242 is decisive that Soter was one of the first four months of the Egyptian calendar, and that it is one of the first two is further suggested by *Ost.*, ii. 1378 and 1381, which record two payments for χωματικόν in Soter of the 2nd year of Claudius. Analysis of such receipts shows that payments for χωματικόν were usually made either at the end of the current, or retrospectively at the beginning of the new, financial year. Thus the ostraca published by Wilcken and Milne give 2 instances of payment in Pachon, 19 in Epeiph, 19 in Mesore, 12 in Thoth, 21 in Phaophi, 8 in Hathur, 3 in Choiak, 3 in Tubi (for *Ost.*, ii. 1393 see below: in nos. 484, 485, 534, 1247 payments are equally at the end or beginning of the year though their relation to the financial year is different). In 1378 obviously the payment for χωματικόν in Soter was in the new financial year, following as it does entries for poll-tax in Mesore. Hence the fact that there are two instances of payment in Soter, just at the time when the use of these month-titles was in vogue, points to an identification with Thoth, Phaophi, or Hathur; and of these Hathur is excluded.

As regards Νερωνεῖος, it is probable that the use of this name was short-lived, and that in Nero's time Νερωνεῖος Σεβαστός and Νερωνεῖος were used indifferently of a new creation. In spite of Hohmann's attempt to connect it with Pharmouthi (*op. cit.*, pp. 71-2), the later Νερωνεῖος Σεβαστός is undoubtedly Choiak. To the clear evidence adduced by Preisigke (*Archiv* iv, pp. 106-7) may be added *Ost.*, ii. 1393, recording a payment made in Νερ. Σεβ. of the 6th year of Nero for the χωματικόν of the preceding year; for while a payment in Choiak is normal, as shown above, one in Pharmouthi would be unique out of nearly 100 instances. For the identification of the Gaian Νερωνεῖος there is no clue, except that from B. G. U. 713 it is known to have been later in the year than Θεογεναῖος (also unidentified), and several months may be supposed to have intervened between the two for the purposes of the loan. In *Ost.*, ii. 1555. 5 we prefer to read μη(νὸς) Νερωνή(ου) [Σεβα]σ(τῆ) γ, and to suppose a reference to the *dies natalis* of Gaius; for the order cf. 167. 34, 144. 5, note. An identification of the month occurring in A.D. 40-3 with that found in Nero's reign is improbable. At the earlier date there would be no reason for the addition of Σεβαστός, and the gap in the use between the 2nd year of Claudius and the reign of Nero would be difficult to account for.

150. PETITION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

A. D. 40. Plate 6.

Complaint of insult and injury.

Γαίωι Ἰουλίῳ Φόλῳ ἐπ(ιστάτ)ῃ φυλακιτῶ(ν),
 παρὰ Σόφου Μάρκου Σα-
 τορνίλου. Δίκαιος
 Χαιρήμονος τῶν ἀπὸ
 5 Εὐημερείας τῆς
 Θεμίστου μερίδος
 περιγενάμενός με
 ἐν τῇ κώμῃ ὕβρισεν
 οὐ μετρίως καὶ ἐκα-
 10 κολόγησεν πολλὰ καὶ
 ἀ[σ]χήμονα καὶ ἐν τῇ

ἐμπλοκῇ ἀπώλοντό μο(υ)
 ἀρχ(υρίου) μ. ἀξ(ιῶ) γράψ(αι)
 τῷ τῆς κώμ(ης) ἀρχ(εφόδῳ) κερ() . . α() . .
 15 μηδὲν χ() . . () μ.
 2nd hand ἀρχ(εφόδῳ)· ἔκπεμψ(ον).
 (ἔτους) ε Γαίου Καίσαρος Αὐτοκράτορος
 Σεβαστοῦ μηνὸς Σωτῆ(ρος) κβ.

On the verso

ἀρχ(εφόδῳ) Εὐη(μερίας).

11. ε of εν corr. from α. 13. ξ of αξ(ιω) corr.

'To Gaius Julius Pholus, chief of police, from Sophus son of Marcus Saturninus. Dicaeus son of Chaeremon, of Euhemeria in the division of Themistes, encountering me in the village insulted me immoderately with much shameful abuse, and in the scuffle I lost 40 silver drachmae. I beg you to write to the archepodus of the village . . . (Endorsed) To the archepodus: send him up. The 5th year of Gaius Caesar Imperator Augustus, the 22nd of the month Soter. (Addressed) To the archepodus of Euhemeria.'

1. Where the address or set formulae (cf. ll. 13 sqq.) are concerned the hand differs widely in its extreme cursiveness from that of the body of the document, where it is large and clear. The document is, however, probably the work of the same scribe; cf. 124. 16-18, note, 132. 17-18, note.

13. For the omission of the drachma sign cf. 151. 17.

14-15. Cf. 132. 17-18, note. On the analogy of 132. 17-18, 151. 16-17 κέρ(μα?) should be followed by δεξα(), and it seems just possible that the scrawl . . α() is meant for that word. The next two letters might be read as κε for καί. At the end of l. 15 the sign which precedes the doubtful μ (which could equally well be read λε) most resembles that for πυροῦ ἀρτάβαι. To suppose that the preceding . χ() represents εἰ(τύ)χ(ει) is hardly satisfactory.

18. For the month Soter see the note on 149. 10.

151. PETITION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

24.1 x 8.9 cm.

A. D. 40. Plate 6.

Complaint of assault and robbery.

Γαίωι Ἰο[υλίωι Φό]λωι ἐπισ(τάτηι) φυλ(ακιτῶν)
 παρὰ Ἡρακλῆ[ρο]υ τοῦ
 Πετερμούθιος τῶν ἀπὸ
 Εὐημερεί[α]ς τῇ[ς] Θεμίστου
 5 μερίδος. Ἡρατῆς γυνή
 Ἡρακλᾶτος τοῦ Π[ι.] . . .
 τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς κώμης
 εἰσελθὼν εἰς τὴν ὑ[πάρ]χο(υσαν)
 ἐν τῇ κώμῃ οἰκίαν
 10 καὶ συνλαβὼν τὴν θυ-
 γατέρα μ[ο]ν ἔδ[ωκ]εν
 πληγὰς π[λ]είους εἰς πᾶν

μέρος καὶ περιέ[σ]χι-
 σεν χιτῶνα πορφυροῦν
 15 καὶ ἀπηνέγκατο ἀφ' ὧν
 χιρίζω τοῦ γυμνα[σ]ιάρχου)
 ἀργυρίου ρ. διὰ γράψον) ἀρχ(εφόδω) κ[ε]ρ . α
 δεξα().

2nd hand ἀρχ(εφόδω)· ἔκπεμψον.
 20 (ἔτους) ε Γαίου Καίσαρος Α]ντοκράτ[ορ]ος Σεβαστ[ο]υ
 Σωτή[ρ]ος κ Σεβαστῇ.
 On the verso
 ἀρχ(εφόδω) Εὐ[η]μερίας).

8-10. 1. εἰσελθοῦσα . . . συναβούσα.

'To Gaius Julius Pholus, chief of police, from Heraclaeus son of Petermouthis, of Euhemeria in the division of Themistes. Hera's wife of Heraclas son of P . . ., an inhabitant of the village, having entered the house which I possess in the village seized my daughter, gave her numerous blows all over her body, tore her purple tunic, and carried off 100 drachmae from the money of the gymnasiarch which I administer. Therefore write to the archephodus . . . (Endorsed) To the archephodus: send them up.' Date, and address on the verso.

17-18. Cf. 132. 17-18, note.

21. Cf. notes on 144. 5, 149. 10.

152. PETITION TO THE STRATEGUS.

29.2 x 8.4 cm.

A. D. 42.

Complaint of damage done to crops by an inroad of sheep. Tiberius Claudius Philoxenus, the official addressed, was both στρατηγός and ἐπιστάτης φυλακितῶν.

Τιβερίωι Κλανδίω Φιλοξένωι
 στρατηγῶι καὶ ἐπιστάτῃ φυλακितῶν)
 παρὰ Παῆτος κηπουροῦ
 Θερμουθαρίου. ἐπαφέντε(ς)
 5 οἱ ποιμένες Ὀφελίωνος
 καὶ οἱ υἱοὶ Παποντῶς
 καὶ Ὀφελίων τῶν
 ἀπὸ Εὐημερίας τῆς
 Θεμίστου μερίδος
 10 ἃ ἔχουσι πρόβατα εἰς
 ἃς ἔχωι νομὰς ἐν ἐλαιῶνι
 Θερμουθαρίου τῆς Λυκαρίωνος)
 κατενέμησαν καὶ κατέ-
 φαγαν καὶ τοῖς ὄλοις ἠφά-
 15 νισαν καὶ βλάβος ἐποίη(σαν)

οὐκ ὀλίγον. ἀξιῶι γράψαι
 τῷ ἀρχεφύδῳ κώμης· καὶ ἐκρα-
 νοκόπησαν πλῆστα φυτό(α).

2nd hand ἀρχε(φύδῳ)· ἐκπεμψο(ν).
 20 (ἔτους) β Τιβερίου Κλαυδίου
 Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ
 Αὐτοκράτορος Φαρμο(ῦθι) θ.

On the verso

ἀρχε(φύδῳ) Εὐημ(ερίας).

6. οἱ υἱοὶ corr. from ο υἱος. 9. θε of θεμιστου over erasure. 11. ελαιῶ Pap. 17. Between κώμης and και there are two short horizontal strokes.

'To Tiberius Claudius Philoxenus, strategus and chief of police, from Paës, gardener of Thermoutharion. The shepherds of Ophelion, and his sons Papontos and Ophelion, of Euhemeria in the division of Themistes, let their flocks into the pasturage which I have in the olive-yard of Thermoutharion daughter of Lycarion, and overran, cropped, and utterly destroyed it, doing no slight damage. I beg you to write instructions to the archepodus of the village. And they cut the heads off very many young trees. (Endorsed) To the archepodus: send them up. The 2nd year of Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator, Pharmouthi 9. (Addressed) To the archepodus of Euhemeria.'

2. Cf. 149. 1 sqq., note. It appears therefore that the ἐπιστάτης φυλακιδῶν was superior in rank to the strategus.

16-18. ἀξιῶι . . . κώμης: the hand up to this point has been a clear upright one, but these words are in a sloping cursive. This is more probably due to the scribe's familiarity with the formula (cf. 132. 17-18, note) than to the work of another hand, especially since from ἐκρανοκόπησαν to the end there is a reversion to the original style.

ἐκρανοκόπησαν; apparently a new compound.

D. WILL.

153. WILL OF A HERMOPOLITE.

Hermopolis.

28 x 30 cm.

A. D. 138-61.

This long document, of which the beginning is lost, contains the will of an unnamed person, no doubt an athlete (cf. l. 25 and note). The part which is preserved begins with bequests to different friends of the testator, consisting in annual grants of corn; provision is also made for a certain ceremony to be performed at the grave of the deceased. The right of using a room and its furniture in the testator's house is conferred upon a freedman, while the testator's wife and some other relatives and friends are allowed the use of the rest of the same and its fixtures. Apart from these special bequests, the testator's son Hellenicus is left heir to all the property. As he was still a minor being brought up at Smyrna, guardians were appointed to act for him until he attained his legal majority, if by that time

he had returned to Hermopolis (cf. note on l. 19). His mother was to have the property and service of all the slaves as long as the son was not of age, and was apparently to keep some or all of them during her lifetime. Further provisions are made concerning a slave called Myron which are not easily understood owing to a gap in the papyrus. In the case of the death of Hellanicus without issue or intestate, the inheritance falls to his mother Claudia Leontis, or in the case of her predecease to the testator's sister. The will is followed by the names of six witnesses. It does not show the Latin formulae found in B. G. U. 326 [M. 316] and P. Oxy. 907 [M. 317], but rather resembles P. Oxy. 489 and P. Leipzig 29 [M. 318], which, like 153, is from Hermopolis. The will was drawn up in the reign of Antoninus (l. 26), but at the bottom is a signature in red ink, followed by a date in the reign of Marcus Aurelius and Verus corresponding to March 27, A.D. 169. This is preceded by a couple of lines written by a different and very minute hand also in red ink. The whole document closes with the signature of an official in the archives of Hermopolis. The meaning and cause of these additions is obscure, since owing to the extreme cursiveness of the writing the text is here partially undeciphered. The body of the will was written by a very careless scribe, and many of his blunders, but not all, have been subsequently corrected in red ink in a hand resembling that of ll. 50-1. The alterations noted in the critical apparatus appended to the text are to be regarded as emanating from the corrector unless they are ascribed to the first hand (h. 1).

.
 [.]ο . [.]απα . . [
 [.]ς κ[α]τ' ἔτος ἐφ' [δ]ν [.]ς ὁ Μάξιμος ἐπιζή[σ]η μοι χρόνον . . [.] ,
 πυροῦ ἀρτάβας δι[έ]κα καὶ τῷ
 [.] τῷ αὐτῷ ἀπελευθέρω . . . ὡ ἐπιμ[έ]νοντι ὡς προγέγραπται τῇ πατρίδι μου κατ'
 ἔτος ἐφ' ὃν καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπι[σ]τήσῃ μοι
 [χρόνον ὑπὲρ μ]έν τροφίων ὁμοίως πυ[ρο]ῦ ἀρτάβας δέκα ὑπὲρ δὲ ἱματισμοῦ καὶ παντὸς λόγου
 ἀργυρίου δι[ρ]αχμὰς
 5 [.] παραβάλλοι[τα] ἐν ταῖς ἐπι[σ]τήμοις τοῦ ὄρους ἡμέραις εἰς τὸν τάφον μου τὸν
 ἐπὶ τὴν ἄμμον τοῦ Σαρα-
 [πείου τοῦ ἐπὶ τῆς Ἑρμοῦ π[ό]λεως ποιοῦν[τα] τὰ νενο[σ]μισμένα τοῖς κατοικομένοις. ἔξι δὲ
 (ὁ) αὐτὸς ἀπελεύθερος
 [.] ἐφ' ὃν περίεστι χρόνον ἀκ[ω]λύτως ἄνευ ἐνοικίου οἴκησιν καὶ χρήσιν οὗ νῦν ἔχει
 τόπου ὄντος ἐπὶ τοῦ
 [.] τῆς τετρασ[σ]τέγης τῆς ὑπαρχούσης μοι οἰκίας καινῆς καὶ αὐλῆς καὶ ἀνηκόντων
 πάντων ἐν Ἑρμοῦ πόλι [ἐ]π' ἀμφόδου
 Φρουρίου Λιβδ[ς, καί] ἡ προγεγραμμένη τε γυν[ή] μου Κλαυδία Λεοντίς καὶ ὁ φίλος μου Μάξιμος
 Ἑρμείου καὶ ἡ ὁμ[ο]μητρί-
 10 α μου ἀδελφὴ [Ἀλ]ίη Σαραπίων[ος] καὶ ὁ κατὰ μητέρα μου ἀνεψιὸς Ἀχιλλεὺς Σαβουρίωνος
 τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίου κα[ὶ] αὐτὸς εὐ-
 νοήσας ἐμαυτῷ καὶ τῷ πατρί μου Ἀμμωνίῳ ἐν πολλοῖς καὶ ὑπηρετήσας πράγμασι ἡμῶν
 καὶ ὠφέλιμος ἡμεῖν

- γενόμενος [παρ]ὰ τὴν ἡμῶ[ν] εἰς τοὺς ἕξω [τό]πους ἀποδημυλῇ καὶ πατρί μου Ἀμμωνίῳ ἐπι-
δημήσαντι τῇ ἰδίᾳ,
ὧ πολλὴν χά[ρι]ν οἶδα, ἔξουσιν σὺν τοῖς τοῦ αἵ[τοῦ] ἀνεψιῶ μου Ἀχιλλέως ἰδίοις πᾶσι καὶ τῷ
κληρονόμῳ μου τὴν τῶν λ[οι]πῶν τό-
πων πάντων [καὶ τ]ῶν χρηστηρίω[ν] τῆς αὐτῆς καὶ προκ[ε]ιμένης οἰκίας καινῆς καὶ αὐλῆς
οἴκησιν καὶ χρήσιν ἐφ' ὃν περίεστιν χρόνον
15 ἀκωλύτως ἄν[ε]υ ἐνοικίου. κλ[η]ρονόμον δὲ [τ]ῶν ἐμῶν πάντων ὧν τε νῦν ἔχω καὶ ὧν ἐὰν ἐπι-
κτησώμαι ἢ προσγένηται
μοι καθ' ὃνδ[ηπο]τοῦν τρόπον καὶ πρὸς πᾶν εἶδος καὶ ἥς ἐὰν ἀπολίπω ἐνδομενίας πάσης καὶ
ἀποθέτων κ[αὶ] ἄλλων
καὶ τῶν ὀφιλ[ο]μένων μοι ἢ κα[ὶ] ὀφιληθησομένων ἀποδίδνυμι τὸν ἀφήλικά μου υἱὸν Ἑλλάνικον
ἐκ μητρὸς τῆς προγεγραμ-
μένης Κλαυδίας Λεοντίδος ὃν κατέλιπα ἐν Ζμύρνη τῆς Ἀσίας παρὰ τροφῷ θηλάζοντα, οὗ καὶ
καθίστημι ἐπιτρόπους
[ἄ]χρι οὔ γένη[τ]αι τῆς ἐννό[μου] ἡλικίας [[ἡ]] μετὰ ταύτην τὴν ἡλικίαν δόξῃ αὐτῷ παραγένεσθαι
εἰς Ἑρμοῦ πόλιν οὗς
20 [οἶδα ἐπιτηδείου]ς καὶ ἀξίου[ς] τῆς ἐπιτροπῆ[ς] τ[ο]ὺς προγεγραμμ[έν]ους Μάξιμον Ἑρμαίου φίλον
μου καὶ Ἀχιλλέα Σαβου-
ρίωνος ἀνεψιόν μο[υ] ἐπὶ τῷ αὐτ[ο]ῦς τρέφειν κ[αὶ] ἱματίζειν τὸν προγεγραμμένον μου υἱὸν καὶ
κληρονόμον ὡς ἐὰν αὐτοὶ δο-
κῶσι χορηγοῦντα[ς] κ[αὶ] διδόντα[ς] τοῖς προγεγ[ρ]αμμένοις ὅσα ἐκάστῳ ἠθέλησα δοθῆναι ὡς
πρόκειται ἄχρι οὗ ὁ υἱός μου
Ἑλλάνικος γένη[τ]αι τῆς ἐν[ν]όμου ἡλικία[ς] ἢ παραγένηται εἰς Ἑρμοῦ πόλιν· ἐπὰν δὲ γένηται
τῆς ἐννόμου ἡλικίας ἢ μετὰ
[ταύτην τὴν ἡλικί]αν παραγένη[τ]αι εἰς Ἑρμοῦ [π]όλιν, καὶ αὐτὸς χορηγήσει τοῖς αὐτοῖς τὰς αὐτὰς
ἐφ' ὃν ἕκαστον αὐτῶν περίεστιν
25 [χρόνον ὡς προγέ]γραπται. ὅσ[ο]ν δὲ χρόνον [ἐν]οφίλεται μοι ὁψώνια ὑπὲρ οὗ ἔσχον ἀθλητικοῦ
στεφάνου ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρξάντων τῆς
Ἑρμοῦ πόλεως καθὼς διέταξα[ν] ὁ κύριος ἡμ[ῶν] Ἀντωνίνος Καῖσαρ καὶ ὁ θεὸς αὐτοῦ πατὴρ
Ἀδριανός, ταῦτα οἱ προγεγραμμέ-
νοι ἐπίτροποί μοι καὶ κληρονόμοι μετελεύσουσι καὶ προσθήσουσιν τῷ υἱῷ μου. ἄχρι
δὲ οὗ ὁ αὐτὸς υἱός μου κα[ὶ]
κληρονόμος γένη[τ]αι τῆς ἐννό[μου] ἡλικίας ἢ μετὰ ταύτην τὴν ἡλικίαν παραγένηται εἰς Ἑρμοῦ
πόλιν, ἔξι ἢ προγεγραμ-
μένη μου γυνὴ αὐ[τοῦ] [δὲ μήτηρ] Κλαυδία Λεοντίς τὴν [τ]ῶν ἐμῶν δούλων πάντων δουλίαν
τῶν δούλων χωρηγου-
30 [μένων ὑπὸ τῶν προγεγραμμένων ἐπιτρ]όπων τὸ μότῃμα [κα]ὶ τὸν ἱματισμὸν ἐκ τ[ο]ῦ τοῦ υἱοῦ
μου καὶ κληρονόμου λόγου
[23 letters ἐπὰν δὲ γένη]ται τῆς ἐννόμου ἡλικίας ἢ καὶ μετ[ὰ τ]αύτην τὴν
ἡλικίαν παραγένη[τ]αι εἰς Ἑρ-
μοῦ πόλιν, ἔξι ἢ προγεγραμμένη μήτηρ αὐτοῦ Κλαυδία Λεοντίς ἐφ' ὃν αὐτὴ περίεστιν χρόνον
τὴν τῶν αὐτῶν δούλων δουλί-

- [αν χορηγουμένων ὡς προγέγραπται ὑπὸ] μόνου το[ῦ] υἱοῦ μου. ἐπὶ δὲ ὁ μητρικός μου δοῦλος
 Μύρων ἐκ μητρὸς Συρι-
 [. 34 letters . . .] αὐτοῖς προγεγραμμένοις τοῦ
 υἱοῦ μου καὶ κληρονόμου ἐπιτρό-
 35 [ποις 29 letters . . .] ὑ ἀπὸ φόρων τοῦ παρωχημένου χρόνου ἀργυ-
 ρίου δραχμὰς τριακοσίας εἴκο-
 [σι 20 letters . . .] αὐτῷ περὶ ᾧ[ν] ὁ πατήρ μου Ἀμμώνιος
 Σύρου παρὰ τὴν ἐμὴν ἀποδημίαν ἀπε-
 [. ἐὰν δὲ ἀπιθῇ ὁ [Μύρων καὶ μὴ ἀπ]οδοῖ ταύτας ἐν τῇ προκειμένη προθεσμίᾳ,
 κατασχεθήσεται τῷ κληρονόμῳ
 [. τὴν καταχ[. . .] . σο . [. . . .]ς, ἐὰν βούληται, καὶ ὑπηρετήσῃ τῇ προγε-
 γραμμένῃ μου γυναικὶ σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις
 [μου δούλοις. ἐ]ὰν δέ, ὁ μὴ γέ[νοι]το, ἀνθρ[ώπι]νόν τι συνβῇ τῷ υἱῷ μου καὶ κληρονόμῳ Ἑλλανίκῳ
 ἀτέκνῳ ὄντι καὶ μηδὲν
 40 [ὥ]κονομηκότ[ι] μηδὲ δια[θε]μένου περὶ ᾧ καταλίπω αὐτῷ ἢ καὶ τέκνα μὲν ἔ[ι]χοντι ἐπιμεταλ-
 (λ)άξῃ δὲ καὶ τὰ τέκνα
 [. ἔσ]ται πάντων τ[ῶν] ἐμῶ[ν] κληρονόμος ἢ προγεγραμμένη μου γυνὴ Κλαυδία
 Λεοντίς, ἐὰν περιῇ, ποιούσα πάντα τὰ προγε-
 [γραμμένα. ἐ]ὰν δὲ μὴ περιῇ, ἔσ]ται ὁμοίως πάντων κλ[η]ρονόμος ἢ προγε[γ]ραμμένη μο(υ)
 ὁμομητρία ἀδελφῇ Ἀλίνῃ Σαραπίωνος ποιούσα καὶ
 [αὐτῇ τὰ προγ]εγραμμένα. [κ]ύριος γὰρ ὢν τῶν ἰδίων οὕτως ἤρημαι διατέσθαι. ἢ διαθήκη
 κυρία. ἐπέγραψα δὲ Εὐδαίμονι Ἑρμαίῳ(υ)
 [τοῦ] μη[τρὸς] Ἰσιδώρας τ[ῆς] καὶ Τασέβθιος Τιθοήους Ἑρμοπολίτη ἀναγραφομένῳ ἐπ'
 ἀμφόδου Φρουρίου Ἀπη-
 45 λι[ώ]του φίλῳ μο[υ] . . πολ . () γράψαι ὑπὲρ ἐμο[ῦ] τῆς ὑπογραφῆς τὸ σῶμα διὰ τὴν περὶ ἐμὲ
 ἀσθένειαν. μάρτυρες Τιθείς Ἀνουβίωνος
 ὡς ἐτῶν τεσσ[α]ρ[άκ]οντα πέντε μέσος μελίχρως μακροπρόσωπος εὐθύριν οὐλὴ παταρσον
 ἀριστερὸν ὀφθαλμόν. Ἑρμαῖος ὁ καὶ
 Φιβίων Ἀμφο[. . .]ωνος ὡς ἐτῶν τριάκοντα ἕξ μέσος εὐθύριν οὐλὴ τραχήλῳ ἕξ ἀριστερῶν.
 Σαραπίων Ἑρμίου ὡς ἐτῶν τριά-
 κοντα μέσος [εὐθ]ύριν φακὸς ὑπὲρ ὀφρὺν ἀριστεράν. Ἑρμαῖος Πτολεμαίου ὡς ἐτῶν τεσσαρά-
 κοντα δύο μέσος εὐθύριν οὐλὴ
 ὑπὲρ μῆλον [δ]εξιόν. Ἡρώδης Εὐτυχίδου ὥ[ς] ἐτῶν εἴκοσι δύο μέσος εὐθύριν οὐλὴ ῥινί.
 Ἑρμαῖος Ἑρμαίου ὡς ἐτῶν τριάκον-
 50 τα πέντε μέ[ε]σος εὐθύριν οὐλὴ ἀντικνημίῳ δεξιῷ. (2nd hand.) Κλαύδιο(ς) προκ(ειμένος) διὰ
 Διοδώρου προκ(ειμένου) ἀπὸ Λιβ(ὸς?) ἐπιγ() κυριεύειν τῶν παρακει() ὄντι κατοι()
 πωλεῖν τ . υς κατ' ἄνδρα . αὐτοῦ
 δ κ . . . [. .] . μου ὑπὸ . . . με . α() μ[. . .] (3rd hand) Φλαύιος Ἀγαθ() Δαρείου συμ-
 φωνῶ) τῷ ἐπ() . (ἔτους) θ' Ἀντωνείνου καὶ Οὐήρου Καيسάρων
 τῶν κυρίων Φαρ(μοῦθι) α. (4th hand) Ἀρτεμίδωρος β[ιο]η(θὸς) καὶ ὑπ(ηρέτης) βιβλ(ιοθήκης)
 Ἑρμοπολίτου).

On the verso

νίου [

] . . . δ() Ἡρωδ() ()

3. επιμενουσι corr. from επιμενων. ε of εφ corr. h. i. 5. First ο of ορους corr. from φ h. i. 1. τῆς ἀμμου.
 6. κατοικομενοι corr. from επερχομενοι. 8. παντων added above the line. 9. 1. Ἑρμαίου (cf. l. 20). Second μ
 of ομ[ο]μητρια corr. 11. Second ω of αμμωνιω corr. 12. υ of αποδημλη corr. from ι; 1. ἀποδημλιν. 13. αὐ[του]
 and μου added above the line. 14. παν of παντων corr. from και. χρηστηριων corr. from κριτηριων. αυτης
 added above the line. 1. περίεισιν. 15. First ν of παντων added above the line. 16. ης corr. from ην.
 18. ζμυρνη corr. from σμυρνη. η of θηλαζοντα corr. from α h. i. ου και corr. from νυν. καθιστημι corr. from
 κατιστημη. επιτροπους corr. from επι τοπου, the ρ added by h. i. 19. ο of ου corr. from τ (?). οταν written
 over [η]. 20. Final s of προγεγραμμενους added above the line. ερμαιου corr. from ερμεινου. 21.
 αυ[το]υς corr. from αυ[το]ν (?). ιματιζειν corr. from ειματισαιν. 22. αχρι ου corr. from ακρι ουν. 23. μετα corr. from
 μεμψα. 24. 1. ἑκαστος. 25. α of οψωνια corr. from ου. υπερ ου corr. from ου. 26. s of αδριανος corr. from υ.
 27. αχρι δε ου corr. from μητε ου. υ of μου corr. h. i. 28. δε after εζι crossed out. 29. την corr. γ of χωρηγου
 corr. from κ; 1. χορηγου. 32. αυτων corr. from εζ. 35. ω of παρωχημενου corr. h. i. 37. 1. ἀποδῶ. προθεσμία
 corr. from προσθεσμία; 2nd σ corr. from μ h. i. 38. τ of υπηρετησει corr. from θ. η of τη corr. from ω
 h. i. 39. τεκ corr. from διὰ (ἀδιαθέτω) h. i. 40. μηδε corr. from μηδεν. 1. δια[θε]μένω. τεκνα corr. from
 τεκνω. ειχοντι corr. from ειχεντι. 41. αι of εσται corr. from ω. παντων των corr. from παντα. προ-
 γε[γ]ραμμενη μου corr. from προγε[γ]ραπται. εαν corr. h. i. 42. η προγεγραμμενη μο(υ) added above the line. σ of
 ποιουσα corr. h. i. 43. 1. διαθέσθαι. 44. τασεβθιος τιθοιους corr. from ταβ. βταπεστιος θετηους; θ of τιθοιους
 retouched by h. 2, s corr. by h. i. ερμοπολιτη αναγραφομενω corr. from ερμοπολιτης αναγραφομενος. 45. πολ. ()
 added in a blank space left between μο[υ] and γραψαι. τιθεις corr. from θετης. 46. 1. οὐλὴ παρὰ τόν. θ of
 οφθα(λ)μον corr. from λ h. i. αι of ερμαιος corr. from ι h. i. 47. First ι of φιβιων rewritten. Above ω of
]ωνος an insertion (δι?).

3-33. '... the said freedman, while he remains as aforesaid in my native city, shall also receive annually, for so long as he too survives me, for victuals likewise 10 artabae of wheat and for clothing and all other expenses . . . drachmae of silver, provided that on the high days of the cemeteries he goes to my tomb in the sand of the Serapeum at Hermopolis and performs the accustomed rites for the departed. The said freedman . . . shall have as long as he lives the right of dwelling in and using without hindrance, free of rent, the room which he now has on the . . . of the four-storied new house and yard and all appurtenances belonging to me in Hermopolis in the quarter of the Western Guard-house. My aforesaid wife Claudia Leontis and my friend Maximus son of Hermaeus and my sister on my mother's side Aline daughter of Sarapion and my cousin on my mother's side Achilles son of Sabourion son of Apollonius (who also has showed himself well disposed towards me and my father Ammonius on many occasions, and has been of service in our affairs and useful to us on the occasion of our absence abroad and to my father Ammonius when he was living at home and to whom I owe much gratitude) shall have together with all the relations of my aforesaid cousin Achilles and with my heir the right of dwelling in and using all the remaining rooms and the fixtures of the same new house and yard aforesaid as long as they survive, without hindrance, free of rent. I designate as heir to all the property which I now possess or may acquire or which may accrue to me in any way soever and in whatsoever form and to all the furniture which I leave and my stores and other property and to the sums which are or shall be due to me, my son Hellenicus by my aforesaid wife Claudia Leontis, who is a minor and whom I have left at Smyrna in Asia being yet a foster-child. I appoint as his guardians until he attains the legal age, or until he thinks fit to come to Hermopolis after his attainment of the legal age, the aforesaid persons whom I know to be suitable and worthy of the office, my friend Maximus son of Hermaeus and my cousin Achilles son of Sabourion, upon condition that they shall provide my aforesaid son and heir with food and clothing as they think fit, supplying and giving to the aforesaid persons what I desired to be given to each of them as stated above, until my son attains the legal age or comes to Hermopolis. When he attains the legal age or after attaining it comes to Hermopolis, he himself shall supply to the said persons the said provisions as long as each of them survives as aforesaid. The allowances due to me from the property of Hermopolis on account of my athletic crown, according to the ordinances of our lord Antoninus and his deified father Hadrian, shall be claimed by my aforesaid guardians and heirs and delivered to my son. Until my said son and heir attains the legal age or after attaining it comes to Hermopolis, my aforesaid wife, his mother, Claudia Leontis shall enjoy the service of all my slaves, who shall be supplied by the aforesaid guardians with linen (?) and clothing from the account of my son and heir . . . When he attains the legal age or after attaining it comes to Hermopolis,

his aforesaid mother Claudia Leontis shall retain for so long as she survives the services of the said slaves, who shall then be supplied as aforesaid by my son alone. As soon as my mother's slave Myron son of . . .'

39 sqq. 'If, which may the gods forbid, my son and heir Hellanicus suffers the fate of mankind, being yet childless and having neither dealt with nor disposed by will of the property which I am leaving to him, or, if he has children, in the case of the decease of those children . . ., then my aforesaid wife Claudia Leontis shall be heiress to all my property, if she survives, fulfilling all the aforesaid provisions. If she does not survive, my aforesaid sister on my mother's side, Aline daughter of Sarapion, shall be likewise heiress to everything, she too fulfilling the aforesaid provisions. Being master of my own property, I so choose to dispose of it. This will is valid. I have directed Eudemon son of Hermaeus son of . . ., his mother being Isidora also called Tasebthis, daughter of Tithoës, of Hermopolis, registered in the quarter of the Eastern Guard-house, my friend, . . . to write for me the body of the subscription on account of my illness. Witnesses: Tithois son of Anubion, aged about 45, of medium height, having a fair complexion, a long face, a straight nose, and a scar near the left eye; Hermaeus also called Phibion, son of A . . ., aged about 36, of medium height, having a straight nose and a scar on the left side of the neck; Sarapion son of Hermias, aged about 30, of medium height, having a straight nose and a mole above the left eyebrow; Hermaeus son of Ptolemaeus, aged about 42, of medium height, having a straight nose and a scar above the right cheek; Herodes son of Eutychides, aged about 22, of medium height, having a straight nose and a scar upon it; Hermaeus son of Hermaeus, aged about 35, of medium height, having a straight nose and a scar on the right shin.' Signatures.

5. ἐπι[ισ]ήμοις . . . ἡμέραις: cf. P. Brit. Mus. 77. 58 (i, p. 234) τὰς τοῦ θανάτου ἐπισήμους ἡμέρας, P. Leipzig 30. 1 [W. 500], Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 421 sq. For ὅρους cf. P. Oxy. 274. 27, note, and for the Σαραπιείου at Hermopolis, the restoration of which at the end of this line was suggested by Wilcken, e.g. C. P. Herm. 127. verso ii. 9.

12. εἰς τοὺς ἔξω [τό]πους: cf. B. G. U. 1139. 13 συνιδῶν τὸν Πάρθον ἐν τοῖς ἔξω τόποις ὄντα.

ἀποδημυλῇ (l. ἀποδημία). For some reason the copyist after first writing μῖ corrected the ι into υ covering the right half of the μ with the loop of the υ. He then proceeded as though he were completing the word αὐλή.

18. Ζμύρνη: games called κοινὰ τῆς Ἀσίας were held in the town (cf. C. I. G. iii. 5804. 26, 5913. 26, 27), and since Hellanicus' father was an athlete (l. 25) it is possible that the birth took place when the father was engaged in them.

19. [ἄ]χι οὐ γένηται κτλ.: the meaning of this phrase here and in the other passages where it recurs (ll. 22, 27, 31) is apparently that the provision was to be valid up to the time of Hellanicus' attaining the legal age if he had previously come to Hermopolis, but in the case of his attaining his majority abroad, the provision was to hold good up to the time of his arrival. It is evident that while absent abroad he could not supply allowances of corn to citizens of Hermopolis (ll. 22-3), or use slaves residing there (l. 29). The sentence is accordingly to be regarded as elliptic and 'if he is then at Hermopolis' is to be supplied after 'when (or until) he attains the legal age'.

After ἡλικίας the second hand has strangely crossed out the disjunctive ἢ and superscribed ὅταν. As ὅταν makes no sense and is at variance with the formula where it recurs, the ἢ of the first hand is retained in the text.

25-6. This passage shows that the author of the will was an athlete (cf. l. 18 and note), and perhaps he was a member of the well-known athletic club called according to P. Brit. Mus. 1178 (iii, p. 214 [W. 156]) ἡ ἱερὰ ξυστική περιπολιστική Ἀδριανῇ Ἀντωνιανῇ σύνοδος τῶν περὶ τὸν Ἡρακλέα, since he here mentions a privilege connected with his athletic crown and granted to him in accordance with the ordinances of the reigning Emperor Antoninus and his deceased father Hadrian. Kenyon has already noticed that the club without doubt owed its name of Ἀδριανῇ Ἀντωνιανῇ to the privileges conferred upon it by these two emperors, some of which are recorded in C. I. G. iii. 5906-7. These inscriptions, however, only mention the gift to the club of certain buildings in Rome in which to keep their archives. The privilege alluded to in 153, which adds a further reason for the names Ἀδριανῇ Ἀντωνιανῇ, is of a different nature. It refers to allowances (δψώνια) granted to the crowned athletes, and consisting in monthly payments apparently from the πολιτικὸς λόγος; cf. two σιτήσεις granted to victors at the Ἀντινοεία in P. Brit. Mus. 1164 (i). 12 (iii, p. 165). Several papyri from Hermopolis contain requests addressed to the βουλή by athletes claiming the payment of δψώνια due to them; cf. C. P. Herm. 54 [W. 157] and 69-80, *Archiv* iii, p. 544. In C. P. Herm. 54, for instance, a claim is

made for the accumulated *δψώνια* of nearly three years at a rate of 180 drachmae a month (in 69 the *δψώνια* amount to 200 drachmae a month). It is thus probable that the author of the present will had likewise not claimed his *δψώνια*, the accumulated amount of which was to come after his death to his son and heir. If l. 26 is rightly restored (cf. C. P. Herm. 54. 6 α]το[ῦμαι ἐπιστ]αληναί [μοι] ἀπὸ πολιτικοῦ λό[γου ὑπὲρ δ]ψω[νίων]), Hadrian and Antoninus conferred upon victorious athletes the right of being entertained at their city's expense; the aorist *ὑπαρξάντων* however is strange and perhaps to be emended.

30. *μότῃμα* is a new word, apparently meaning some kind of linen garment; cf. *μοτός*, *μοτόν*, *μότωμα*.

39-40. Cf. P. Strassb. 87. iii. 6 in *Archiv* iv, p. 130 ἐὰν δέ, δ μ[ὴ γέν]οιτο, συμβῇ [τοῦ]s προγεγραμμ[ένου]s υἱοῦs . . . [τ]ελευτήσα[ι]εν εἰ μὴ ἀπολιπ[όντ]ας μηδὲ ψ[έ]κο[ν]το μηδ' ἐ δι[α]θεμέ[νους] περὶ τῶν προσ[ε]νεχ[θέντων] τῶν αὐτῶν γ[ο]νέεσι . . .

45. The foregoing text is clearly too long and elaborate to be a mere signature, and this, therefore, must be supposed to have been omitted. It is also to be noticed that ll. 45 sqq. give a list of the witnesses, not their actual signatures. 153 is thus not the original will, but a partial copy.

E. CONTRACTS.

(a) MARRIAGE CONTRACT, ETC.

154. CONTRACT OF MARRIAGE.

Bacchias (Arsinoïte nome).

A. D. 66. Plate 8.

A copy of a marriage contract between the bridegroom Chaeremon and Siso's father of Thaisarion the bride. As in B. G. U. 183 [M. 313] and 1045 [M. 282] the formal union here concluded had been preceded by a period of cohabitation under the terms of an *ἄγραφος γάμος*. The document is drawn up in great detail, and on lines familiar from other members of the group from the Fayûm; cf. Mitteis, *Grundz.*, pp. 218 sqq. The settlement made by the father on his daughter is tripartite, consisting of *φερνή*, *παράφερνα*, and a gift in usufruct (l. 10 εἰς καρπίαν καὶ ἐν προσφορᾷ) of 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ arourae of catoecic land. Provision is made for the return of both *φερνή* and *παράφερνα* to the daughter in case of a separation, while detailed regulations are attached to the *προσφορά* both as to administration during the term of the marriage and as to reversion in case of divorce.

[Ἀν]τίγραφον [συνγραφῇ]s. (ἔτους) ιγ Νέρωνος Κλαυδίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ
Αὐτοκράτορο(s)

[μη]νὸς Ἀπellaίου κβ Φαῶφι κβ, ἐν Βακχ[ι]άδι τῇs Ἑρακλείδου μερί[δο]s τοῦ Ἀρσινοίτου
ν[ο]μοῦ. [ὁμ]ολογεῖ

[Χαι]ρήμων Ἀπολλωνίου Πιέρσης τῇs ἐπιγονῇs ὡς (ἐτῶν) λδ οὐλλῇ ῥινὶ μ[ε]ση Σισοίτι
Πετεῖσ[ι]ος [ὡς] (ἐτῶν) σα

[οὐ]λλῇ ὀφρύνῃ ἀριστε[ρᾶ]ι ἔχειν παρ' αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τῇ[ι] αὐτοῦ θυγατρὶ προούση[ι] κ[αὶ] συνούση
τοῦ Χα[ι]ρήμονος γυναικὶ

5 [Θαι]σαρίωι φερνῆs [ἀργυ]ρίο[ν] ἐπισήμου δραχμὰς [ἐκατὸ]ν καὶ παραφέρων ἐ[ξω]τ[έ]ρων χρυσῶν
ξέ[υ]γος τετα[ρ]τῶν

- [τεσσ]άρων καὶ μ[η]νίσκο]ν [χρυ]σοῦν τεταρτῶν [τριῶ]ν καὶ δακτύλια χρυσᾶ δύο τεταρτῶν [δ]ύο καὶ ψελ[ί]ων
 [ἀργ]υρῶν ζεύγος ὁ[λκῆς] ἀσήμου δραχμῶν τεσσ[αρ]άκοντα τεσσάρων καὶ κ[λ]ά[λ]ια δύο ὁλκῆς
 ἀσ[ή]μου δραχμῶν
 [δέ]κα ἕξ καὶ ἱμα[τίω]ν σ[τ]ολᾶ[ς] δύο, λευκῇ μία [ναρ]κ[ι]σσίγη μία, καὶ πάλλ[ι]α πέντε καὶ
 χαλκώμ[ατ]α καὶ
 [. .]λουτρίδιον, ἐπὶ τ[ὸ] αὐτὸ μνῶν τεσσάρων, [κ]α[ῖ] ἀνευ σταθμοῦ ἐδρυσ . α[ῖ] χαλκαῖ δύο καὶ
 κασσ[ι]τέρου μναῖ
 10 [πέν]τε, καὶ ἀνευ δι[α]τεμ[μ]ήσ[ε]ως εἰς καρπίαν κ[α]ῖ ἐν πρ[ο]σφ[ο]ρᾷ ἀπ[ὸ] τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος υγ (ἔτους)
 [Ν]έρωνος Κλ[α]υδίου
 [Καί]σαρος Σεβασ[το]ῦ Γερμανικοῦ Αυτοκράτορος τὸν ὑπάρχοντα αὐτῷ Σισ[ό]τι περὶ Βακχιάδα
 κ[λῆρ]ον
 [κατ]οικικὸν ἀρο[υ]ρῶν δέκα ἡμίους τετάρτου ἐν δυσι σφραγείσι, ἀφ' ὧν ἐν τῷ λεγομένῳ
 Σάδῃ κ[λῆρ]ον
 [ἀρ]υραι ἐπτά ἡμισ[υ] τ[έτ]α[ρ]τον, ὧν γείτονες τούτ[ω]ν νότου πρότε[ρ]ον Ἡρα[κλεί]δου τοῦ Ζωί[λ]ου
 κ[λῆρ]ος βορρᾶ
 Ἐ[Απολ]λωνίου τοῦ Στράτωνος κ[λῆρ]ος λιβὸς διῶρυξ λεγομένη Ἀρχαίου δι' οὗ ἀποχεῖ[ε]ται ὁ
 κ[λῆρ]ος ἀπ[η]-
 15 [λιώ]του Πεθεῦτο[ς] τοῦ Πτόλλιδος κ[λῆρ]ος, ἀνὰ μέσον ὄντος κοινοῦ ὑδραγώγου δι' οὗ ποτίζεται
 ὁ κ[λῆρ]ος,
 [τῇ]ς δὲ δευτέρας σφ[ρ]αγίδος τῶν λοιπῶν ἀρουρῶν τριῶν ἐν τῷ λεγομένῳ Πιεννούσιος, γέ[ι]τονες
 [δὲ] καὶ τούτων νότου Βακχί[ο]νος τοῦ Ἀμμωνίου κ[λῆρ]ος β[ορρ]ᾶ Πα[ύ]λου . . . ἐν τῷ . . .
 . . .
 [κλῆρ]ος λιβὸς διῶρυξ εἰς ὃν εἰσχεῖτα[ι] ὁ κ[λῆρ]ος ἀπηλιώτος Π[ι]σιστρά[το]υ κ[λῆρ]ου. συμ-
 [β]ιούτωσαν οἱ
 [ἐα]ντοῖς ἀλλήλο[ις] οἱ γ[α]μοῦντες ἢ τε Θαισάριον καὶ ὁ Χα[ιρ]ήμων ἀμεμφιμοιρήτως καθότι
 π[ρότ]ερον
 20 [συ]νεβίουν, τοῦ Χ[αιρ]ήμονος ἄγοντος τὰ κατ' ἐ[τ]ὸς γεωργικὰ ἔργα πάντα τῶν τῆς προσφορᾶς
 κ[λῆρ]ου
 [ἀρ]ουρῶν δέκα ἡμίους τετάρτου καὶ κατασπείροντας καὶ ἀποφέροντας τὰ περισσόμεν[α] ἐκ τού-
 [τω]ν κατ' ἔτος γενήματα καὶ ἐπιγενήματα ἀπ[ὸ] τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐνεστῶ[τος] ἔτους καὶ εἰ[σ]φέρ[ου]τος
 [εἰς] τὸν κοινὸν τῆς [συ]μβιώσεως οἶκον καὶ τ[ε]λούντας τὰ ὑπὲρ τούτων κατ' ἐ[τ]ὸς δημόσια
 [πά]ντα
 [σι]τικά τε καὶ ἀργυρικὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐνεστῶτος ἔτους. ἐὰν δὲ διαφορᾶς αὐτοῖς γεναμένης
 25 [χ]ωρίζονται ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, ἥτοι τοῦ Χαιρήμονος ἀποπέμποντος τ[ῇ]ν Θαισάριον ἢ καὶ αὐτῆς
 ἐκουσίως
 [ἀ]παλλασσομένης [ἀ]π' αὐτοῦ, ἔστωι τοῦ τῆ[ς] Θαισαρί[ου] πατρὸς Σισόιτος, ἐὰν δὲ [ο]ἱ
 μὴ περιῇ, αὐ[τῆς] Θ[αι]σαρίου
 [ὁ] σημανόμενος κ[λῆρ]ος τῶν ἀρουρῶν δέκα ἡμίους τετάρτου καθ[ὼς] πρόκειται· ἔτι δὲ καὶ
 προ[σα]πο-
 δώσιν αὐτῇ ὁ Χ[αιρ]ήμων καὶ τὴν προγ[ε]γραμμένην φερνὴν καὶ τὰ παράφερνα οἷα ἐὰν ἐκ
 τῆς τρι-

ψεως ἐγβῆι, ἐπὶ μὲν τῆς ἀποπομπῆς πα[ρα]χροῆ[μα], ἐπὶ δὲ {του}τῆς ἐκουσ[ίου] ἀπαλλαγῆς ἐν
 ἡμέραις τριά-
 30 [κο]ντα ἀφ' ἧς ἐὰν ἀπαιτηθῇ. ἐν ᾧ δ' [ἀ]ν ἔτι [τὰ κατὰ] τὸν ἀπ' ἀλλ[ή]λων τῶν [γα]μούντων
 [χ]ωρίσ[μ]δ[ν] γέ[ν]η-
 [τ]αι, ἀπ[ο]μερισθ[ή]σεται τὰ ἐκφόρια τοῦ κλήρ[ο]ν [εἰς] τὴν δωδεκά[μην]ον τῆν τοῦ τῆς [ἀ]πο-
 πλοκῆς ἔ[τους]
 [κα]ὶ ἔξ[ε]ι ὁ μὲν Χα[ιρήμω]ν κατὰ τὸ ἀνὰ λόγον τῶν μ[η]νῶν ὧν ἔα[ν] ἦι ἡ Θαισαρί[ο]ν μεμε-
 νηκυῖα ἐν τῶ[ι] κ[ο]ρινῶι
 [οἴκω]ι, ὁ δὲ Σισοῖς τὸ ἐπίλοιπον, πρ[ό]τερον ἀνταναιρεθ[έ]ντων τῶν τοῦ κλήρου δημοσίων καὶ
 σπερμά[τ]ων, γει-
 [νο]μένης τῆς πράξ[ε]ως τῶν κατὰ τὴν συγγραφὴν τῶι Σισοῖτι ἧ, μὴ περιό[ν]το[ς], τῇι Θαισαρί[ω]ι
 καὶ τοῖς [παρ'] αὐτῆς
 35 [ἐκ] τοῦ Χαιρήμ[ονο]ς καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων αὐτοῖς πάντων καθάπερ ἐγ δίκης. ὑπογραφεὺς
 τοῦ Σ[ισοῖ]τος
 [. . .]ν Ἑρμάτος ὡς (ἐτῶν) μα οὐλ(ῆ) μετώπωι ἐγ δεξιῶν, τοῦ Χαιρήμονος εἰδότος γ[ρά]μματα.

8. 1. λευκὴν μίαν κτλ. 14. 1. δι' ἧς. 18. 1. εἰς ἣν . . . ἀπηλιώτου . . . κλῆρος. 21. 1. κατασπείρουτος
 καὶ ἀποφέροντος. 22. τ of ἐπιγενήματα corr. 23. 1. τ[ε]λοῦντος. 25. 1. [χ]ωρίζονται. 30. 1. ἔτει.

' Copy of agreement. The 13th year of Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator, the 22nd of the month Apellaeus, Phaophi 22, in Bacchias in the division of Heraclides of the Arsinoite nome. Chaeremon son of Apollonius, a Persian of the Epigone, aged about 34 years, with a scar on the middle of the nose, acknowledges to Sisois son of Peteësis, aged about 71 years, with a scar on the left eyebrow, that he has received from him as dowry upon his daughter Thaisarion, who has formerly lived with Chaeremon as his wife, a hundred drachmae of silver coin, and as *parapherna* a pair of gold ear-rings weighing four quarters, a gold crescent of three quarters, two gold rings of two quarters, a pair of silver armlets to the weight of 44 drachmae of unstamped metal, two bracelets to the weight of 16 drachmae of unstamped metal; in raiment two robes, one white, one narcissus, and five mantles; and bronze utensils and a bath, to the total weight of four minae, and without weight two bronze . . ., and five minae of tin; and without valuation in usufruct as a gift from the present 13th year of Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator the catocic holding of 10½ arurae the property of Sisois in the area of Bacchias in two plots, consisting of 7½ arurae of a holding in the place called Sade, the boundaries of which are, on the south the holding formerly belonging to Heraclides son of Zoilus, on the north the holding of Apollonius son of Straton, on the west the dyke called that of Archias by which the holding is drained, on the east the holding of Petheus son of Ptolis, separated by a common water-channel by which the holding is irrigated, and the second plot containing the remaining 3 arurae situate in the place called after Pieneouis, the boundaries of which are on the south the holding of Bacchion son of Ammonius, on the north the holding of Pa . . . eus son of . . ., on the west the dyke into which the holding drains, on the east the holding of Pisistratus. Let both Thaisarion and Chaeremon the parties to the marriage live blamelessly together as in their previous married life, Chaeremon carrying out all the yearly work of cultivation connected with the holding of 10½ arurae presented, sowing and harvesting the yearly produce and surplus produce resulting from them from the said present year, and carrying it to the home of their common wedded life, paying thereon all yearly public charges both of corn and money from the said present year. But if any difference arises between them and they separate the one from the other, either Chaeremon divorcing Thaisarion or Thaisarion withdrawing of her own free will, then the before-mentioned holding of 10½ arurae shall belong to Thaisarion's father Sisois, or, if he be no longer living, to Thaisarion herself; and Chaeremon shall also restore the dowry aforesaid and the *parapherna* as they emerge from wear and tear, in the case of divorce forthwith, and in the case of voluntary withdrawal within 30 days from the day on which the demand is made to him. In what year soever the separation of the parties to the marriage takes place the proceeds of the holding for the twelve months of the year of separation shall be

divided, and Chaeremon shall receive in proportion to the months during which Thaisarion shall have remained in the common house and Sisois the remainder, the public dues on the holding and seed-loans having first been deducted. As regards the terms of the contract Sisois, or, if he does not survive, Thaisarion and her assigns shall have the right of execution upon Chaeremon and all his property, as if in accordance with a legal decision. The subscriber of Sisois is . . . son of Hermas, aged about 41 years, with a scar on the right side of the forehead, Chaeremon being literate.'

4. προούση[ι] . . . γυναικί: cf. ll. 19-20 καθότι πρότ[ε]ρον [συν]εβίουν, B. G. U. 183. 28 [M. 313], where συνούσης καὶ προούσης (not προ(γα)μούσης) μου γυναικός was doubtless meant, 1045. 7-8 [M. 282] τῇ [προούση καὶ συν]ου[σ]ῃ αὐτῷ ἀγράφως γυν[αικί]. In B. G. U. 183. 4 the lacuna may be filled αὐτῇ ἢ προούσα καὶ συνου[σ]α.

7. ὁ[λκῆς] ἀσήμων: cf. 125. 18, note. For κ[λ]άλ[ι]α, a form of κλάνια, cf. P. Oxy. 114. 11, 796, Tebt. 550 κράρια.

8. For [ναρ]κ[ι]σσίνη cf. P. Brit. Mus. 928. 12 (iii, p. 191), and for χαλκώμ[ατ]α P. Hamb. 10. 34, note.

9. λουτρίδιον: cf. P. Rain. inv. no. 1583 in C. P. R. i, p. 125 λουτρίδιον χαλκ(όν) μέγα. A compound form, e. g. [ἀπο]λουτρίδιον, may here have been used, or possibly [ἐν] λοντ. should be read.

10. ἐν πρόσφορῳ: for προσφορά cf. 155, introd., and l. 7, note.

12. [κλ]ήρ[ου]: may be a mistake for κλήρω, but we prefer to regard Σάδῃ here and Πιεννούιος in l. 16 as names of τόποι rather than of κλήροι.

17. E. g. Πα[νεσν]εῦτος or Πα[νομν]εῦτος.

19. ἀμεμφιμοιρήτως: cf. C. P. R. 28. 5 [M. 312].

22. γενήματα καὶ ἐπιγενήματα: cf. B. G. U. 197. 13; Wilcken, *Ost.* i, p. 194, suggests that ἐπιγένημα was surplus produce in excess of expectation, of which partition was made between lessor and lessee in accordance with the terms of the particular contract in question. The insertion of the phrase here merely emphasizes the completeness of the usufruct granted.

28-9. οἷα ἐὰν ἐκ τῆς τρίψεως ἐγβῇ: the same clause occurs in C. P. R. 27. 20 [M. 289], 235. 4-5, B. G. U. 717. 22; cf. also 107. 27 sqq. The clause in marriage contracts brings out the inherent distinction between φερνή and παράφερνα: for the φερνή the husband was absolutely responsible and, in case of separation, was bound to restore its exact value, whereas the παράφερνα were more peculiarly the property of the woman and not similarly guaranteed by the husband; cf. Mitteis, *Grundz.*, pp. 220-1.

29-30. It is usual for the discriminatory clause ἐπὶ μὲν . . . ἀπαιτήθη to apply only to the φερνή, the παράφερνα being in either case refunded immediately; cf. e. g. C. P. R. 27. 20 [M. 289], Castelli, *Parapherna*, p. 21. ἐν ἡμέραις τριάκοιντα: for the variation of the time limit allowed cf. Mitteis, *op. cit.*, p. 222, n. 1.

30-3. Parallel stipulations occur in C. P. R. 22. 25-6, 27. 20-22 [M. 289].

31. The word ἐκφόρια suggests that Chaeremon would lease the land, not farm it himself as was implied by ll. 20 sqq.

[εἰς τ]ὴν δωδεκάμηνον . . . ἔ[τ]ους: cf. C. P. R. 22. 25 καὶ καταδιαί[ρε]σθαι τὰς προσόδους τοῦ τοῦ χωρισμοῦ ἔτους, 27. 21 [M. 289] καὶ κατα[διαίρε]σθω ἡ πρόσδοδος . . . εἰς τὴν τοῦ ἔ[τ]ους τοῦ χωρισμ[οῦ] δωδεκάμηνον. ἀποπλοκή as a synonym of χωρισμός is apparently not found, but the verb occurs in this sense, and in papyri the phrase γενόμενος καὶ ἀποπεπλεγμένος is a euphemism for death, e. g. B. G. U. 118. ii. 11, Fay. 27. 6, Gen. 19. 3.

32. [κατὰ τὸ ἀνὰ λό]γον should perhaps be restored in place of [τὸ ἐπιβάλλ]ον in C. P. R. 27. 22 [M. 289].

33. ἀνταναιρεθέντων . . . σπερμάτων: for the sense of ἀνταναιρεῖν cf. P. Tebt. i, p. 561. σπέρματα refers to loans of seed made to the lessees; cf. l. 31, note. For such loans in private contracts, especially those relating to catocic land, cf. the note on 106. 13-14.

155. GIFT OF HOUSE PROPERTY.

Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome).

20.3 × 18.8 cm.

A. D. 138-61. Plate 13.

A deed by which a woman named Thases conveys parts of two houses and a share in a παστοφόριον to her daughter Thasos. The nature of the transaction is a προσφορά or 'deed of gift'—a method of procedure governed apparently by certain ordinances or

indulgences (cf. l. 7 *κατὰ τὰ ἐπὶ φιλανθρώπων προστάγματα* and note). The relationship existing between the contracting parties and the fact that *προσφέρειν* and *προσφορά* in papyri are used technically in marriage settlements are *prima facie* arguments for supposing in this case a reference to a dowry, although the age of Thasos—42 years—does not suggest that she was a bride. A similar interpretation was assigned by the editors to P. Oxy. 273 [M. 221], a cession (*συγχώρησις*) of land from mother to daughter. Possibly such deeds were an alternative to a marriage settlement (cf. B. G. U. 742. ii. 1–2 *ἀντὶ φερνῆς ἢ παραχώρησις ἐγένετο*) or were independent of it. Or again it may be suggested that where *προσφοράι* of real property were included in the marriage agreement these reproduce the terms of deeds independently executed. Of the latter 155 would then be an example. The convenience of some such system for the *βιβλιοθήκη ἐγκτήσεων* is obvious. In any case that the gift of property is made directly to the daughter (and not to the husband) is consistent with the theory of the *φερνή* in Graeco-Egyptian usage; cf. C. P. R. 22. 9, 24. 11 [M. 288], Mitteis, *Grundz.*, p. 220.

The length of the lines can be gauged from l. 3, where the restoration is nearly certain.

[Ἔτους Ἀντοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τίτου] Αἰλίου Ἀδριανοῦ Ἀντωνίνου Σεβαστοῦ
 Εὐσεβοῦς μηνὸς
 [28 letters] δ ἐν Ἡ[ρακ]λείᾳ τῆς Θεμίστου μερίδος τοῦ Ἀρσι-
 νοείτ[ο]υ νομοῦ.
 [ὁμολογεῖ Θασῆς Πάτρωνος τοῦ Σατα]βούτος ἰ[έ]λρεια ἀπὸ κόμης Σο[κ]νοπαίου Νήσου ὡς
 (ἐτῶν) ξε οὐλῇ
 [. μετὰ κυρίου καὶ ἐφ' ὑπογραφῆς [τ]οῦ [αὐτῆς] υἱοῦ Ἀπύγχεως τοῦ Στοτοτήτου[ς] ὡς (ἐτῶν)
 λβ οὐλῇ μετ' ἑ[α]υτοῦ
 5 [ἐξ ἀριστερῶν τῇ ἑαυτῆς θυγατρὶ Θα]σῶτι Π[ε]] τοῦ Ὀννόφρεως ὡς (ἐτῶν) μβ οὐλῇ
 ποδὶ δεξιῷ μετὰ κ[υ]ρίου
 [27 letters] . [.]τος [ὡς] (ἐτῶν) κ[.] οὐλῇ ὑπὲρ ὀφρὺν ἀριστεράν, τὴν
 ὁμολογοῦσ[α]ν ε[.] . [.]
 [19 letters προσενη]γέ[χ]θαι Θασῶτι ἐν προσφορᾷ κατὰ τὰ ἐπὶ φιλανθρώπων
 προσ[τάγ-
 ματα κυριευτικ]ῶς ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν ἀναφά[ι]ρετον τὸ ὑπάρχον αὐτῇ ἐν κόμῃ
 Σοκνοπαί[ο]υ
 [Νήσῳ ἡμισυ μέρος]ς οἰκίας τριστέγου καὶ τῶν συνκυρόντων πάντων καὶ τέταρ-
 10 [τον μέρος πατρικῆς οἰ]κίας ὁμ[ο]ίως τριστέγου καὶ τῶν συνκυρόντων πάντων
 [24 letters μέρος] παστοφ[ο]ρί[ω]ν ἐντ[ὸς] περιβόλ[ο]υ ἱεροῦ, ὧν γείτων[ε]ς τῆς
 μὲν [. . .
 [. οἰκίας νότου δημοσ]ία πλατεῖα βορρᾶ Γαλλίωνος οἰκία ἀπηλιώτου Βελλήτος
 Κάστρορος
 [. λιβὸς ρύμη] βασιλ[ι]κῇ, καὶ τῆς πατρικῆς οἰκίας γείτωνες νότου Κιμέκις
 οἰκία
 [βορρᾶ οἰκ]ία ἀπηλιώτου [δημοσ]ία πλατεῖα λιβὸς Κουεῖτος οἰκία καὶ
 οἰκόπε-

- 15 [δα καὶ ὥστε ἐὰν αἰρήται]ι[ή] Θασῶς ἀπο]γράφεται πάντα τὰ προκείμενα διὰ τῆς τῶν ἐκκλήσεως
 [ων βιβλιοθήκης μετενεχθέντος] ἀντιγράφου τ[αύτης τ]ῆς προσφορᾶς καὶ μὴ προσδεομένη[ς] ἑτέρου
 [τινὸς αὐτῇ συναπογραφομένου]ν ἀλλὰ ἐντ[εῦθε]ν εἰ]δοκῖν τὴν μητέρα Θασὴν καὶ μὴ ἐπελεύ-
 [σεσθαι τῇ Θασῶτι τρόπῳ μηδε]νὶ δι[ὰ] τὸ ἐ[π]ὶ τούτοις τ]ὴν προσφορὰν γεγ[ο]νέναι. Θασῆς
 Πα[τρ]ωνο[ς] με-
 [τὰ κυρίου καὶ ἐφ' ὑπογρα]φῆς τ[ο]ῦ ἐαυτ[ῆ]ς υἱοῦ Ἀπύγχεως τοῦ Στοτοτήτιος ὁμολογῶ
 προσεινέχθαι
 20 [τῇ ἐμαντῆς θυγατρὶ Θασῶτι ἐ]ν προσφορᾷ ἀπὸ τ[ο]ῦ ν[ύ]ν ἀναφαίρετον τ[ὸ] ὑ[π]άρχον μοι
 ἡμισυ [.] .
 [. καὶ μέρος πατρι]κας οἰκ[ί]ας καὶ μέρο[ς] παστοφορίων καὶ ὥστε ἐὰν αἰρήται ἡ
 [Θα]σ[ῶ]ς ἀπ[ο]-
 [γράφεται πάντα τὰ προκείμενα] διὰ τῆς τῶν ἐν]κλήσεων βιβλ[ιοθ]ήκης καθὼς πρόκι]ται.
 [26 letters ἔγραψα ὑπέρ] αὐτῆς κα[ὶ] τοῦ κυρίου φαμένων μὴ εἰδ[έν]αι
 γράμματα.
 [24 letters ἐντέ]τακται [διὰ τοῦ ἐ]ν Ἡρακλείᾳ [γ]ραφείου.

On the verso two red stamps.

5. 1. Ὀννόφρεως. 7. 1. φιλανθρώπων. 11. γ of γεῖτων[ε]ς corr.; 1. γεῖτον[ε]ς, and so in l. 13. 21. 1. πατρικῆς.

'The . . . year of the Emperor Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius . . . , in Heraclia in the division of Themistes of the Arsinoïte nome. Thases daughter of Patron son of Satabous, a priestess, of the village of Socnopaei Nesus, aged about 65 years, with a scar . . . having as guardian, and with the subscription of, her son Apunchis son of Stotoëtis, aged about 32 years, having a scar on the left side of his forehead . . . , acknowledges to her daughter Thasos by . . . son of Onnophris, aged about 42 years, having a scar on the right foot, with her guardian . . . , aged about 2[.] years, having a scar over the left eyebrow, that she the acknowledging party . . . has conveyed to Thasos by deed of gift in conformity with the decrees concerning indulgences . . . with full and undisturbed rights of possession henceforward the . . . share of a three-storied . . . house and all appurtenances belonging to her in the village of Socnopaei Nesus, and the . . . share of a paternal house, likewise of three stories, and all appurtenances, and a . . . part of priest's lodgings within the precincts of the temple; the boundaries of the . . . house are, on the south a public street, on the north the house of Gallio, on the east the . . . of Belles son of Castor, on the west a royal road, and the boundaries of the paternal house are on the south the house of Kimekis (?) . . . , on the north the house of . . . , on the east a public street, on the west the house of Koueis and . . . building plots. Thasos shall register as she pleases all the property aforesaid through the property record-office by producing a copy of this deed of gift, and having no need of the concurrence of any other person, but her mother Thases approves and will not proceed against Thasos in any way, because the deed of gift has been made on these terms.' Subscription of Thases and docket of the record-office of Heraclia.

2. ἐν Ἡ[ρακ]λείᾳ: although Thases was an inhabitant of Socnopaei Nesus and at any rate part of the property was situated in that village (l. 8) yet the deed is drawn up in Heraclia. For the close connexion of these villages cf. Tebt. ii, pp. 377-8.

4. ἐφ' ὑπογραφῆς: cf. l. 19 and e.g. B. G. U. 13. 16 [M. 265].

4-5. It appears certain from l. 17 that Thases and Thasos, the contracting parties, were mother and daughter. Thases, therefore, must have been twice married, since the name of the father differs in the case of son and daughter.

7. προσεινέχ[ε]ται: for the middle used in an active sense both here and in l. 19 cf. C. P. R. 26. 8. During the first centuries of the Roman era προσφέρειν is habitually used with reference to the dowry in

marriage contracts; cf. e.g. P. Strassb. 87 in *Archiv* iv, pp. 130 sqq., Cols. ii and iii *passim*. The substantive *προσφορά* is far less common. It is used of the gift of real property in a marriage settlement, or on the occasion of a marriage, in C. P. R. 24. 8 [M. 288], 26. 10, 236. 4, P. Tebt. 351. 1. Cf. also P. Oxy. 1208. 16, where a cession (*πράσις καὶ παραχώρησις*) of real property is involved. In Byzantine times we find in use the more general sense of 'gift' or 'offering', e.g. P. Brit. Mus. 77. 57 (i, p. 234), and especially in Coptic; cf. Crum, *Coptic Ostraca*, 135, note, P. Munich 8. 5, note.

κατὰ τὰ ἐπὶ φιλανθρώπων προστάγματα: decrees of indulgences (*φιλάνθρωπα*) in Ptolemaic times occur in P. Tebt. 5 (cf. 73. 3), 124, and are alluded to in P. Tor. 1. v. 21 sqq., vii. 13 sqq., ix. 20 sqq. [M. 31]. There is, however, no extant statute amongst these dealing with the conveyance of property. It is not known whether such ordinances became incorporated in a body of law lasting into Roman times or whether they were re-formulated under the emperors. It is certain, however, that in the Augustan period the *φιλάνθρωπα* were used as a means of evading legal obligations, and to avoid this danger it was found necessary to insert a clause in contracts; cf. B. G. U. 1053. ii. 4 sqq. [M. 105] καὶ μὴ καταφεύξεσθαι . . . ἐπὶ πρόσταγμ[α] φιλανθρώπων. In the second century A. D. P. Tebt. 351. 1 sqq. contains a payment for ἐγκύκλιον on the gift (*προσφορά*) of a house by mother to daughter on the occasion of the latter's marriage. The formula is unusual and the sum paid only 4 drachmae. Possibly, therefore, in place of the usual 10% (cf. 163. 15, note) a reduced rate was charged on this form of gift, and it was in the grant of such privileges that the 'indulgences' consisted.

9. Some adjective such as *παπικῆς* or *μαμμικῆς* must have preceded *οἰκίας*; cf. l. 11, where the slight vestiges at the end of the line are sufficiently consistent with [μ]αμ. The corresponding passage in the *ὑπογραφὴ* gives little help, being much condensed.

15-17. Cf. P. Oxy. 273. 19-24 [M. 221] ἄς καὶ ἐξέσ[τα]ι . . . ἀπὸ τῆσδε [τῆς ὁμο]λογίας δι' ἐαυτῆς μετεπιγράφεσθαι [διὰ τῶν κ]αταλοχισμῶν, μὴ προσδεθε[ί]σῃ τῆς τῆς μητρὸς . . . : σύ[νεπιγρα]φῆς, and 373. 20 sqq. quoted in the note *ad loc.*, B. G. U. 1127. 30 sqq. ἐξῆναι . . . μετενεγκόντι ἀντίγραφον τῆσδε τῆς συνχωρήσεως . . . τὴν εἰς ἐαυτὸν ἢ εἰς οὗς ἀν αἰρῆται παραχώρησιν ποιείσθαι . . . μὴ προσδεθέντι τῆς αὐτοῦ παρουσίας; cf. also B. G. U. 1129. 26-7 [M. 254], 1131. 20 sqq., P. Strassb. 52. 7, Pap. Rain. in *Anz. d. k. Akad. d. Wiss. Phil.-Hist. Cl.*, Wien, 1901, pp. 106 sqq., P. Oxy. 1208. 24-5, and note on l. 22 below.

It is probable that unless a special exemption was thus given the consent of the person selling property was essential to the *ἀπογραφὴ* by the purchaser; cf. Lewald, *Beiträge z. Kenntnis d. röm.-ägypt. Grundbuchrechts*, pp. 60 sqq., Mitteis, *Grundz.*, p. 100, *Chrestom.*, no. 254, introd., Schwarz, *Hypothek und Hypallagma*, pp. 124 sqq.

19. The supplement is short, but the scribe has a habit of considerably prolonging the horizontal stroke of a final α.

20-1. The description of the houses in the *ὑπογραφὴ* was obviously much curtailed, so that a restoration of the text is impossible. Perhaps the fraction which precedes the μέρος πατρικῆς οἰκίας in ll. 9-10 was here omitted like the qualifying term expected before μέ[ρο]ς παστοφορίων.

22. Cf. P. Brit. Mus. 1179. 110 (iii, p. 147) (Lewald, *op. cit.*, p. 61) ὁπόταν] ἡ Ἀπολλώ[ν]ια αἰρή[τ]αι, ἀπο[γ]ράψεται διὰ τοῦ βιβλιοφυλακείου.

(b) DIVISIONS OF PROPERTY.

156. DIVISION OF LAND AND HOUSE.

Oxyrhynchus.

32.7 × 14.3 cm.

First century A.D.

A fragmentary deed for the division of some property between several persons; cf. P. Oxy. 503. Their signatures are appended as well as a list of their names, ages, and distinguishing marks; cf. P. Oxy. 504. On the verso, in a different hand, is another similar but longer list of names and parts of fourteen lines of demotic.

-]αν τοὺς ὑπάρχοντας αὐτ[ο]ῖς . [
 Ὁξυρ]ύνχων πόλει Σαραπίου ἐν λαύρα Ι . [
]νε κοινῶς ἐξ ἴσου ἡμῖς μέρος τῶ[ν] μεμετρη[μένων]
]υτο νότου Σαραπίωνος καὶ δημοσία ρύμη βορρᾶ
 5 Διονύ]σιον καὶ Σαραπίωνα καὶ Ἔρωτα ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ εἰς τὰ
 ἐαυτ[ῶν]
] ἐν οἷς καμάρᾳ ὦν μέτρα βορρᾶ ἐπὶ νότον μέχρι [
]α ἐπὶ νότον πήχεις εἴκοσι δύο δίμοιρον δωδέκατον λιβὸς
 εἰπ' ἀπηλιώτην
 τὰ αὐτοῖς ἐπιβάλλοντα μέρη ὡς προσεσήμενται τοὺς λοιποὺς
 τόπ[ους]
] τοῦ ἀπὸ νότου μέρους οὗ κεκληρῶνται οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἡρώδιον
 πύργου ἐν[]
 10 πή]χεις δέκα τέσσαρες τρίτον τετρακαικοστόν, τῆς δὲ δευτέρας
 σφραγ[ίδος]
] δίμοιρον ἕκτον δωδέκατον λιβὸς ἐπ' ἀπηλιώτην πήχεις δέκα [
 τοῦ] ἐπὶ βορρᾶ μέρους τῆς δευτέρας σφραγίδος λιβὸς [δὲ] ὦν κεκλη-
 ρῶνται
 λιβὸς ἐπ' ἀπηλιώ]την ἀρξάμενοι ἀπὸ τῆς λιβικῆς γωνίας τοῦ πύργου π]ήχεις πέντε τρίτον
] . . καὶ μὴ ἐπιβληθῇ τῷ Ἐρωτι εἰς τὸ ἑαυτοῦ δέ[κα]τον μέρος οἰκί[ας]
 15] καὶ διαιρῶνται οὗς κεκληρῶνται ὡς πρό[κει]ται τόπους ἕξει
 ὁ Ἐρ[ως]
 ἀ]πὸ τοῦ νῦν ἕκαστον τῶν ὁμολογούντων σὺν τοῖς παρ'
 αὐτοῖς) κρατ[εῖν]
 ὦν λελόγχασ]ι ἐπὶ τὸν αἰὲ χρόνον καὶ χρ[ᾶσ]θαι καὶ διοικεῖν
 περὶ αὐτῶ[ν]
 μηδ' ἐνκα]λέσειν μηδ' ἐπελεύσα[σθαι] ἀλλήλοις μηδὲ τοῖς παρ'
 [αὐτῶν]
] ἀπὸ τοῦ βελτίστου γεγενημένου μηδὲ] περὶ ἄλλου
 μηδενὸς ἀπλῶ[ς]
 20 ἄκυρο]ν [εἶ]ναι ἔτι δὲ κα]ὶ ἐκτί[ν]ειν τὸν παρ]αβάντα τι τούτων ἢ [
] . . [. .] χιλία[ς] καὶ εἰς τὸ] δημόσιο[ν] τὰς ἴ]σας καὶ μηθὲν
 ἥσσουν τ[ῆν] διαίρεσιν κύριαν μένειν .
] . σταδημοῦ Σ[τ]] Ἰουνίου . [. . . .] μετὰ κυρίου
 τοῦ αὐτοῦ . [
 ἀδε]λφῶν αὐτῆς καθότι πρὸς
 ἀλλή[λους]
 2nd hand Σαραπίων καὶ] Διονύσιος ἀμφότεροι Σαρ[α-
 πίωνος
 25 ἔγραψ]α ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν διὰ τὸ βρατύ-
 τερ[ον] γράφειν
]

3rd hand [Τα . . .] . εϋ . [.] Ἡρώωνος πεποίημαι σὺν [τοῖς ἄλλοις τὴν
 διαίρεσιν καθότι πρόκειται.
 [Ἀπολλώνιος (?) . . . ἐπιγέγραμμαι τῆς μ]ητρὸς[ς] κύριος. Διονύσιος Δ[έ]ρ[ν]τος ἔγραψα
 4th hand] πεπόημ[αι σὺν] τοῖς ἄλλοις τὴν διέρεσιν καθ[ό]τ[ι] πρόκειται.
] . [.] γέγραφα ὑπὲρ [αὐ]τῶν μὴ εἰδόντων γράμματα. [
 30 5th hand [Ἐρως . . . πεποίημαι σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις τὴν διαίρεσιν] καθότι πρόκειται. Λεοντᾶς Λέωνος
 γέγραφα[α ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ μὴ εἰδόντος γράμματα.
 6th hand πεποίημαι σὺν τοῖς] ἄλλοις τὴν διαίρεσιν καθότι πρόκειται. (7th hand) Θα-
 μ[ούνιον
 ἐπιγέγραμμαι αὐτῆς κύριο]ς καὶ γέγραφα ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς μὴ εἰδυίας γράμματα. [
 8th hand] εἰκ[ονισμοί]· Σαραπίων ὡς (ἐτῶν) λθ μέσο(ς) μελίχ(ρως)
 μα(κρο)πρ(όσωπος) οὐ(λῆ) ὑπὸ γένειο(ν).
 Διονύσιος ὡς (ἐτῶν) λ μέσο(ς) μελίχ(ρως) {μελίχ(ρως)}
 μα(κρο)πρ(όσωπος) οὐ(λῆ) μετώπ(ω) μέσ(ω).
 35 Ἡλιδωρος ὡς (ἐτῶν) λε μέσο(ς) μελίχ(ρως) μα(κρο)πρ(ό-
 σωπος) οὐ(λῆ) μετώπ(ω) ἐγ δεξι(ῶν).
 Λέων [ὡς] (ἐτῶν) ιθ μέσο(ς) μελίχ(ρως) μα(κρο)πρ(όσωπος)
 οὐ(λῆ) ὀφρ(ύει) δεξι(ῶν).
 Θαμούνιον (ἐτῶν) κ μέση μελίχ(ρως) μα(κρο)πρ(όσωπος)
 ἄση(μος).

25. 1. βραδύτερον. 28. 1. διαίρεσιν.

2. λαύρα I . [: or λαύραι . , but the writer does not elsewhere use iota adscript.

27 sqq. The names restored here are taken from the list on the verso, which is much fuller than that in ll. 33-7. On the verso the names are given in the following order: [.] μῆδης aged 55, Sarapion, Dionysius, Eros, Τα . . . ρτ[. . .] aged 45, ὁ κύ(ριος) (sc. of the preceding woman), Ἀπολλώ(νιος) aged 24, Ταμερ . [. . .] aged 40, ὁ κύ(ριος) Σαραπίων aged 48, ὁ γρ(άφων) Μ . . . is aged 35, ὁ γρ(άφων) Σαραπίων aged 39, ὁ γρ(άφων) Διονύ(σιος) Λέοντο[ς] aged 30 (?), ὁ γρ(άφων) ὑπ(ὲρ) Ἐρωτ(ος) Λεοντᾶς aged 19 (?), Ματτα() aged 20, Thamounion, the last two being added at an interval in larger letters,

33. εἰκ(ονισμοί): cf. e.g. B. G. U. 1059. 7 Μούσα . . . ἦς τὰ ἔτη καὶ αἱ εἰκόνας ὑπόκεινται, P. Oxy. 1022. 7-8 *nomina eorum et icon[is]mos*.

157. DIVISION OF PROPERTY HELD ON LEASE.

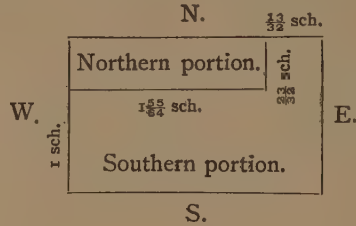
Hermopolite nome.

19.6 x 27.6 cm.

A.D. 135. Plate 15.

A contract between two sisters, Eudaemonis and Soëris, each acting through her husband, for the division of a vineyard belonging to the Imperial estates (οὐσιακὸν κτῆμα) which they had leased from the Government. Soëris receives the southern portion, and the area of this only is given and is somewhat complicated, the land being of an irregular shape. The measurements commence at the south-western corner of the vineyard, and the length of the western boundary is given as 1 schoenion, and from this point to the east as $1\frac{5}{8}$ sch.; this, however, was not the full width of the plot, for at

that point the boundary turned to the north for a distance of $\frac{23}{32}$ sch., and then resumed its eastward direction until it finally reached the eastern wall after a distance of $\frac{13}{32}$ sch.; consequently the southern portion projected to the north. The fact that no measurements are given for the northern portion implies that this formed a rectangle. The vineyard was accordingly divided as in the following plan:—



The northern part being considerably smaller, Eudaemonis to whom it was allotted received from Soëris an indemnity of 210 drachmae of silver. The expenses for the maintenance of water-wheel and walls and the taxes were to fall equally upon both sisters. Further provisions are made concerning their right of passage and of conducting water through each other's portion at certain times and under certain circumstances. Since nothing is said about the period during which the present division was to remain valid we may assume that it was to last as long as their lease of the vineyard.

The scribe shows a tendency to mark pauses in the sense by short blank spaces; in one place (l. 23) something like a stop occurs.

- [Εὐδαιμονίς] ἡ καὶ Τετῆς καὶ Σοῆρις ἡ καὶ Σουερούς ἀμφότεραι Ἑρώδου τοῦ καὶ Τιβερίου
Ἑρῶνος ἡ μὲν
[Τετῆς διὰ Διονυσίου τοῦ καὶ Πλάντα ἐπικαλουμένου Λούππου Διονυσίου ἀνδρὸς ἡ δὲ Σουερούς
διὰ Διοσκουρίδου
[τοῦ καὶ] Πλούτωνος ἀνδρὸς ἀλλήλαις χαίρειν. ὁμολογοῦμεν διηρῆσθαι πρὸς ἀλλήλας
ἐπὶ τοῦ παρόντος
[ὃ ἔχομεν ἐν μισθώσει οὐσιακῶν ἀμπελικὸν κτήμα ἐν κώμῃ Θραγῇ τοῦ Περὶ Πόλιν Ἄνω ἐκ
τοῦ Ξένωνος κλήρου
5 [. ὅσου] ἔστιν ἀρουρηδοῦ ἐν ὧι πωμάριον καὶ κεκληρῶσθαι τὴν μὲν Σοῆριν τὴν καὶ
Σουερούν τὴν νοτίνην
[μερίδα δοῦσ]α(ν) [ὑπὲρ ἐκλογῆς τῇ Εὐδαιμονίδι παραχρήμα ἀργυρίου δραχμὰς διακοσίας δέκα,
ἥς ἐστὶν σχοινισμὸς
[. ἀ]ρχομένου νότου εἰς β[ο]ρρᾶ ἐντὸς τείχους τοῦ κτήματος ἐν [σ]ταδίῳ δευτέρῳ
μετὰ λιβικὸν τεῖχος
[σχοινίον ἔν] ἀπὸ τείχους λιβικοῦ εἰς ἀπηλιώτην ἐπὶ τι σχοινίον ἐν ἡμισυ τέταρτον
ἐκκαδέκατον δυοτριάκοντον
[τετρακαιεξ]ηκόντον, ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ὁρίου ἐκβά[σ]εως εἰς βορρᾶ σχοινίου ἡμισυ
ὄγδο[ο]ν [ἐ]κκαδέκατον δυοτριά-
10 [κοστὸν καὶ ἀπὸ] τούτου τοῦ ὁρί[ο]υ εἰς ἀπηλιώτην μ[έ]χρι τε[ί]χους ἀπηλιωτικοῦ ὃ ἐστὶν
ὁρί[ο]ν τοῦ κτήματος

[τοῦ παντὸς ἐ]κβάσεως σχ[ο]νίου τέταρτον ὄγδοον δυοτριακοστόν, τὴν δὲ Εὐδαιμονί[ι]δα τὴν καὶ Τετὴν κε-

[κληρῶσθαι] τὴν βορρίνην μερίδα, λαβ[ο]ύσα(ν) παρὰ τῆς Σουερούτος ὡς πρόκειται τὰς τοῦ ἀργυρί[ο]ν δραχ(μὰς) διακοσίας δέκα

[κατὰ τοὺς προ]κειμένους σχοινισμοὺς τ[ῆ]ς νοτίης μερίδος ὅσον ἐστὶν ἀρουρηδοῦ. ἔσται δὲ ἡ ἀνόρθωσις τῶν

[νῦν ἀποκαθι]στανομένων κοινῶν [τ]ειχῶ[ν] ἀ[πὸ] κ[ο]ινῶν λ[η]μμάτων. ποτιεῖ [δὲ] ἐκάστη ἡμῶν τὴν ἴδιαν μερίδα

15 [.]σι καὶ κυκλευταῖς καὶ ἀ[ν]τήρευταῖς [ἀπὸ τοῦ] κοινού ἡμῶν λάκκου ὄντος ἐν κτήματι ἰδί[ω]ι ἡμῶν ἀπὸ λιβι-

[κοῦ] τείχους τοῦ ο]ψιακοῦ κτήματος [. . . σ . παρ[. . .] ἡμέραν, τῆς δαπάνης τῆς τε ἐπισκευῆς καὶ κατασκευῆς τοῦ ξυλικοῦ

[ὀργάνου καὶ ὁμ]οίως λάκκου καὶ ἀναψ[η]σμοῦ οὔσης π[ρὸς] ἀμφοτέρας. παρέξει δὲ ἡ λαχοῦσα τὴν ἰ[ο]τίνην μερίδα τῇ λαχούσῃ

[τὴν βορρίνη]ν π[ρὸς] μόνας τὰς ἡμ[έ]ρας τῆς τρύγης εἰσ[ο]δον καὶ ἔξοδον διὰ ἀπηλιωτικ[ο]ῦ τείχους π[ρὸς] βορρίνῳ ὀρίῳ αὐτῆς,

[καὶ ὁμοίως] ἡ [λ]αχοῦσα τὴν βορρίνην π[αρ]έξει τῇ λαχούσῃ τὴν νοτίνην τὸ ὑδραγωγεῖσθαι τὸ ὕδωρ διὰ τοῦ προόντος ὕδρα-

20 [γωγού τοῦ] πρὸς τῷ λιβικῷ τείχε[ι] τοῦ κτήματος π[ρὸς] τὸ ποτίζεσθαι ὅλην τὴν νοτίνην μερίδα, καὶ ὁμοίως, εἰ χρεῖα γείνοιτο

[ποτίσαι ἐ]ν ἀναβάσει ἀπὸ ποδὸς τὴν αὐτὴν νοτίνην μερίδα, παρέξει ἡ λαβοῦσα τὴν βορρίνην μερίδα τὸ ὑδραγωγεῖσθαι δι' αὐ-

[τῆς, τῶν] δημοσίων πάντων τοῦ κτήματος σιτικῶν τε καὶ ἀργυρικῶν τῶν ἔμπροσθεν καὶ τῶν ἐπεσομένων χρόνων καὶ

[τῶν ἀνη]κόντων τῷ φίσκῳ ὄντων πρὸς ἀμφοτέρας διὰ τὸ ἐπὶ τούτοις συμπεφωνηκέναι. ἡ διαίρεσις κυρίαι μέν[ο]ντος

[ἡμῖν τοῦ λόγ]ου περὶ ὧν ἔχομεν πρὸς ἀλλήλας. (ἔτους) ιθ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραϊανοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβασ[το]ῦ Ἐπειφ τετρὰς καὶ εἰκάς.

2nd hand

25 [Εὐδαιμον]ῖς ἡ καὶ Τετῆς Ἡρώδ[ου] τοῦ καὶ Τιβερίου Ἡρωνος διὰ Διονυσίου τοῦ καὶ Πλάντα ἐπικαλουμένου

[Λούπου Διον]υσί[ο]ν ἀνδρὸς [διή]ρημα[ι] [κ]αθὼς πρόκειται.

.

9. ημισιν corr. from ημισους. 13. ου of οσον corr. from ης (?). 14. ἴδιαν Pap.; so in l. 15. 19. ι of νοτινην corr. ὑδραγωγεῖσθαι Pap.; so in l. 21. ὕδωρ . . . ὑδραγωγου Pap. 23. συμπεφωνηκεναι Pap. 1. κυρία.

‘Eudaemonis also called Tetes and Soëris also called Souerous both daughters of Herodes also called Tiberius, son of Heron, Tetes acting through her husband Dionysius also called Plantas surnamed Lupus, son of Dionysius, and Souerous acting through her husband Dioscurides also called . . ., son of Pluton, mutual greetings. We acknowledge that we have divided between ourselves at the present time the domain-land vineyard which we hold on lease at the village of Thrage in the toparchy of the Upper Suburb being part of the holding of Xenon . . . whatever the extent of its acreage is, containing an orchard, and that Soëris also called Souerous has been allotted the southern portion, having paid for the choice forthwith to Eudaemonis 210 drachmae of silver. Its measurements are . . . beginning from south to north inside the wall of the plot

in the second stade, following the western wall 1 schoenion, from the western wall to the east for a certain distance $1\frac{5}{8}\frac{5}{4}$ sch., and from this same boundary projecting to the north $\frac{2}{3}\frac{3}{2}$ sch., and from this same boundary to the east as far as the eastern wall which is the limit of the whole plot a projection of $\frac{1}{3}\frac{3}{2}$ sch., and that Eudaemonis also called Tetes has been allotted the northern portion, having received from Souerous as aforesaid the 210 dr. of silver, in accordance with the aforesaid measurements of the southern portion, whatever the extent of its acreage is. The restoration of the common walls now being reconstructed shall be paid out of our common revenues. Each of us shall irrigate her own portion by means of . . . and men working at the water-wheel and regulating the channel, taking the water from our common reservoir which is in our private plot bordering the western wall of the domain-land plot . . ., the cost of keeping and repairing the wooden water-wheel and likewise the reservoir and of cleansing it being borne by us both. The recipient of the southern portion shall permit the recipient of the northern portion entrance and exit through the eastern wall by her northern boundary during the time of the vintage only, and likewise the recipient of the northern portion shall allow the recipient of the southern to conduct water by means of the existing channel by the western wall of the plot in order to water all the southern portion, and likewise, if need arises at the inundation to water the same southern portion with the foot, the recipient of the northern portion shall give the right of conducting water through it. All public imposts upon the plot both in kind and in money for the past and future and the dues to the Treasury shall be borne by us both, since we have agreed to these terms. The division is valid, without prejudice to other matters pending between us. Thé 19th year of the Emperor Caesar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, Epeiph 24. I, Eudaemonis also called Tetes, daughter of Herodes also called Tiberius, son of Heron, acting through my husband Dionysius also called Plantas surnamed Lupus, son of Dionysius, have made the division as aforesaid.'

4. *Ξέωνος κλήρον*: cf. P. Amh. 95. 3, 20, where the holding of Xenon is said to be ἐν τῷ Περι Πόλιν Ἀνωι περι Πεμκύριν.

5. *ἀρουρηδοῦ*: cf. l. 13, 322. 7, P. Oxy. 729. 31 (where supply *ῶσον ἐστίν*), B. G. U. 234. 17, 282. 28, C. P. R. 24. 15 [M. 288]; the word must mean the surface measured in arourae, the acreage.

6. *ὑπὲρ ἐκλογῆς*: cf. P. Flor. 47. 14 [M. 146] and introd., B. G. U. 1013. 16.

7. *ἐν [σ]ταδίῳ δευτέρῳ*: the reading seems certain, but what is meant remains quite obscure.

9. *ἐκβά[σ]εως*: in Ptolemaic and Roman land-surveys the word *ἐκβαίνειν* is used of a piece of ground that projects along another; cf. P. Tebt. 84. 91, note, 86. introd., Brit. Mus. 267. 104 (ii, p. 134).

15. *κυκλευταῖς*: cf. P. Brit. Mus. 131 recto. 573 (i, p. 187) *κυκλευτῇ κυκλεύοντι τὸ ὄργ(ανον)*.

ἀντηρευταῖς: the *ἀνδῆρον* is a bank or dyke and the *ἀνδηρευτής* must accordingly be a workman concerned with the banks, perhaps regulating the flow of the water by opening or stopping the channel. Cf. P. Flor. 16. 28, *Stud. ital. di Filol. class.* xiii. (1905), p. 366, l. 9.

16. Cf. e. g. P. Flor. 50. 107. Some similar phrase meaning 'on alternate days' apparently occurred here, but *ἐκάστη* cannot be read after *κτήματος*.

21. *ἀπὸ ποδός*: in *Stud. ital. di Filol. class.* xiii. (1905), p. 366, l. 6 (cf. *Archiv* iv, p. 455) a lessee binds himself to] κ(αί?) τὸν ἀντλητον [.]π[.] . . . ἀπὸ Φαρμούθι νεομηνίας μέχρι [τοῦ .]ησομένου (γεν]ησομένου?) ἀπὸ ποδός ποτισ[μ]οῦ τοῖς ἐπιβάλλ[ο]νσι τῷ ἀμπελ(ῶνι) κηλουίοις. Prof. Moulton cites also Deut. xi. 10 γῇ Αἰγύπτου . . . ὅταν σπείρωσιν τὸν σπῆρον καὶ ποτίζουσιν τοῖς ποσὶν αὐτῶν. What exactly is meant is uncertain.

(c) SALES AND CESSIONS.

158. SALE OF A DONKEY.

Ibion Eikosipentarouron (Arsinoite nome). 15.2 × 5.7 cm.

A. D. 138 (?).

The left half of this document is lost throughout. There is, however, little doubt that it contains the deed of sale of a donkey since *κάμηλον* in l. 13 would be too long. For the restorations cf. P. Grenf. ii. 46 [M. 259] and B. G. U. 527 [M. 262].

- [Ἔτους πρώτου Αὐτοκράτορος
[Καίσαρος Τίτου] Αἰλίου Ἀδριανοῦ
[Ἀντωνείνου Σ]εβαστοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς
[μηνὸς Καισαρείου]ν δ' ἐν Ἰβίωνι (Εἰκοσιπενταρούρων)
5 [τῆς Πολέμ(ωνος) μερί]δος τοῦ Ἀρσινόεϊτον.
[ὁμολογεῖ Ἡρ]ων Ἡρωνος τοῦ
[. ὥς (ἐτῶν) τεσσ]αράκοντα πέντε
[ο(ὕλῃ) δακτύλῳ]φ χεῖρὸς ἀριστερᾶς
[Φλακκέωνι πρ]εσβυτέρου Δωρίω-
10 [νος οὐλῇ μετώπ]ῳ μέσῳ πεπρα-
[κέναι τὸν ὁμολογοῦν]τα τῷ Φλακκέωνι
[ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν εἰς τὸν] ἅπαντα χρόνον
[ὄνον ἓνα μυ]ῶχρον τοῦτον τοιοῦτον
[ἀναπόριφ]ον καὶ ἀπέχιν αὐτὸν
15 [παρὰ τοῦ Φλ]ακκέ[ωνος] τὴν συμπεφω-
[νημένην τιμ]ῇ[ν πᾶσ]αν ἀργυρίου
[δραχμὰς τέ]σσαρες καὶ βεβαι-
[ώσειν αὐτὸν κα]ὶ τοῦ[ς] παρ' αὐτοῦ
[τῷ Φλακκέωνι] καὶ τοῖ[ς] παρ' αὐτοῦ
20 [πάσῃ βεβαι]ώσ[ει]· ἐὰν δὲ μὴ βεβαιωῖ
[αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἡρων] ἀπ[ο]τίσει τῷ Φλακ-
[κέωνι ἐν ἡμέραις τρ]ιάκοντα ἢν εἰ-
[ληφεν παρ' αὐτοῦ τι]μὴν διπλὴν
[καὶ ἐπίτιμον ἀργυρίου δραχ]μὰς
25 [. καὶ εἰς τὸ δημόσιον τὰ]ς ἴσας
· · · · ·

'The 1st year of the Emperor Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, the 4th of the month Caesareus, at Ibion Eikosipentaruron in the division of Polemon of the Arsinoïte nome. Heron son of Heron son of . . ., aged about 45, having a scar on the . . . finger of the left hand, acknowledges to Flaccion son of the elder Dorion, having a scar on the middle of the forehead, that he, the acknowledging party, has sold to Flaccion from the present time for ever one mouse-coloured donkey, just as it is, irrevocably, and that he has received from Flaccion the full price agreed upon, [.]4 drachmae of silver, and that he and his assigns will guarantee (the sale) to Flaccion and his assigns with every guarantee. If Heron does not guarantee it to them, he shall pay to Flaccion in 30 days double the price which he has received from him and as a fine . . . dr. of silver, and to the treasury an equal sum . . .'

1. The shortness of the supplement is easily explained by supposing that the initial letter was enlarged.

4. *Καισαρείου*: the restoration is based on the fact that Epeiph and Mesore were the only months included in the first year of Antoninus. But possibly the year was the 21st; cf. the preceding note.

22. It is difficult to refer *τριάκοντα* to anything but the time within which the penalties should be paid. *ἐν ἡμέραις τριάκοντα* would thus correspond to the word *παραχρήμα* which occurs in the same place in deeds of sale of land, e.g. C. P. R. 21 [M. 220]. In marriage-contracts a period of 30 days is commonly allowed for the return of the dowry in case of separation; cf. 154. 29-30, note. A similar clause, however, does not occur in any of the published contracts for sale of animals, and in comparison with them 158 is remarkable for the details into which it enters concerning the *βεβαίωσις*.

159. CESSION OF CATOECIC LAND.

Oxyrhynchus.

38.3 × 7.5 cm.

A. D. 31-2.

An agreement for the cession of five acres of catoecic land. In spite of difference in date this papyrus is very similar in form to P. Oxy. 504, and restoration is therefore in most cases possible. Some light is thrown upon a doubtful passage at the commencement of the Oxyrhynchus text where the papyrus is much broken and defaced (cf. note on ll. 5-7).

- [Ἐτους ὀκτωκαὶ]δεκάτου Τιβερίου Καίσαρος [Σεβαστοῦ
 [. ἐν] Ὀξυρύγχ[ω]ν πόλει τῆς Θηβ[αῖδος]. ὁμολογεῖ
 [Μενέλαος Ἀλ]εξάνδρου [Ζ]ήνιος [Τ]αχίτι Δίγχι[ωνος μετὰ
 [κυρίου τοῦ] ἑαυτῆς [υἱοῦ Ψόitos τοῦ] Ἀλλο[ύ]τος ἐν ἀγνιᾷ
 5 [παρακεχωρηκέ]ναι αὐτῇ ἀκολουθῶς τοῖς [προστεταγμέ-(?)
 [νοις διὰ τῶν] ἐκ τοῦ ἵππικοῦ ἀφ' οὗ ἐπιδίεδωκεν
 [. ὑπομ]νήματος τῷ πρὸς τοῖς κατ[α]λοχισμοῖς τὰς
 [ὑπαρχούσας αὐ]τῷ περὶ Πέλα τῆς πρὸς λίβ[α] τοπαρχίας ἐκ
 [τοῦ] κλήρου ἀπὸ κοινῶν καὶ ἀδι[αιρέτων]
 10 [. ἀ]ρουρῶν πέντε κατοικικ[ῆς] γῆς σιτο-
 [φόρου σπορίμο]ν ἐξ ὀρθογωνίου ἀρούρας δύο, ὧν γείτονες
 [νότου] πέντε βορρᾶ Διογέ[ν]ους
 [.]ος τ[ο]ῦ Θεώνιος ἀπηλ[ι]ώτου
 [.]ονος, ἔν' ὑπάρχωσι τῇ [Ταχίτι] αἱ παρα-
 15 [χωρούμεναι] ἀρουραι σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις τε[κ]μηρίοις
 [. κυρί]ως τὸν πάντα χρόνον [ἀκολουθῶς τοῖς
 [περὶ τούτων προ]στεταγμένοις καὶ ἐπ[ε]σταλμένοις
 [. ἀνθ'] ὧν ἔλαβε παρὰ τῆς Ταχί[τι]ος
 [. τοῖς δύο]νσι καιροῖς καὶ μηθὲν [παρασυνγραφῇ-
 20 [σειν μηδὲ] κακο[τεχνή]σειν μηδ' ἐν[καλέ]σειν τῇ Ταχίτι
 [μηδὲ τοῖς παρ'] αὐτῆς τρόπῳ μηδενί, ἀλλὰ καὶ παντελῶς?
 [παρέ]ξεσθαι τῇ Ταχίτι καὶ τοῖς παρ' αὐτῆς τὰς αὐτὰς ἀρού-
 [ρας διὰ παντὸς] μὲν βεβαίας καθαρὰς ἀπὸ πάντων δη-
 [μοσίων καὶ τῶν] ἄλλων τελεσμάτων[ν] πάντων ἀπὸ τῶν
 25 [ἐμ]προσθεν χρόνων μέχρι Μεσορῆ [ἐπαγομένων] ἐ τοῦ
 [διελθόντος ἐπ]τακαὶδεκάτ[ο]ν ἔτους καὶ [αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἐπ-
 [τακαὶδεκάτου] ἔτους Τιβ[ερίου] Καίσαρος Σ[εβαστοῦ]. ἐὰν
 [δέ τι τούτων ὁ] Μενέ[λαος] παρασυνγρα[φῇ], ἄκυρον ἔστω
 [καὶ] προσαποτι[σάτω] τῇ Ταχίτι καὶ τοῖς παρ' αὐτῆς καθ'
 30 [ὅ] ἐὰν παρασυν[γραφῇ] εἶδος τά τε βλάβη [καὶ ἐπίτιμον ἀργυρίου] δρα
 [χμᾶς] καὶ εἰς τὸ δημόσιον τὰς ἴσα[ς], καὶ μηδὲν ἦσσαν
 [τὰ προγεγρα]μμένα κύρια ἔστω κ[αθάπερ] ἐκ συμ-
 [φώνου συνεχώ]ρησαν. (2nd hand) Μενέλαος [Ἀλεξάνδρου]

- [.] τέθειμαι τὴν ὁμολογίαν
 35 [καὶ παρα]κεχώρηκα τῇ Ταχοίτι ἀρού-
 [ρας δύο οὔσ]ας περὶ Πέλα ἐκ τοῦ
 [. κλή]ρου καὶ ἀπέχω τὸ παραχω-
 [ρητικὸν καὶ] βεβαιώσω καθὼς προέγρα-
 [πται. (3rd hand) Ταχοίς Δίνχωνος παρ]ακεχώρημαι
 40 [ὡς πρόκει]ται. Ψοῖς Ἀλλοῦτος [.
 [.] Δίδυμος Πτολεμαίου [.
 [.] . εἰ[. . .] . [ψο]τεμο[.
 [.] . μ. (4th hand) Μενέλαος ὡς (ἐτῶν) λβ μέσ(ος) μελίχ(ρω)ς μα(κρο)πρ(όσωπος)
 φ[ακ(ος)]?
 [Ταχοίς ὡς (ἐτῶν) . . . μα(κρο)πρ(όσωπος) . . . () οὐ(λῆ) πῆχ(ει) δεξ(ιῶ).
 45 [Ψοῖς ὡς (ἐτῶν) . . μ]έσο(ς) μελίχ(ρω)ς μα(κρο)πρ(όσωπος) οὐ(λῆ) ὑπ' ὀφθ(αλμὸν) δεξιόν. [
 [Δίδυμος ὡς (ἐτῶν) . .] μέσο(ς) μελίχ(ρω)ς μα(κρο)πρ(όσωπος) ἀναφά(λαντος) οὐ(λῆ) μετώ(πω)
 μέσω. [
 On the verso ends of two lines followed by five lines in a different hand, giving ages and descriptions of
 three persons. At the bottom slight remains of three lines of demotic.

29. τ of τη corr. (?).

34. 1. ὁμολογίαν.

'The 18th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus . . . at the city of Oxyrhynchus in the Thebaïd. Menelaus son of Alexander of the Zeneian deme acknowledges to Tachoïs daughter of Dinchon with her guardian her son Psoïs son of Allous, in the street, that he has ceded to her in accordance with the instructions issued through the cavalry office, consequent on a petition presented . . . to the director of official assignments, two arurae belonging to him in the area of Pela in the western toparchy in the holding of . . . , being part of 5 arurae, common and indivisible, of catocic land forming a rectangle, corn-bearing and arable, the boundaries of which are on the south . . . , on the north the holding of Diogenes son of . . . , on the west the holding of . . . son of Thoönis, on the east . . . , in order that the arurae ceded may appertain to Tachoïs with all other titles . . . by a valid deed for ever in accordance with the ordinances and authorizations thereon, in return for the . . . which he received from Tachoïs at the proper times; and that he will in no wise violate the contract nor attempt any fraud nor make any claim upon Tachoïs or her assigns in any way whatsoever, but will absolutely deliver the said arurae to Tachoïs and her assigns fully guaranteed and free from all public imposts, and all other dues from previous times up to the fifth intercalary day of Mesore of the past 17th year and including the 17th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus. If Menelaus violates any of these provisions, his action shall be invalid, and he shall forfeit to Tachoïs and her assigns for every specific breach both the damages and a fine of . . . silver drachmae and to the State the like sum, and nevertheless the contract shall be valid in accordance with their harmonious agreement.' Signatures of Menelaus, Tachoïs, and Psoïs, followed by a list of the persons concerned, with their ages and distinguishing marks.

3. Ζήνεις: cf. 184. 20, P. Hamb. 14. 6, note.

5-7. On this analogy P. Oxy. 504. 8-10 can be restored πα[ρα]κεχωρήκηναι αὐτῷ ἀκολούθως τοῖς προστεταγ[?]]-μένο[ι]ς διὰ τῶν ἐκ τοῦ ἱππικοῦ ἀφ' οὗ ἐπιβ[?]έδωκεν . . . τῷ πρὸς τοῖς καταλοχισμοῖς ὑπομνήμα[?]τος. The phrase διὰ τῶν ἐκ τοῦ ἱππικοῦ here and in P. Oxy. *l. c.* seems to imply the existence of officials not otherwise known. Perhaps in some way they supervised the ἱππικοὶ σταθμοί and κλήροι. For these cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 383-7, and for the organization of the ἱππεῖς, *op. cit.*, pp. 388-9. That the old military classification survived into Roman times, at any rate in name, is shown e. g. by C. P. R. 57. 21 ἱππικῶ [κλή]ρω, P. Oxy. 482. 18 ἐν ἱππικῷ σταθμῷ, 202. 5, note, 213. 22, note.

10-11. Cf. e. g. P. Oxy. 45. 11 [M. 222], 46. 23-4.

15. τε[κμηρίοις: the parallel formula in P. Oxy. 504. 15 is σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις σημίει[s, where the σημεῖα may possibly refer to 'boundary marks'; cf. Strabo xvii, p. 787, Preisigke, *Das σημεῖον* in *Archiv für Stenographie* (Neue Folge), i, p. 308. But 'title-deeds' is also a suitable meaning.

29-30. καθ' ὃ ἐὰν παρασυν[γραφῇ εἶδος: cf. P. Oxy. 270. 44, Berger, *Strafklauseln*, p. 74.

160-160 (d). EARLY CONTRACTS FROM SOCNOPAEI NESUS.

Of the group of early contracts next printed (cf. 305 sqq.) two, which are bilingual, have already been published in full by Griffith in the Catalogue of the Rylands Demotic Papyri. The Greek texts of these have now been revised with the aid of the facsimiles there published, and some additional fragments have been fitted on to them. Like many other documents from Socnopaei Nesus of this period the group is marked by great illiteracy as far as the Greek is concerned. Contracts from the same locality of approximately the same date and on general grounds comparable are P. Spec. Isag. 1-30, P. Brit. Mus. 262 (ii, pp. 176-7; cf. P. Spec. Isag. tab. 1 (a) and 1 (b), Reich, *Ein demotisch-griechischer Kontrakt* in *Sphinx*, xiv, pp. 1 sqq.), 277 (ii, pp. 217-18), 1273 (iii, p. 174), B. G. U. 713, 854, 910-12, C. P. R. 242 (Preisigke, *Berichtigungsliste*, pp. 123-4).

160. SALE AND CESSION.

28.3 x 34 cm.

A. D. 28-9.

This is a revised text of the Greek ὑπογραφή of P. Rylands dem. 44. Two fragments which belong to it have been added.

Demotic sale and cession, 32 lines.

Ἐριέως τῆς Λαούσις μητρὸς Ταπετεσούχου ὁμολογῶι πεπρακέναι Ε[ἰ]σαροῦται τῇ{s} Ὀννώφριος
 [μητρὸς Ἐριέ]ως τὸν ὑπάρχ[ο]ντά μοι μέρη [δύο ἀπὸ μερῶν πέντε
 τῆς οἰκίας διστήκους καὶ αὐλῆς ἐκ τοῦ ἀπ[δ] ἀπηλιώτου καὶ τῶν συνκυρόντων πάντων κοινῶν
 καὶ ἀδιαίρετον ἐν τῇ Σοκ[ν]οπαίου Νήσο τῇ{s} Ἡρακλείδου μερίδος,
 ὃν τὰ μέτρα ὅλης τῆς οἰκίας καὶ αὐλῆς ἀ πρόγειται, ὃν γίτονος ὀλ[η]s τῆς [ο]ἰκίας καὶ αὐλῆs
 νότου Τεσενούφης Πραλῆτος οἰκία{s} ἥs ἐπικρατεῖ τὰ τέκνα καὶ Τα-
 ῆσις οἰκία{s} καὶ αὐλῆ{s} βορρᾶ εἴσοτος καὶ ἐξοτος ἀπηλιώτης Τε[σ]ῆs Ν[.] . . γῆβις οἰκία{s}
 καὶ αὐλῆ ὧν ἐπικρατεῖ τὰ τέκνα λιβὸς Θασ[ῆ]τος Πανεφρύμμιος
 5 οἰκία{s}, καὶ ἀπέχω παραχρήμα τὴν συνεχωρημένην διμὴν πᾶσαν ἐκ πλήλους καὶ βεβ[αι]ώσω
 πάσῃ β[ε]βαιώσι{ν} ἀπὸ τῆς ἐνεστ[ῆ]σης ἡμέρας εἰς τὸν
 ἅπαντα χρόνον καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ποιήσομαι καθότι προγέγραπται καὶ ἐπιτέτα[χα] τοῖς μαρτύροις
 γράφειν καὶ τῷ πρὸς το γράφε[ι]ω χαράξαιτι ἀποδοῦναι. ἔγραψεν

ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς Λαοῦ[σι]{ο}ς Ἑριέως διὰ τὸ μὴ [εἰ]δέναι αὐτῆς γράμματα. (2nd hand) Ἰσαροῦται
 τῆς [Ὀννώφριος μ]ητρὸς Ἑριεύς [ἡγόρ]ακα τὰ [προκείμενα μέρη
 δύο ἀπὸ μερῶν πέντε τῆς οἰκίας καὶ αὐλῆς καθὼς πρό[κει]τα[ι]. ἔ[γρα]ψεν ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς
 Στο[το]ῦς Θ διὰ τὸ μὴ εἰδέναι αὐτὴν
 γράμμ[α]τα. (3rd hand) πρᾶ[σ]ις καὶ ἀπωστα[σί]ου μέρη δύο ἀπὸ [μερῶν πέντε τῆς οἰκίας
 καὶ] αὐλῆς κα[ὶ] τῶν συνκυρόντων πάντων
 10 ἐν τῇ Σοκνοπαί[ο]υ Νήσ[ο]υ τῆς Ἡρακλ[ε]ίδου μερίδος, ὧν τὰ μέτρα καὶ αἱ γ[ί]νναι ὡς πρό[κει]τα[ι],
 ὥς ποιεῖται Ἑριεύς Ὀννώφριος
 μητρὸς Ταπετεσούχου ὡς (ἐτῶν) κε φακὸς μετόπῳ [. τῇ] Ἰσαρ[οῦ]τι τῇ Ὀν[ν]ώφριος
 μητρὸς Ἑριέως ὡς (ἐτῶν) . . . ο(ὕλῃ)
 ἀριστερᾷ. ὑπογραφεὺς Λαοῦσις [Ἑ]ριεύς ὡς (ἐτῶν) να ο(ὕλῃ) [.]ωι καὶ αλ[.] . . . [. . .]
 30 letters.
 ἐξ ἀριστερᾷ(ς). ἔτους πεντεκαδεκάτου Τιβερίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ [μηνὸς
 ἀναγράφεται διὰ τοῦ ἐν τῇ Σοκνοπαίου
 Νήσου γραφίου.

1. 1. Ἑριεύς ἢ Λαούσιος and τά for τόν.
2. η of διστηκούς corr. ; 1. διστέγον . . . ἀδιαρέ[τ]ων . . . Νήσῳ.
3. 1. ὦν for ὄν. κ of οικίας corr. A smudge after final ι of προγείται ; 1. πρόκειται, ὦν γείτονες.
4. 1. ἐξοδος καὶ ἐξοδος ἀπηλιώτου Τε[σ]ήτος.
5. 1. τιμὴν . . . πλήρους.
6. 1. μάρτυσι . . . , πρὸς τῷ . . . χαράξαν[τι].
7. 1. αὐτὴν . . . Ἰσαροῦς ἢ . . . Ἑριέως.
9. 1. ἀποστα[σί]ου μερῶν.
10. 1. Νήσῳ.
11. φακός corr. from μετ. 1. μετόπῳ.
12. Second α of ἀριστερα corr. from ωι.
1. Ἑριέως.
14. 1. Νήσῳ.

'I, Herieus daughter of Laousis and Tapetesouchus, acknowledge that I have sold to Hisarous daughter of Onnophris and Herieus the two parts belonging to me out of five parts of the two-storied house and court on the east side and of all appurtenances, being common and undivided, at Socnopaei Nesus in the division of Heraclides, of which the measurements and adjacent areas of the whole house and court are as aforesaid. Adjacent to the whole house and court are on the south the house of Tesenouphis son of Prales, which is in the possession of his children, and the house and court of Taësis, on the north the entrance and exit, on the east the house and court of Teses son of N . . . nebis, which are in the possession of his children, on the west the house of Thases daughter of Panephrummi; and I have received in immediate and full payment the price agreed upon and I will guarantee the sale with every guarantee from the present day for ever and will fulfil the other provisions as aforesaid, and I have instructed the witnesses to sign and to pay the clerk of the record-office when he has endorsed the deed. Laousis son of Herieus wrote for her as she is illiterate. I, Hisarous daughter of Onnophris and Herieus, have purchased the aforesaid two parts out of five of the house and court as aforesaid. Stotoëis son of . . . wrote for her as she is illiterate. Sale and cession of two parts out of five of the house and court and all appurtenances in Socnopaei Nesus in the division of Heraclides, of which the measurements and adjacent areas are as aforesaid, which sale and cession Herieus daughter of Onnophris and Tapetesouchus, aged about 25 years with a mole on the . . . forehead, concludes with Hisarous daughter of Onnophris and Herieus, aged about . . . years with a scar on the left . . . The subscribers are Laousis son of Herieus aged about 51 years with a scar on . . . and . . . The 15th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, the . . . of the month . . . Drawn up through the record-office in Socnopaei Nesus.'

1. The genitive in place of the nominative and other cases is a very common error in documents of this period from Socnopaei Nesus; cf. e. g. 160 (c). ii. 12, note.

3. ἀ πρόγεται: for the superfluous relative cf. 160 (a). i, (b). 8, and P. Spec. Isag. 30. 26, where ὡς πρόκειται is in the same position.

ἦς ἐπικρατεῖ τὰ τέκνα: cf. l. 4, 160 (b). 3, (c). i. 6, 15. For the juristic meaning of ἐπικρατεῖν, which apparently includes all rights over real property short of actual ownership, cf. Lewald, *Grundbuchrecht*, p. 78.

Ταῖσις is restored from the demotic.

4. Ν[.] . . νήβις: the translation of the demotic has Nekhtnēbf, a name which is variously Graecized, e. g. Νεκτενύβις, Νεκθενύβις, Νεκτυνήφις, Νεστυνήφις, &c. The particular form here used is hardly to be identified in the facsimile. At the end of the line Πανεφρύμμιος is restored from the demotic.

6. For the formulae cf. 160 (a). 5-6, (c). i. 8-9, note, 310. 7, B. G. U. 854. 4-5 (l. ἐπιτέταχα . . . γραφίου χαράξαντι ἀπ[ο]γράφῃ[αι], Schubart and Lobel), P. Spec. Isag. 30. 22-3 (from the hand copy l. καὶ ἐπιτέταχα [τοῖς] μάρτυσι γράψῃ (= -ψαι) καὶ τῷ πρὸς τῷ γραφίῳ [χαράξ]αντι ἀποδῶναι), also 29. 22 (l. καθότι προεγγραπται, καὶ ἐπ[ι]τέταχ[ε] τῷ πρὸς τῷ γραφ[εί]ῳ] χαράξαι). In spite of the directions to the witnesses their signatures are notably absent in contracts of this period; cf. Griffith, *op. cit.*, iii, p. 178. Possibly, therefore, this is a survival of a stereotyped formula after its utility was gone. In B. G. U. 1002. 16 (55 B. C.), however, the statement is explicit, ἐπεγράφησαν ἐκ τῶν ὀπίσω μαρτύρων δέκα ξξ. The sense of the second part of the clause is not clear. ἀποτάσθαι in B. G. U. 854. 4-5 shows that ἀποδοῦναι means 'to pay' not 'to return the contract'; and if it is supposed that the witnesses are equally the object of this further direction, the reference may be to the fees paid to the γραφεῖον for notarial services (cf. P. Petrie 53 (s). 5, Dittenberger, *Or. Gr. Inscr.*, 46. 12-13, B. G. U. 277. ii. 11, Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, p. 353, P. Oxy. 44. 6, note). The phraseology of P. Spec. Isag. 29. 22, however, is in favour of taking τῷ πρὸς τῷ γραφείῳ directly with ἐπιτέταχα, but the reference to a disbursement then becomes obscure. It cannot be concerned with any mediation of the γραφεῖον in the payment of the ἐγκύκλιον, which fell on the purchaser, not the seller.

9 sqq. At this point commences the endorsement by the γραφεῖον (the χαραγμός; cf. 160 (a). 10, note) of the contents of the demotic sale and cession; cf. 160 (a). 10 sqq., (b). 7 sqq., P. Spec. Isag. 6. 11 sqq., 30. 24 sqq., Brit. Mus. 262. 1-2 (ii, p. 177), and B. G. U. 910. i. 12 sqq., which can be readily restored on this analogy (in l. 16 perhaps οὐλῇ μὴ λφ ἀριστερῶ), Lobel). For the dual form of the purely Egyptian sale cf. Mitteis, *Grundz.*, pp. 167 sqq.

10. The δς ποιείται of 160 (a). 13, P. Spec. Isag. 6. 12, Brit. Mus. 262. 1 (ii, p. 177) is preferable grammatically to the ἦν ποιείται of 160 (b). 8 and P. Spec. Isag. 30. 26.

11. From the facsimile it is impossible to tell whether the dark mark before Ἰσαρ[οῦτι is fibre or ink. In default, therefore, of a revision of the original we have preferred to enclose τῇ in the lacuna and to suppose that the papyrus is defaced. In 160 (a). 13 Hisarous is described as οὐλ(ῇ) ποδὶ ἀ[ρ]ιστερῶι.

12. Perhaps ἄλλη, sc. οὐλή; but ξξ ἀριστερῶς at the beginning of l. 13 shows that another name preceded, so that ΑΛ[] is at least as probable.

160 (a). SALE AND CESSION.

9.4 x 19.7 cm.

A. D. 14-37.

A copy of the Greek subscription of an Egyptian contract. One of the sellers, Hisarous daughter of Onnophris and Herieus, figured as the buyer in 160. The Greek is unusually good for a document of this class.

[οἰκία]ς καὶ [α]ὐλῇ[ς ἂ] πρόκειται, [ῶ]ν γίτονες ὄλη[ς] τῆς οἰκίας καὶ αὐλῇ[ς] νότ[ο]ν [. .] . σιος
 Σ . [. .] ρ . . σ . . [. .]
 [. . . .] . οἰκία καὶ αὐλῇ] καὶ Ὀρσενούφι[ο]ς τοῦ πρὸς μη[τρὸς ἀνε]ψιού . ικρ καὶ
 ἐπὶ τι μέ-
 [ρος κ]οπ[ρ]ία βορρ[ᾱ] ἱ[σ]οδος καὶ ἔξοδος λιβὸς Θασήτο[ς οἰκία (?) ἀ]πηλ(ιώτου) Νεστνή[φ]ιο[ς]
 Θασήτος καὶ τῶν
 [ἀδε]λφ[ῶν οἰκ]ία καὶ αὐλή, κ[αὶ] ἀπέχομ[ε]ν παραχρήμ[α τὴν σ]υνκεχωρημένην τιμὴν πᾶσαν

- 5 [ἐκ πλή]ρου[ς] καὶ βεβα[ι]ώ[σο]μεν πάσῃ [β]εβαιώ[σ]ει ἀπὸ τῆς ἐν[ε]σ[τ]ώσεως ἡμέρας ἐπ[ὶ] τὸν
ἀπαντα χρόνον
[καὶ τὰ ἄ]λλα ποιήσομεν [καθ]ὼς προγέ[ρ]α[π]ται καὶ ἐπιτε[τάχα]μεν τοῖς μάρτυσι γράφειν καὶ
τῶι πρὸς τῶι
[γραφέ]ωι χαράξαντι ἀπ[ο]δοῦναι. ἔγρα[ψ]εν ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν Παπεῖς Τεσενούφις διὰ τὸ μὴ εἰδέναι
αὐτοὺς
[γράμματ]α. ἀ[ν]τ[ί]γ[ρ]α(φον) [τῇ]ς ὑπογρ(αφῆς)· Χαιρήμων [Σω]κρά[τ]ους μητρὸς Θασίσιος
ἡ[γ]όρακα τὰ προκείμενα
[μέρη] τρία ἀπὸ μερῶν τ[ε]σσάρ[ων] ἀπὸ πέμπτου μέρου[ς] οἰκίας καὶ αὐλῆς καθὼς πρόκειται.
10 [ἀντίγρ(αφον) χ]αραγμοῦ· π[ρ]ᾶ[σι]ς καὶ [ἀ]πο[στα]σ[ί]ου μερῶ[ν] τριῶν ἀπὸ [μερ]ῶν τεσσ[ά]ρων
ἀπὸ πέμπτου
[μέρου]ς οἰκίας διστέγου καὶ αὐλῆς ἀπὸ ἀπηλ(ιώτου) καὶ τ[ῶν] συνκυρ[ό]ντων πάντων κοινῶν
καὶ
[ἀδιαιρέ]των ἐν τ[ῇ] Σοκνοπαίου Νήσῳ τῆς Ἡ[ρακ]λείδου με[ρ]ῖδος, ὧν τά τε μέτρα καὶ αἱ
γυνῖαι
[ὡς] πρόκειται, ἃς ποιεῖται Ὀννώφρις ὡς (ἐτῶν) μβ οὐλ(ῆ) δακ(τύλῳ) [. . . ()] Χιρ[ῶ]ς] δεξι[ᾶ]ς καὶ
Ἰσαροῦς ὡς (ἐτῶν) ν οὐλ(ῆ) προδὶ ἀ[ρ]ιστερῶι
[καὶ]ις ὡς ἐτῶν με οὐλ(ῆ) πῆχ(ει) [ἀ]ρ[ιστ]ερῶι οἱ] τρεῖς Ὀννώφρις[ος] μητρὸς(ς) Ἐρ[ιέ]ως
καὶ ἡ τοῦ Ὀννώφριος γ[υ]νῆ
15 [Τανέφρ]εμμις Τεῶτος μητρὸς(ς) Τασήτος ὡς (ἐτῶν) μα οὐλ(ῆ) ἀντικ(νημίῳ) ἀριστερῶι Χαιρήμονι
Σωκράτους
[μητρὸς] Θασίσιος ὡς (ἐτῶν) κζ οὐλ(ῆ) μηρῶι δεξιῶι. ὑπογρα(φενς) Παπ[ε]ῖς Τεσενούφις ὡς
(ἐτῶν) ξ οὐλ(ῆ) . . . ()
[(ἔτους) .] Τιβερίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Ἐπειφ β, ἀναγέγρα(πται) διὰ το(ῦ) ἐν τῇ Σοκνοπαίου
Νήσῳ γραφίου.

7. παπεις corr. from παπος. 8. ου of [σω]κρά[τ]ους corr.

1. A thin vertical stroke before πρόκειται is supposed to belong to the preceding line. For the preceding
cf. 160. 3, note.

3. A Νεστυνήφρις Τεσήτος or Τεσητός occurs in P. Spec. Isag. 8, 9, 12, 17.

6-7. Cf. 160. 6, note.

10. Reference to the hand-copies shows that χαραγμοῦ, not χαράγματος, is the correct reading in P. Spec. Isag.
5. 11, 15. 10, 30. 34; in 6. 11 l. χαραγμ[ο]ῦ. Should χαραγμοῦ be read also in C. P. R. 4. 37?

160 (b). SALE AND CESSION.

Fr. 1 26.3 × 17.8, Fr. 2 27.1 × 4.9 cm.

A. D. 37. Plate 22.

Another example of a Greek ὑπογραφή of an Egyptian contract. The demotic cession is almost wholly lost, but of the sale considerable portions survive, and a transcription by Mr. Griffith is printed in Appendix I.

Demotic sale and cession, 8 + 16 lines.

[Τανομμιεὺς Ἐργέως μητρὸς . . . εὔτος ὁμολογῶ πεπρακέναι Σατ]αβούς καὶ Τεσενούφι[ς]
ἀμφότερον Ἐργεὺς μητρὸς Τα[ψ]εφρύμις τὸν ὑπάρχον

[τά μοι οἰκίαν τρίστεγον καὶ τὰ συγκύροντα πάντα ἐν τῇ Σοκνοπαίου Νήσου [τ]ῆς Ἑρακλείτου
 μελίτος, ὧν κείτονος ὥλῃς [τῆς οἰκί]ας νότου καὶ ἀπη-
 [λιώτου ῥύμη βασιλικῇ βορρᾷ Παήσιος Ὁρου οἰκία ἥς ἐπικρατεῖ τὰ τέκνα λιβὸς Θᾶσῃ(το)s
 τῆς Ὁρου οἰκία, καὶ ἀπέχω τὴν συνκε[χωρημ]ῆν τιμὴν
 [πᾶσαν ἐκ πλήρους καὶ βεβαιώσω πάσῃ βεβαιώσει ἀπὸ τῆς ἐνεσ[τή]της ἡμέλα[s] ἐπεὶ τὸν
 ἅπαντα χρόνον καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ποιή[σω καθ]ῶτι προκέκρα-
 5 [πται. ἔγραψεν ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς 20 letters διὰ τὸ] μὴ εἰδέναι αὐτῇ(ν) γράμματα. (2nd hand) Πανοῦρις
 Ἑργεὺς μητρὸς Τεσενούφης α[ὐτῆς(?) ἀν]τρὸς εὐτυκῶ τῇ(ν)
 [προκιμένη πράσει ὡς προγέγραπται. (3rd hand) Σαταβοῦς καὶ Τεσενούφης ἀμπώτε(ραι) Ἑργέως
 μητρὸς Τανεφρύμης ἡγώλακε καθ(ς) προκέκρα[πται.] (4th hand) Ἀρπαγάθης Ὁρου
 [13 letters εὐδοκῶ ὡς προγέγραπται. (5th hand) πρᾶσις καὶ ἀποστασί]ου οἰκίας τριστεγού καὶ
 τῶν συνκυριώντων πάντων [ἐ]ν [Σο]κ[νοπαί]ου Νήσοι τῆς Ἑρα-
 [κλείδου μερίδος, ὧν τά τε μέτρα καὶ αἱ γεινύ]α(ι) αἱ πρόκινται, ἣν ποιεῖται Τανομμιεύς τῆς
 Ἑργεὺς [μητρὸς . . .]εὔτος ὁ(ς) (ἐτῶν)
 [. . . ο(ὐλῇ)] 20 letters εὐδοκούντος τοῦ ἑαυτῆς ἀνδρὸς Παν[ο]ύρις Ἑρεὺς μη(τρὸς) Τεσενούφης
 ὁ(ς) (ἐτῶν) [. . . ο(ὐλῇ)] : . . .]ωι μέσωι
 10 [Σαταβοῦτι ὁ(ς) (ἐτῶν) . . . ο(ὐλῇ)] καὶ Τεσενούφι[s] ὁ(ς) (ἐτῶν) κβ ο(ὐλῇ) ὑπὸ
 ἀστραγάλῳ ποτὶ δεξιῶι ἀμ[φοτέραις] Ἑργ[έ]ος μη(τρὸς) Τανε-
 φρύμης εὐδοκούντος Ἀρπαγάθου Ὁρου μη(τρὸς)]ς ὁ(ς) (ἐτῶν) μ ο(ὐλῇ) μῆλῳ
 ἀριστερῶι. ἔτους β Γαίου Καίσα[ρος Σεβαστοῦ] Φαῶφι ι.
 [ἀναγέγραπται διὰ τοῦ ἐν τῇ Σοκνοπαίου Νήσῳ γρα]φίου. Demotic signature.

1. 1. Σατ[α]βοῦτι . . . ἀμφοτέραις Ἑργέως . . . τὴν ὑπάρχου[σαν]. 2. 1. Νήσῳ . . . Ἑρακλείδου μερίδος . . . γείτονες
 ὅλη . 4. 1. ἐνεσ[τή]τως ἡμέρα[s] . . . καθ[ὅτι] προγέγρα[πται]. 5. 1. Ἑργέως . . . εὐδοκῶ. 6. 1. ἀμφότε(ραι)
 . . . μητρὸς . . . ἡγοράκα(μεν) . . . προγέγρα[πται]. 7. 1. συνκυρόντων . . . Νήσῳι. 8. 1. ἡ for τῆς. 1. Ἑργέως ;
 so in ll. 9, 10. 1. ὁ(ς) ; so also in ll. 9, 10, 11. 10. 1. ποδὶ.

1. Σατ[α]βοῦς : restored from the demotic. We have regarded the name here as feminine, as e. g. in P. Brit. Mus. 262. 2 (ii, p. 177) ; if it is masculine, ἀμφοτέροις, ἀμφότε(ροι), and ἀμ[φοτέρ]οις should be read in ll. 1, 6, and 10.

3. The supplement is based on the demotic.

5. ἀν[τρ]ός : the genitive, as frequently happens in these documents, replaces the nominative ; l. 9 shows that Panouris was the husband of Tanommieus.

6. For the abbreviation of words in this line without suspension of letters cf. 82. 6, note.

8. For αἱ πρόκινται cf. 180. 3, note, and for ἣν ποιεῖται, note on 180. 10.

9. εὐδοκούντος : or μετὰ κυρίου. So also in l. 11.

160 (c). LOAN ON SECURITY.

29 x 27.8 cm.

A. D. 32.

Copies, apparently, of a deed of sale (Col. i) and of a deed of loan (Col. ii) contained on one large sheet of papyrus. The sale and loan were completed on the same day, and in the former Thaësis sells a house to Tanephrummis and in the latter Tanephrummis lends 100 dr. to Thaësis. The copies are in the handwriting of the same scribe and were doubt-

less made for one of the parties interested. In the sale it is noteworthy that the body of the deed practically does not differ from the *ὑπογραφή*, both containing a statement of sale by Thaësis and of purchase by Tanephrummis in the first person. In explanation of this reasons are given in the note on ll. 8-9 for supposing that the original of the sale and cession was in demotic, and that the copyist in place of translating it contented himself with constructing a body in Greek out of the existing Greek *ὑπογραφή*.

The identity of date and parties in the sale and loan suggests a close connexion between the two, and further evidence on this point is supplied by **160** (d). i, ii, **310**, and B. G. U. 910. i, ii, where precisely the same arrangement occurs of documents in other respects parallel. A recognized form of documentation, therefore, would appear to be the following :

Dem Cession	otic Sale	δάνειον in Greek
Greek ὑπογραφή		

In **160** (d) the second hand of the Greek *ὑπογραφή*, i. e. that of the docket of the *γραφείου*, is the first hand of the loan, and the second hand of the loan is the first hand of the *ὑπογραφή* of the sale ; and the same is true perhaps of **310**, B. G. U. 910. i, ii, and of the original of **160** (c). The arrangement can scarcely be accidental, and the nature of the connexion requires closer examination. There can be no question here of a fictitious loan, i. e. deferred payment (cf. Mitteis, *Grundz.*, pp. 117, 171, 187), directly connected with the sale ; for in each case it is the purchaser himself who lends the money (for the reconstruction of B. G. U. 910. i cf. **160**. 9 sqq., note). Nor again is it possible to suppose that the completion of the sale, in the ordinary sense, was made a condition of the loan ; for the borrower could better obtain a loan by the mortgage of the house without having recourse to a sale, or by retaining it unpledged as security against ultimate execution. The solution appears to be that in such cases the sale and the loan are in fact the two phases of a form of hypothecation, the *ὥνῃ ἐν πίστει* ; cf. especially P. Heidelb. 1278 [M. 233], Oxy. 472. ii. 22-9 [M. 235], 486 [M. 59], B. G. U. 1158 [M. 234], Mitteis, *op. cit.*, pp. 135 sqq., Schwarz, *Hypothek und Hypallagma*, pp. 35 sqq. This procedure, which fell under the category of *ὑποθήκη* in its wider sense, entailed the conveyance of property to the creditor by a deed of sale (*ὥνῃ*), this latter being terminable and annulled on the repayment of the loan. Evidence in support of this interpretation is as follows :—(a) P. Brit. Mus. 358. 9 (ii, p. 172) *γράμματα χειρογράφου πράσεως [καὶ ὑ]ποθήκης καὶ δ[αν]είου*. Here the *ὑποθήκη* may well be no more than the point of contact between the *πρᾶσις* and the *δάνειον*, in which case the reference is to the contractual *ὥνῃ ἐν πίστει* in this dual form. (b) P. Brit. Mus. 277 (ii, pp. 217-18). The evidence here is important. The document is entitled in the illiterate Greek of the period *ἀντίγραφον δανηον ὑποθήκει ἐβδόμου μέρ[ο]ς τῆς οἰκίας καὶ αὐλῆς ἐν τῇ Σοκν[ο]παίου Νήσου τῆς Ἡρακλείδου μερίδος* ; yet there follows in Greek a loan pure and simple, without any reference either to the security itself or its terms. Schwarz is not unnaturally perplexed (*op. cit.*, p. 34, n. 2). If, however, this were the loan portion of a Graeco-Egyptian hypotheca-

tion drawn up in the form suggested, the apparent inconsistency would be explained. (c) Griffith, to whom the question has been referred, remarks that the characteristics of certain Ptolemaic *ὑποθήκαι* from the Pathyrite nome might well degenerate into this more cumbersome form. Four demotic documents are in question, viz.:—P. Brit. Mus. 1201, 1202, Strassb. dem. 44 (for these see Spiegelberg, *Demotische Kaufpfandverträge in Recueil de Travaux*, &c., vol. xxxi, pp. 3 sqq.), Louvre 2443 (in Révillout, *Chrest. dém.*, pp. 246 sqq.). In these the form is:—‘There belongeth unto thee against me (a sum) on account of the money thou gavest me. I will give unto thee the money that is named above by (date). If I do not give thee the money which is named above by (date), then hast thou caused my heart to be satisfied with the silver of the price of the (property) which is (situation and adjacent areas). I give it unto thee, &c.’ On analysis the first part falls into the form of a loan, the second into the usual form of a sale, and the two are linked together by the clause ‘If I do not give, &c.’ In the group under discussion from Socnopaei Nesu the absence of cross-references and of any connecting link between the two complementary portions of the whole is curious. It is, however, to be noted that in all four documents (cf. P. Brit. Mus. 277) the body of the loan is in Greek and is in this respect distinguished from the sale and cession which are in demotic. The ground of this procedure is uncertain, but the fixity of the practice indicates regulation by custom, if not by law. The use of two languages may have led to the loss of the connecting link, and in this way the degeneration of the single form into the unwieldy dualism might find an explanation. The fact that the loan, which logically of course was the base on which the hypothecation rested—in 160 (d) while the *ἀναγραφή* of both sections was on the same day the Greek loan was actually completed on Epeiph 16, the demotic sale on Mesore 22—, is always to the right on the sheet of papyrus is perhaps also due to demotic influence.

The above theory has the merit of making the form of documentation the direct descendant of an earlier Ptolemaic form to which it seems by its nature related, though of course divergences may in some measure be due to geographical as well as chronological distinctions.

In any case the identification of this class of document with the *ὥνῃ ἐν πίστει*, if correct, is of great importance for the light thrown both on the development of the contractual form and incidentally on some other juristic questions. It is, for instance, of such a process doubtless that P. Heidelb. 1278 [M. 233] constitutes the annulment (*ἐπίλυσις*; cf. P. Magd. 31. 12), and the details of the procedure now revealed are conclusive against Manigk's interpretation of that document (*Z. Sav.-St.* xxx, pp. 306 sqq.; cf. Mitteis' criticisms *Grundz.*, pp. 136 sqq.). Moreover that the transference of the property *ἐν πίστει* was effected by the regular processes of sale and cession negatives Rabel's suggestion (*Z. Sav.-St.* xxviii, p. 358) that the *συγγραφή ἀποστασίον* formed no part of the original *ὥνῃ* in P. Heidelb. *cit.* and would only have supervened in case of failure to repay. Again in B. G. U. 1158 [M. 234], a document closely allied to, if not an example of, the *ὥνῃ ἐν πίστει*, the *παραχώρησις* and *ἀντιπαραχώρησις* are on the present analogy to be regarded as the complete legal forms of cession, a point which Schwarz has rightly emphasized (*op. cit.*, p. 38, n. 1). Of interest also is the presence of penal and executionary clauses in the loan portion of the agreement. Failure to fulfil the conditions entails in 160 (c) the repayment of 250 dr.,

i. e. the loan itself (100 dr.) plus 150 dr. (the *πρᾶξις* clause is here absent), in **160 (d)** the return of the capital and interest with the right of execution, in B. G. U. 910. ii repayment of τὸ δάνειον ἡμιόλιον with execution. In P. Brit. Mus. 277 only is such a clause absent. These conditions are clearly additional to the provision, implicit in this form of contract, by which the act of sale was perpetuated, or rather the hypothecated sale was converted into a *de facto* sale by failure to repay. Several questions at once arise. Was the conversion into a *de facto* sale an alternative to the penalty and right of execution where these occur? If so, with whom did the choice of method lie, with debtor or creditor? If with the latter, was his option free or did the *πρᾶξις* clause only become operative in the event of a *κίνδυνος* attaching to the *ὑποθήκη*; cf. **119**. introd. In B. G. U. 1158 [M. 234] a free option is given to the creditor, the alternatives being mutually exclusive; cf. Schwarz's analysis (*op. cit.*, pp. 39 sqq.). The same is probably true here, for if the *πρᾶξις* clause only came into operation on the detection of a flaw in the *ὑποθήκη* it seems incredible that there should be no reference to the fact.

A minor point to be noted is the preference evinced in this class of document for the twelve-month loan. In **160 (c)**, **310**, B. G. U. 910, and P. Brit. Mus. 277 alike repayment is to be made in the twelfth month from that in which the debt was incurred; in **160 (d)** in the twelfth month from the date of the *ἀναγραφή*; so also in P. Strassb. dem. 44 and P. Brit. Mus. 1202.

In **160 (c)** the hand of the copyist at times lapses into an extreme cursiveness and there are several instances of abbreviation without suspended letters or other sign; cf. **82**. 6, note.

Col. i.

- [Ἀντίγραφον πρᾶσεως καὶ ἀποστα]σίῳ οἰκίαις καὶ [αὐλῆς.]
 [(ἔτους) ιθ Τιβερίου Καίσαρος] Σεβαστοῦ μην[ὶ]ς Ἀπηλλέου πέμ[π]τῃ καὶ (εἰ)κάτῃ Φαῶφι κε ἐν
 τῇ Σοκονπαίου Νήσου τῆς Ἑρακλίδου
 [μερίδος τοῦ Ἀρσινοεῖτ]ου νομοῦ. ὁμολογῶ Θαῆσις τῆς Πανεφρούμις μητρὸς Θαση(το)ς
 πεπρακέει Τανε-
 [φρύμμαι τῇ Ὀννόφριος μη]τρὸς Στοτοήτις τὰς ὑπάρχονσά μου οἰκίας μονόσθηκον καὶ τον
 υκαυλοντο
 5 [πάντων τῶν ἐπὶ Σοκνο]παίου Νήσου τῆς Ἑρακλίδου μερίδου, ὃν γίτονος ὥρου τῆς οἰκίας
 {ὃν γίτονος}
 [νότου Ὀρσενούφιος Ἀκό]νις οἰκία ἧς ἐπικλατὶ Ἐπεκῶν βορρᾶ Ἀρπαγάθου οἰκία λιβὸς ρύβη
 βασιληκή
 [ἀπηλιώτου Ἀρπαήσιο]ς ἐπὶ τι μέρος οἰκία[ς] καὶ τῶν ἀτερφῶν, καὶ ἀπέχομεν παραχρήμα
 τὸν συ-
 [υκεχωρημένην τιμὴν πᾶσ]αν ἐκ [π]λήλου καὶ βεβαιώσομε πάσι βεβαίωσωμε γὰρ τὰ ἄλλα[ς]
 [ποιήσω καθότι προ]γέγραπται. ἔγρ[α]ψεν ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς Στοτοήτις Πανεφρύμις διὰ τὸ μὴ εἶδέ-
 10 [ναι αὐτὴν γράμ]ματα. Τανεφ[ρ]ύμ(ι)ς τῆς Ὀννόφρις μητρὸς Στοτοήτις ἡγόλακα τὸν
 [προκιμένην οἰκίαν ἐν τῇ προκι]μένην τομεν Θαῆσι μὲν πορκίμενον {προκιμμου} πρόκειται.

[ἀντίγραφον ὑπογρ]αφῆς. Θαῆσις τῆς Πανεφρύ(μμιος) μητρὸς Θασητος ὁμολογῶ πεπρακέει

[Τανεφρύμμει τῇ Ὀ]γνώφρις μητρὸς Στοτοήτις τὸν ὑπάρχοντά μου οἰκίας διςτήκου καὶ του
[συνκυρόντων πάντων] ἐπὶ Σοκονπαίου Νήσου τις Ἑρακλίδου μερίδου ὃν γίτονος ὥρου τῆς
ο(ῖ)κί-

15 [as {ὃν γίτονες} νότου] {οἰκίας} Ὀρσινούφης Ἀκόνις οἰκίας τῆς ἐπιγρατῇ Ἐπτεκῶν βορρά
Ἀρπαγάθο(υ)

[. οἰκία λιβ]ῶς ῥύμη βασιλικὴ ἀπηλιώτου Ἀρπαήσις οἰκία{s} καὶ τῶν ἀτερφῶν,
[καὶ ἀπέχονεν παραχρήμων των συνκαιχλημεν τιμὴν πᾶσ{ι}αν ἐκ πλήλου καὶ βεβαιώσω
[πάσῃ βεβαιώσει καὶ] τὰ ἄλ(λ)ο ποήσου καθῶς) π{π}ροκέγραπται. ἔγραψεν ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς
Στ[ο]τοήτις

[Πανεφρύμμιος διὰ τ]ὸ μὴ εἰδέναι αὐτὴν γράμματα. Τανεφρύ(μμις) τῆς Ὀννόφρις μητ(ρ)ὸς
Στοτο-

20 [ήτις ἡγόρακα τῇ]ν προκιμένην οἰκίας ἐν τῇ προκιμένη τομεν καθῶς) πρόκειται {πρό-
[κίται]. ἔτους ἐννε]ακαιτεκάτου Τιβερίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ μηνὸς Ἀπὴλ[λ]έου πέμτη κέ
εἰκάτος

[Φαῶφι κ]ε. ἀνακαίγραπται διὰ το(ῦ) εἰ τῇ Σοκονπαίου Νήσου γραφίου.

2. 1. Ἀπελλαίου . . . εἰκάδι . . . Σοκονπαίου Νήσῳ. 3. 1. ἡ for τῆς. 4. α of τας corr. from ο; 1. τὴν
ὑπάρχουσάν μοι οἰκίαν μονόστεγον καὶ τὰ συνκύροντα. 5. 1. πάντα τὰ . . . μερίδος ὃν γίτονες ὅλης. 6. 1. ἐπικρατῇ
Πετεκῶν (?); so in l. 15. λιβος written over an erasure. 1. ῥύμη βασιλική. 7. 1. ἀδελφῶν . . . τήν. 8. 1. [π]λή-
ρους . . . βεβαιώσομεν πάσῃ βεβαιώσει καί. 9. 1. Πανεφρύμμιος. 10. 1. ἡ Ὀννόφρις . . . ἡγόρακα τήν. 11. 1. προ-
κιμένη κώμη (?) παρὰ Θαήσιος καθὼς πρόκειται. 12. 1. ἡ for τῆς. 13. 1. τὴν ὑπάρχουσάν μοι οἰκίαν δίστεγον
καὶ τὰ κτλ. 14. 1. Σοκονπαίου . . . τῆς . . . μερίδος ὃν γίτονες ὅλης. 15. 1. Ὀρσινούφης . . . οἰκία. 16.
υ of ρυμη corr. Second α of αρπαήσις corr. from ι. 1. ἀδελφῶν. 17. 1. παραχρήμα τὴν συγκεχωρημένην . . .
πλήρους. First ω of βεβαιώσω corr. 18. 1. ἄλλα ποιήσω . . . προέγραπται. 19. 1. ἡ for τῆς. First ο of
οννοφρις corr. 1. Ὀννόφρις. 20. 1. οἰκίαν . . . κώμη (?). 21. 1. ἐννε]ακαιτεκάτου. υ of τιβερίου corr. from σ.
1. Ἀπελλαίου . . . καὶ εἰκάδι. 22. 1. ἀναγέγραπται . . . ἐν τῇ Σοκονπ. Νήσῳ.

Col. ii.

Ἀντιγράφου δανήου.

ἔτους [ἐ]ν(ν)εακαιδεκάτου Τιβερίου

Καί[σ]αρος Σεβαστοῦ μηνὸς Ἀπὴλέο(υ)

πέμ[τῃ] κέ εἰκά(δι) Φαῶφι κε, ἐν τῇ

5 Σοκονπαίου Νήσου τῆς Ἑρακλίδου

μερί[δ]ου τοῦ Ἀρσινοείδου νομοῦ.

ἐδ[ά]νησεν [Τ]α[ν]εφρύμμις

Ὀνν[ώ]φρις ὡς ἐτῶν πεντήκοντα

οὐλὴ κνήμη κέ ποτὶ δεξιῶι μετὰ κυ-

10 ρίου τοῦ ἐατῆς [ο]μείου Ὀννόφρις Τεσενού-

φρις ὡς ἐτῶν τρι[ά]κοντα οὐ(λῇ) (ὀ)φρ{ο}ύ(ι) δεξιῶι,

Θαῆσ[ι]ς τῆς Πανεφρύμμις ὡς ἐτῶν

τριάκοντα οὐλὴ ποτὶ δεξιῶι

Περσ[ί]ν(η) μετὰ κυρ(ί)ου τοῦ ἀντρὸς

15 αὐτῆς) Ἀρπαγάθ(ου) Τεσενούφρις ὡς ἐτῶν

τριάκοντα πέντη οὐλὴ {ο} ὑπὸ κόνι-

τι δεξιῶι ἔχο τὰς τοῦ ἀργυρίου

- ἐπισήμου καιφάλεον νομίματος
 δραχμὰς ἑκατὸν τόκου ἕξ δρα(α)-
 20 χμὴ μίαν τῇ μνᾷ τὸν μῆνα ἕκασ(τον)
 ἃς καὶ ἀποδώσου ἐ(ν) μηνὶ Σεβαστ(ῶ)
 τοῦ εἰσιώπ[ο]ς δεκάτου ἔτους
 Τιβερίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ· ἐὰν
 δὲ μ[ὴ] ἀποδώσω κατ'ὧς μεμέρι(σται)
 25 δι[ρ]αχμὰς δαικοσία(ς) πεντήκον(τα).
 ὑπ[ο]γραφεὺς τῇ[ς] δανιζούσ(ης) Στωτοῆ-
 {η}τις Πανεφρούμις ὡς ἐτῶν πεντέ-
 κοντα ἐνὸς οὐλῇ μετόπου μέσου
 καὶ τῆς δανισσομέ(νης) Ἐριεύς
 30 Ἐριεύς ὡς ἐτῶν εἴκοσι πέντη ἄσσημος).
 ἀντιγράφ[ο]ν ὑπογραφούς·
 Θαῆσις τῆς Πανεφρύ(μμιος) μετὰ κυρ(ίου)
 τοῦ εἰατῆς ἀντρὸς Ἀρπαγάθου
 Τεσενούφης ὁμολογῶμεν ἔχιν τὸ
 35 δάνηον παρὰ Τανεφρύ(μμιος) τῆς
 Ὀννόφρις μετὰ κυρίου οἰεῖον
 Ὀννόφρις Τεσηνούφης τὰς τοῦ
 ἀργυρί[ο]ν ἐπισήμου δραχμὰς
 ἑκατὸν καὶ βεβειόσω πάσι βεβειώ(σει)
 40 καθά(ς) προείργο(π)ται. ἔγραψεν ὑπὲρ
 αὐτῆς [Σ]τοτοῆτις Πανεφρύ(μμιος) δι(α)
 τὸ μὴ εἰδέναι αὐτὴν γράμμα(τα).
 ἔτους ἐν(ν)εακαιδεκάτου Τιβερίου
 Καίσαρος Σεβαστ(οῦ) μηνὸς Φαῶφ(ι) κε,
 45 ἐντέ(τακται) (διὰ τοῦ ἐν) Σοκνοπαίου Νήσ(ω) γραφί-
 ου.

1. l. ἀντίγραφον. 3. l. Ἀπελλαίου. 4. l. καί. 5. l. Σοκνοπαίου Νήσφ. 6. l. μερί[δ]ος . . . Ἀρσινοείτου.
 9. l. καὶ ποδί. 10. l. υἱοῦ Ὀννώφρις. 11. l. ὡς. ου of ουλη written over τα of τριάκοντα. 1. δεξιᾷ.
 12. θαησ[ι]ς over an erasure? For τῆς l. ἡ. 13. l. ποδί. 14. l. ἀνδρός. 15. ν of τεσενουφίς corr.
 16. l. πέντε . . . γόνати. 17. l. ἔχω. 18. l. κεφαλαίου. 19-20. l. ἐκ δραχμῆς μιᾶς. 21. l. ἀποδώσω.
 22. l. εἰσιόντος. κ of δεκατου corr. from ρ. 23. ε of εαν corr. from α. 24. l. καθώς. 25. l. διακ.
 πεντήκον(τα). 26. l. Στωτοῆτις. 27. l. Πανεφρύμμις . . . πεντήκοντα. 28. l. μετώφ μέσφ. 29. η of της
 corr. from α. l. δανιζομέ(νης). 30. l. Ἐριεύς . . . πέντε. 31. l. ἀντίγραφ[ο]ν ὑπογραφῆς. 32. l. ἡ. 33. l. ἐαντῆς
 ἀνδρός. 34. l. ὁμολογοῦμεν. 35. Second ν of οννοφίς corr. from ο; l. Ὀννώφρις, and so in l. 37. l. υἱοῦ.
 37. l. Τεσενούφης. 39. l. βεβαιώσω πάση βεβαιώ(σει). 40. l. προέγραπται. 45. l. Σοκνοπαίου.

Col. i. 'Copy of a sale and conveyance of a house and court. The 19th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, the twenty-fifth of the month Apellaeus, Phaophi 25, at Socnopaei Nesus in the division of Heraclides in the Arsinoite nome. I, Thaësis, daughter of Panephrummi and Thases, acknowledge that I have sold to Tanephrummi, daughter of Onnophris and Stotoëtis, the single-storied house belonging to me and all its appurtenances in Socnopaei Nesus in the division of Heraclides. The boundaries of the whole house are, on

the south the house of Orsenouphis son of Akonis, which is in the possession of Petechon (?), on the north the house of Harpagathes, on the west a public street, on the east for a certain distance the house of Harpaësis and his brothers; and we have received in immediate and full payment the whole sum agreed upon, and we will give every guarantee and will fulfil the other provisions as aforesaid. Stotoëtis son of Panephrummis wrote on her behalf since she is illiterate. I, Tanephrummis daughter of Onnophris and Stotoëtis, have bought the aforesaid house in the aforesaid village (?) from Thaësis as aforesaid.' Copy of the *ὑπογραφή* of both parties and of the docket of the record-office.

4. *μονόσθηκον* (l. *μονόστεγον*): in the parallel passage in the *ὑπογραφή* (l. 13) the same house is said to be *δισθηκον* (l. *δίστεγον*).

6. *ἦς ἐπικ(ρ)ατὶ*: cf. l. 15 and 160. 3, note. The name following is probably meant for *Περεχῶν*.

8-9. For the formula *καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ποιήσω* cf. l. 18, 160. 6, 160 (a). 5, (b). 4, B. G. U. 854. 4, P. Spec. Isag. 30. 22; in B. G. U. 910. i. 9 the scribe apparently wrote *ἄλλα παιο* (l. *ποιήσω*) and afterwards corrected the second λ into β, possibly through some confusion of *ποιήσω* with *βεβαιώσω* (Schubart) or even with the name *Παπίς*. In the present case what these previous conditions were and where they were given is at first sight obscure. It is not arguable that the sale is in dual form implying both a *πῶσις* and a *καταγραφή* or *παραχώρησις*, for if the present document is the deed of conveyance (*καταγραφή*) and the reference is here to certain conditions contained in a preceding *πῶσις*, *παρακεχωρηκέναι* or *ἀφεστηκέναι* rather than *πεπρακέναι* would have been expected in l. 3 (cf. Mitteis, *Grundz.*, pp. 174 sqq.). In all the instances cited the phrase occurs in the *ὑπογραφή* of a demotic contract. The close resemblance of the body of the present deed to the *ὑπογραφή* has already been noted in the introd. A probable explanation is that in this case too the original of the body of the contract (i. e. the sale and cession) was written in demotic, and the *ὑπογραφή* only in Greek. The scribe, commissioned to make a copy in Greek and possessing insufficient knowledge to render the demotic correctly, clumsily reconstructed a body to the deed out of the existing Greek *ὑπογραφή*. In doing this he changed little more than the position of the date. This explains the first person of the text, as well as the reference to other conditions, which would have been contained in the demotic body of the deed.

Col. ii. 'Copy of a loan. The 19th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, the 25th of the month Apellaeus, Phaophi 25, in Socnopaei Nesus in the division of Heraclides of the Arsinoïte nome. Tanephrummis daughter of Onnophris, aged about 50 years, with a scar on the shin and right foot, with her guardian her son Onnophris son of Tesenouphis, aged about 30 years, with a scar on the right eyebrow, has lent —, I, Thaësis daughter of Panephrummis, aged about 30 years, with a scar on the right foot, a Persian, with my guardian my husband Harpagathes son of Tesenouphis, aged about 35 years, with a scar below the right knee, have received the capital sum of 100 drachmae of coined silver at the interest of one drachma per mina per month, which I will pay back in the month Sebastus of the coming 10th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus; if I do not pay as appointed, (I will forfeit) 250 drachmae. The subscriber of the lender is Stotoëtis son of Panephrummis aged about 51 years, with a scar in the middle of his forehead; and of the borrower, Herieus son of Herieus, aged about 25 years, with no distinguishing mark.' Copy of the subscription and of the docket of the record-office at Socnopaei Nesus.

12. *Θαῆσ[ι]ς τῆς*: cf. l. 32, Col. i. 10, &c., 160. 1, 7, 160 (b). 8, &c. It would be just possible to read *Θαῆσ[ε]ς τῆ[ς]*, which would also fit in better with *αὐτῆ[ς]* in l. 15; the abrupt transition and change of person would then take place at *ἔχο*. But on palaeographic grounds *Θαῆσ[ι]ς* is preferable, and the same transition occurs in B. G. U. 713. 5 sqq. Another abnormal form found in loans from Socnopaei Nesus is *ἐδάνεισεν ὁ δέινα τῷ δέινῳ ἔχειν*, where *ὁμολογοῦντι* is understood; cf. 160 (d). ii. 4 sqq., B. G. U. 911. 4 sqq., P. Brit. Mus. 1273. 1 (iii, p. 174: *ταθον* = *δάνειον*). In P. Brit. Mus. 277. 4-5 (ii, p. 217) the form is *ὁ δέινα ἔχειν*, the *ἐδάνεισεν* clause being omitted.

24. *μεμέρι(σται)*: cf. the phrase *ὁ μεμερισμένος χρόνος*, frequent in Alexandrian contracts, e. g. B. G. U. 1055. 29-30.

25. The penalty is unusually large; cf. Berger, *Strafklauseln*, pp. 115 sqq. On the question of the penal and executionary clauses in contracts of this class see introd., pp. 178-9.

41-2. In ll. 26-7 above Stotoëtis son of Panephrummis was the *ὑπογραφεύς* of Tanephrummis.

45-6. *ἐκ τοῦ Σοκονπαίου Νήσου γραφίου* could be read instead of *ἐντέ(τακται) κτλ.*

160 (d). LOAN ON SECURITY.

27.6 x 40.3 cm.

A. D. 42.

The following is a revised text of the Greek portion of P. Rylands dem. 45. The general form of this type of contract is discussed at length in the introduction to 160 (c).

Col. i.

Demotic sale and cession, 44 lines.

[Στοτοήτης Πανεφρύμ]ις μηδρὸς Τανεφρύμ]ις ὠμωλοκῶ παιπρακα[ί]ν[α]ι Ἀπύνχι[ς] Πανεφρ[ύ]μις
μηδρὸς Τανεφρύμις τῶν ὑπαρ-
[χόντων μοι μερῶν δύο ἀ]πὸ μερῶν ἑπτὰ οἰκία[ς] διστηκού καὶ αὐ[λῆ]ς, καὶ μέρι τοῦ αὐ[τοῦ] ἀπὸ
μελῶν δεσσά[λων] οἰκίας συνπε-
[πτακυίας, τῶν πάντων] γουνη καὶ (ἀ)τιελ[ετ ., κ]αὶ τῶν συνκυλ[όντων] πάντων ἐν [τῇ
Σ]ωκνοπαίου Νήσο[υ] τῆς Ἡρακλίτω με-
[ρίδος] ὠβος καὶ τωτ[εκατον] μέρος μύλου [.] . παισ . . . αι . [.] κίτωνος
ᾧ[λης τῆς] πρώτης οἰκί-
5 [ας νότου] ψιλὸν τῶπω τ[ε] . . . βο[ρ(ρ)]ᾶ ῥύβη βασιλικῇ λιβὰς ἴσ(οδ)ος (αὐ)τῆς καὶ
ἔξο[τος] κυνὸς ἀπ[ηλιώ]το[υ] Σεταβου-
[τος οἰκία, τῆς δὲ δευτέρ]α[ς] οἰκί[ας] νότου Ἀπύνχ[ι]ος οἰκία[ς] βορ[ρ(ρ)]ᾶ Ἀπύνχ[ι]ς (καὶ) τῶν
ἀδε[λφῶν] οἰκία[ς] λιβὰς [Στωθη]της Ὠρος οἰκί[ας]
ἀπηλιώτου ῥύμη βασιλικῇ, καὶ βαιβεώσι π[ά]σι β[ε]βαιώσι καθὼς [πρόκ]ιται. ἔγραψεν ὑπὲρ
αὐτῶ Ἐριεύς Ἐριεύς διὰ τὸ μὴ ἐταί-
[ναι αὐτὸν γράμμα]τα. (2nd hand) (ἔτους) β Τιβερίου [Κλ]αυδίου
(Signature of Apunchis in demotic)
[Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ] Γερμανικοῦ Αὐτοκρά[τ]ορος μηνὸς Καισαρε[ίου] κς, ἀναγέγραπ[τ]αι διὰ τοῦ
ἐν τῇ Σοκ[ν]οπαίου [Νήσῳ] γραφείου.

1. 1. μητρὸς . . . ὁμολογῶ πεπρακέ[α]ι . . . μητρὸς . . . τὰ ὑπάρχοντα. 2. 1. μέρη . . . ἀπὸ . . . διστέγου . . . μέρη
δύο . . . μερῶν τεσσάρ[ων]. 3. 1. κοινῶν καὶ ἀδιαιρέτων . . . συνκυλ[όντων] . . . Νήσῳ . . . Ἡρακλίδου. 4. 1. δωδ[έ-
κατον] . . . γίτονες ὅλης. 5. 1. ψιλὸς τόπος (?) . . . ῥύμη . . . λιβὰς . . . ἔξο[δος] κοινή . . . Σεταβου[τος]. 6. 1. λιβὰς
Στωθήτιος (i. e. Στοτοήτιος) Ὠρου. 7. 1. βεβαιώσιν or βεβαιώσω π[ά]ση β[ε]βαιώσι . . . αὐτοῦ . . . τὸ μὴ εἰδέναι.
9. 1. ἀναγέγραπται.

Col. ii.

ἔτους δευτέρου Τιβερίου Κλαυδίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ
Γερμανικοῦ Αὐτοκράτορος μηνὸς Ἐπειφ ἑκκαι-
δεκάτῃ ἐν τῇ Σοκνοπαίου Νήσου τῆς Ἡρακλεί-
του μερίδος τοῦ Ἀρσινόεϊτου νομοῦ. ἐδάγησεν
5 Ἀπύνχ[ι]ς Πανεφρύμμις ὡς ἐτῶν εἴκασ(ι)
πένται οἰλὴ πῆχ[ι]ς ἐκ δεξιᾶς (Σ)τοτοήτι[ς]
Πανεφρύμμις [·] Πέρση[ς] τῆς ἐπικον-
ῆς ὡς ἐτῶν τριάκοντα πένται οἰλὴ μετόπωι μέ-
σοι, ἔχιν τὸ δανηὼν παρ' αὐτοῦ ἀργυρίου ἐπιζήμοι
10 καιφαλαίου νομί[σ]ματος δραχμὰς τριάκοντα

- τέσσαρος καὶ εἴληφεν παρ' αὐτοῦ παραχρῆμα διὰ
χειρὺς ἐκξ ὕκου τώκου ὡς ἐκ δραχμῆς μίαν
τῇ μνᾷ μῆνα ἕκαστον, ἅς καὶ ἀποδόσομε
δετανισμένον τῷ Ἀπύγχις} ἐμ μηνὶ Ἐπειφ
15 τοῦ εἰσιόντος τρίτου ἔτους Τιβερίου Κλαυδίου
Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Αὐτοκράτορος
ἂμ μὴ δὲ ἀποδόσο τώ ται δανηων καὶ τοὺς
τόκον καθὰ καίγραπται, ἕκ δε τοῦ δετανισ-
μένων καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων αὐτον πά(ν)-
20 των τῆς πράξης οὔσης τῷ Ἀπύγχις}
καθάπερ ἐκ τίκης. ὑπογραφεὺς τῷ δετα-
νισμένον Ἐριέως Ἐριέως ὡς ἐτῶν
τριάκοντα πένται οἴλῃ ὀφρῦω ἀριστερᾷ,
ὑπογρ(αφεὺς) Ἀπύγχις ὁ προκείμενος.
- 1st hand 25 Στωθῆτης Πανεφρύμις Πέρσης τῆς ἐπικωνῆς ὁ-
μωλωκῶ ἔχιν τὸ τάνην παρὰ Ἀπύ(γ)χις Πανε-
φρύ(μ)ις τὰς τοῦ ἀρκυρίου ἐπισήμον καιφαλέου
νωμίσματος διὰ χυλὸς ἐκξ ὕκου δραχμὰς
τριάκοντα τέσσαρος τώκων ὡς ἐκ δραχμῆ(ς)
30 μῆ(ς) τῇ{ν} μνᾷ μῆνα ἕκαστα τὰς καὶ
ἀπωτώσ(ω) ἐμ (μ)ηνὶ Ἐπὶ τοῦ εἰσιώντος τρί-
του ἔτους Τιβ[ερί]ου Κλαυδίου Κ[αίσα]ρος Σε-
βαστοῦ Γελμα[νικοῦ] Αὐτωγράφ[ο]ρος κα-
[θ]ὼς πρόκιτ[αι]. ἔγραψεν ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ Ἐριεύς
35 [Ἐ]ριεύς διὰ τῷ [μὴ] ἵσταῖν αὐτὸν γρά-
μ(μ)ατα. (Signature of Apunchis in demotic.)
- 2nd hand [ἔτους] β Τιβερίου Κ[λαυ]δίου
Καίσαρος Σεβαστ[ο]ῦ Γερμανικοῦ Αὐτοκράτορος
μηνὸς) Καισαρίου κς, ἀναγέγραπται διὰ
40 τοῦ ἐν τῇ Σκονοπαίου Νήσου γραφέου.

2. 1. Αὐτοκράτορος. 3. 1. Νήσφ . . . Ἡρακλίδου. 5. 1. εἴκοσι. 6. 1. πέντε; so also in ll. 8 and 23.
1. οὐλή. 7. 1. ἐπιγονῆς. 8. ω of ετων and ι of τριακοντα corr. 1. οὐλή μετώπῳ μέσφ. 9. 1. δάνειον . . .
ἐπισήμον. 10. 1. κεφαλαίου. 11. τεσσαρῶς Pap., αρος over an erasure; 1. τέσσαρας; so also in l. 29. 12. 1. χειρός
. . . οἴκου τόκον . . . μιᾶς. 13. Third ο of αποδοσομε corr. from μ; 1. ἀποδώσει. 14. 1. ὁ δεδανεισμένος.
17. 1. ἐὰν . . . ἀποδώσῃ τό τε δάνειον. 18. 1. τόκους . . . γέγραπται . . . δεδανεισμένου. 19. κ of και corr. 1. αὐτῷ.
20. 1. πράξεως. 21. 1. δίκης . . . τοῦ δεδανεισμένου. 22. 1. Ἐριεύς Ἐρ. 23. 1. οὐλή ὀφρῦ. 24. 1. ὁ.
25. 1. Στοτοῆτις . . . Πέρσης τῆς ἐπιγονῆς ὁμολογῶ. 26. 1. τὸ δάνειον. π of απυχis corr. from ν. 27. 1. ἀργυρίου
. . . κεφαλαίου. 28. 1. νομίσματος . . . χειρός . . . οἴκου. 29. 1. τόκων. 30. 1. μιᾶς . . . ἕκαστον. 31. 1. ἀπο-
δώσω . . . μηνὶ . . . εἰσιόντος. 32. κ and δ of κλαυδίου corr. 33. 1. Γερμα[νικοῦ], ν of αὐτωγραφ[ο]ρος corr.
from ρ; 1. Αὐτοκράτ[ο]ρος. 34. 1. πρόκιται . . . ὑπέρ. 35. 1. Ἐριέως . . . τό . . . εἰδέναι. 39. 1. ἀναγέγραπται.
40. 1. Νήσφ.

Col. i. 'I, Stotoëtis son of Panephrumis and Tanephrumis, acknowledge that I have sold to Apunchis son of Panephrumis and Tanephrumis two shares belonging to me out of five shares of a two-storied house

and court and two shares out of four shares of a fallen house, all common and undivided, and of all appurtenances, in Socnopaei Nesus in the division of Heraclides . . . and a twelfth share of a mill . . . Adjacent to the whole first house are on the south . . . a vacant space . . ., on the north a public street, on the west its common entrance and exit, on the east the house of Satabous, while to the second house are adjacent on the south the house of Apunchis, on the north the house of Apunchis and his brothers, on the west the house of Stotoëtis son of Horus, on the east a public street; and I will guarantee the sale with every guarantee as aforesaid. Herieus son of Herieus wrote on his behalf, as he was illiterate.' Date, demotic signature of Apunchis and docket of the record-office.

1. The initial supplement is based on the demotic *πρᾶσις*.
2. *συνπε[πτωκυίας]*: Griffiths' translation of the demotic is 'this other house which is thrown down upon itself(?)'.
4. *ωβος*: possibly there was here some reference to a *ψιλὸς τόπος* (*τωβος* for *τόπος*).
- The demotic apparently contains no mention of any *μύλος*. A possible restoration here is [*σὺν τρ*]απαισ . (1. *τρ*]απέξῃ) καὶ ᾧ[λμοις]; cf. 167. 10 sqq., B. G. U. 1067. 4 sqq.
7. *π[όσι]*: cf. *μέρι* for *μέρη* in l. 2 and *μ[ι]* for *μή* in l. 7. In the present case there is not room for an η.
8. Cf. Col. ii. 36, where the same scribe similarly uses the blank space left after the signature of Apunchis for the commencement of the date.

Col. ii. 'The 2nd year of Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator, 16th of the month Epeiph, at Socnopaei Nesus in the division of Heraclides of the Arsinoïte nome. Apunchis son of Panephrummis, aged about 25 years, with a scar on the right forearm, has lent to Stotoëtis son of Panephrummis, a Persian of the Epigone, aged about 35 years, with a scar on the middle of the forehead, (who acknowledges) that he has in loan from him the capital sum of 34 drachmae in coined silver currency and that he has received it from him forthwith from hand to hand out of the house at the interest of one drachma per mina per month, which sum the borrower shall repay to Apunchis in the month Epeiph of the coming third year of Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator. If he fails to repay the loan and the interest as aforesaid, Apunchis shall have the right of execution upon the borrower and upon all his property, as if in accordance with a legal decision. The subscriber of the borrower is Herieus son of Herieus, aged about 35 years, with a scar on the left eyebrow. (The other) subscriber is the aforesaid Apunchis.' Subscriptions of Stotoëtis and Apunchis, date and docket of the record-office.

9. *ἐχιν*: cf. 160 (c). ii. 12, note.
- 17 sqq. On the juristic significance of the *πρᾶσις* clause in this class of document see 160 (c). introd., p. 179.
22. The Herieus son of Herieus who appears here aged 35 may well be identified with the person of this name who is aged 25 ten years earlier (160 (c). ii. 29).

161. SALE OF PRIEST'S CHAMBER.

Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome).

27 x 22.6 cm.

A. D. 71, Plate 10.

An agreement (*ὁμολογία*) by which Thases daughter of Panephrimmi sells to her son-in-law Stotoëtis the fourth part of a priest's chamber (*παστοφόριον*) and yard. The hand of the scribe is scholarly, but there are occasional lapses in spelling and grammar. Other agreements drawn up by the same hand and couched in similar terms are 312-13.

[Ἐτο]νς τρίτου Ἀντοκράτορος Τίτου Καίσαρος Οὐεσπασιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ μηνὸς Ἀ]ρτεμισίου
δεκάτῃ Φαμενώ(θ) ι,

B b

- [ἐν κόμῃ Σ]οκνοπαίου Νήσου τῆς Ἡρακλείδου μερίδος τοῦ Ἀρσινοΐτου νομοῦ. ὁμολ[ο]γῇ
Θασῆς Πανεφρίμιος τοῦ Πανεφρίμ-
[μιος ὥς] ἐτῶν τεσσαράκοντα πέντε φακὸς μῆλῳ ἀριστερῶι μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ ἑατῆς συγγενοῦς
Στοτοήτιος τοῦ Πα-
[νεφρίμ]μιος τοῦ Μαρρείους ὥς ἐτῶν τριάκ[οντ]α οὐλὴ ἀντικνημίω δεξιῶ τῷ τῆς θυγατρὸς
αὐτῆς Στοτοήτι[ος] ἀνδρὶ
5 [Στοτοήτ]ι Σατ[α]βούτος τοῦ Ἐριέως ὥς ἐτῶν τριάκοντα δύο οὐλὴ ἀντικνημίω ἀριστερῷ
πεπρακέναι αὐτῷ τὴν ὁ-
[μολογοῦσα]ν κατὰ τήνδε τὴν ὁμολογίαν [ἀπὸ τ]ῆς ἐνεστῶσης ἡμέρας ἐπ[ὶ] τὸ[ν] ἅπαντα χρόνον
τὸ ὑπάρχον αὐτῇ Θα-
[σῆτι τέταρ]τον μέρος παστοφορίου δι[σ]τέγου καὶ αὐλ[ῆ]ς {ἐκ τοῦ πρὸς ἀπηλ[ι]ώτην μ[έ]ρους}
κοινὸν καὶ ἀδι[αί]ρετον καὶ
[τὰ συνκῦ]ροντα πάντα ἐντὸς περιβό[λου] ἱε[ροῦ] θεοῦ Σοκνοπαίου ἐκ τοῦ πρ[ὸ]ς ἀπηλιώτην
μέρους τοῦ[τοῦ] αὐτοῦ ἱε-
[ροῦ, ὦν] γείτωνος ὄλου τοῦ[τοῦ] παστοφορίου [καὶ αὐ]λῆς ἡ[ὲ]ν τοῦ ἱ[ε]ροῦ καὶ ἐξ[ὲ]ν τοῦ[τοῦ] [κοι]νῇ
βορρᾷ Στοτοήτιος τ[οῦ] Σαταβού-
10 [τος πασ]τοφορίου καὶ αὐλῆς καὶ τέκνω[ν] Τεσ[ε]ρίου[ς] τοῦ Ἀρ[υ]ώτου τόπ[ος] ψιλ[ὸς] [λ]ιβὸς τοῦ
αὐτοῦ ἱεροῦ τ[ὸ]ποι ἀπηλι-
[ώτου τὸ σ]ημαινόμενον περίβολον, καὶ ἀπέχ[ου]ν τὴν ὁμολογοῦσαν Θασ[ῆ]ν παρὰ τοῦ Στοτοήτιος
τὴν συνεφεύχου-
[μένην τιμ]ὴν τοῦ πεπραμένου τε[τάρτου] μέρους παστοφορίου καὶ αὐλῆς πᾶ[σα]ν ἐκ πλήρους
παραχρημα διὰ
[χειρὸς] ἐξ οἴκου ἀργυρ[ίου] δραχμὰς [. . . .] ἡκοι[τ]α ὀκτὼ καὶ βεβαιώσιν [τ]ὴν ὁμολογοῦσαν
Θασ[ῆ]ν καὶ τοὺς παρ' αὐ-
[τῆς τῷ] τε Στοτοήτι καὶ τοῖς παρ' αὐτοῦ [πᾶσαν] β[ε]βαίω[σιν] ἀπὸ μὲν δημοσίων καὶ ἰδιοτικῶν
πάν[τ]ων καὶ λαογρα-
15 [φιῶν ἀπὸ τ]ῶν ἐνπρ[ο]σθε[ν] χρόνον μέχρι τοῦ ἐσομένου ἐτέρου ἱκονισμοῦ ἀπογραφῆς, (ἀπὸ)
δημοσίου τε καὶ ἰδιοτικ(οῦ)
[καὶ πάσῃ]ς ἐνποιήσεως ἐπὶ τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον κ[αὶ] ἰσόδοις καὶ ἐξόδοις καὶ ἀν[ο]ικοδομοῦντος
καὶ ἐπιτελοῦντος
[καὶ ἐπισκ]ευάζοντος καὶ μηδὲν τὴν ὁ[μολογ]οῦσαν μήτε τοὺς παρ' αὐτῆς ἐνκαλεῖν μηδὲ
ἐνκαλέσιν μηδ[ὲ]
[ἀμφισ]βητήσιν μ[ηδὲ] ἐπελεύσεσθαι τρόπῳ μηδενὶ μ[ηδ]ὲν τῶν προγεγραμμένων παρασυγγραφῶν.
ἐὰν δὲ
[μὴ βεβαιώσῃ] μηδὲ παράσχηται, προσαπ[ο]τισ[άτω] τὰ τε βλάβη καὶ τὰ δαπανήματα διπλᾶ
καὶ ἐπίτιμον ἀργυρίου
20 [δραχμὰς καὶ] εἰς τὸ δημόσιον [τ]ὰς ἴσας. ὑπογραφ[εὺς] τῆς ὁμολογ[ῆ]σης καὶ τοῦ
κυρίου Σαταβού[ς] Ἐριέως (ὥς) ἐτῶν κα
[ἄσημος (?) καὶ τῆς Θασῆ]το[ς] Ὀννώφρις [Ὀ]ννώφριος ὡ[ς] ἐτῶν τριάκοντα δύο οὐλὴ μετόπῳ
ἐξ ἀριστ[ε]ρά[ν]

One line in demotic (see note).

[(2nd hand) Θασῆς Πανεφρίμιος μετὰ κυρίου] τοῦ συγγενοῦς [Στο]τοήτιος τοῦ Π[αν]εφρίμμιος
τοῦ Μαρρείους ὁμολ[ο]γῶ πεπρακέναι τῷ τῆς

[θυγατρός μου Στοτοήτιος ἀνδρὶ Στοτο]ήτιος} τοῦ Σατα[βο]ύτος τοῦ Ἐριέ[ω]ς κ[α]τὰ τήνδε τήν
 ὁμολογίαν ἀπὸ τῆς [ἐ]νεστῶσης ἡμέρας
 25 [ἐπὶ τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον τὸ ὑπάρχον μοι τέτ]αρτον μέρος [π]αστοφορίου διαστέ[χου] καὶ αὐλῆ[ς]
 {ἐκ τοῦ πρ[ὸ]ς ἀ[π]ηλιώ[τη]ν μέρους} κ[ο]ινὸν
 [καὶ ἀδιαίρετον καὶ τὰ συνκύροντα πάντα ἐ]ντὸς περιβόλου ἐ[ἱεροῦ] θεοῦ [Σο]κνοπαίου ἐκ τοῦ
 πρὸς ἀπηλιώτην μέρους τοῦ αὐτοῦ εἱεροῦ, ὧν
 [γείτονες νότου εἰσοδος καὶ ἔξοδος κο]ινῇ βορρᾷ Σ[τοτο]ήτιος τοῦ Σατ[αβ]ούτος παστοφόριον
 καὶ τέκνων Τεσείου τοῦ Ἀρνώτου τό-
 [πος] λιβὸς τοῦ ἱεροῦ τόποι ἀπηλιώτου τὸ περίβ[ολον] τοῦ αὐτ[ο]ῦ εἱεροῦ, καὶ ἀπέχω τὴν τιμὴν
 ἐκ [π]λήρους {παραχρῆμα διὰ χι-
 [ρὸς] ἀργυρίου δραχμὰς . . . ἡκοντα ὀκτὼ παραχρῆμα διὰ χιρ[ὸς] ἐξ οἴκου καὶ βεβ[α]ιώσω
 πάσῃ βεβαιώσει καθὼς πρόκειται.
 30 [Σαταβούς Ἐριέως ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν διὰ τὸ μὴ εἰδέναι αὐτοὺς [γ]ράμματα.
 [(3rd hand) Θασῆς Πανεφρίμμιος πέπρ]ακα καθ[ᾶ] πρόκιτε. ἔκραψεν ὑπὲρ ἑαυτῶν
 [Ὀννώφρις Ὀννώφριος διὰ τὸ μὴ εἰδέναι αὐτῷ γράμματα. (4th hand) ἐντέτακ(ται) δι(ὰ) τοῦ ἐν
 τῇ Σοκνοπ(αίου) Νήσῳ γρ(αφείου).

2. 1. Νήσφ. 8. ο of εντός corr. 9. 1. γείτονες. 10. 1. παστοφόριον καὶ αὐλή. 11. 1. συνπεφωνημένην. 14.
 1. ἰδιωτικῶν. 15. 1. χρόνων . . . ἰδιωτικ(οῦ). 16. 1. ἀν[ο]ικοδομοῦντας . . . ἐπιτελοῦντας. 17. 1. ἐπισκ[ε]υάζοντας.
 18. 1. παρασυγγραφούντας. 21. 1. μετῶφ. 31. 1. ἔγραψεν . . . αὐτῆς. 32. 1. αὐτήν.

'The 3rd year of the Emperor Titus Caesar Vespasianus Augustus, the 10th of the month Artemisius, Phamenoth 10, in the village of Socnopaei Nesus in the division of Heraclides of the Arsinoïte nome. Thases daughter of Panephrimmi son of Panephrimmi, aged about 45 years, having a mole on the right cheek, with her guardian her kinsman Stotoëtis son of Panephrimmi son of Marres, aged about 30 years, having a scar on the right shin, acknowledges to her daughter Stotoëtis' husband Stotoëtis son of Satabous son of Herieus, aged about 32 years, having a scar on the left shin, that she the acknowledging party has sold to him in accordance with this agreement from the present day for ever the fourth part of a two-storied priest's chamber and yard, common and undivided, and all appurtenances, belonging to her, Thases, within the enclosure of the temple of the god Socnopaeus in the eastern portion of the said temple; the boundaries of the whole priest's chamber and yard are, on the south the common entrance and exit, on the north the priest's chamber and yard of Stotoëtis son of Satabous and the vacant space of the children of Teses son of Haruotes, on the west plots belonging to the said temple, on the east the above-mentioned enclosure; and that she, Thases, the acknowledging party, has received from Stotoëtis in full forthwith from hand to hand out of the house the price agreed upon for the fourth part sold of the priest's chamber and yard, [.]8 silver drachmae, and that Thases, the acknowledging party, and her assigns will entirely guarantee Stotoëtis and his assigns from all charges both public and private and from poll-tax from former times until the next census, from public and private charges and every claim for all time, (Stotoëtis having rights over) both entrances and exits, repairing, disposing, and renovating; and that the acknowledging party and her assigns make and will make no claim and will not dispute or attack in any way, transgressing none of the aforesaid provisions. But if she does not guarantee, or does not deliver, the property, she shall pay double the damages and costs and a fine of . . . silver drachmae and a similar sum to the Treasury. The subscriber of the acknowledging party and her guardian is Satabous son of Herieus, aged about 21 years, having no distinguishing mark, and of Thases, Onnophris son of Onnophris, aged about 32 years, having a scar on the right side of his forehead.' Subscription and signature of Thases and docket of the record-office of Socnopaei Nesus.

7. For the priestly παστοφρία cf. P. Tebt. 383 introd., Otto, *Priester und Tempel*, i, pp. 283, 286.

14-16. Cf. 812-13, B.G.U. 350. 9-10 ἀπό τε δημοσίων καὶ εἰδιωτικῶν πάντων, ἀπὸ μὲν λαογραφίων πασῶν ἀπὸ τῶν [ἐν αὐτῷ φανησομένων ἀπογεγράφθαι] ἔως ἑτέρου ἰκανισμοῦ κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφῆς, ἀπὸ τε (1. ἀπὸ δέ) εἰδιωτικῶν καὶ πάσης

ἐνποιήσεως ἐπὶ τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον, 667. 13-15, C. P. R. 187. 11, 206. 12, 223. 19, P. Hamb. 15. 11-13, Brit. Mus. 1179. 108 (iii, p. 147).

16. κ[α]ὶ ἰσόδοις καὶ ἐξόδοις : sc. χρωμένους. Or perhaps the writer meant ἰσοδεύουσα κτλ. as in 162. 25-6, and made a lipography.

19. μηδὲ παρὰσχηται : cf. P. Hamb. 15. 14 εἰ μὴ παρέχωνται καθὰ γέγρα(πται), C. P. R. 223. 23.

22. This line is much broken but may read St-wyt Pa-nenfr-'my M^c-r^c te-y 'r (?) . . . [Ta]-s-t s-t n Pa-n[nfr]-'my e-s mh sw[n[-t-f?]] (Set-wit son of Paneferemi son of Marê (saith) "I act as guardian (?) of Tase daughter of Paneferemi ; she paying (?) its price in full . . .") [Griffith].

28. There is hardly room here for the epithet ψιλός which was applied to the τόπος in l. 10.

162. SALE OF HOUSE.

Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome).

28.8 x 18.3 cm.

A. D. 159.

By this agreement (ὁμολογία) a certain Thases sells a half share of a house and yard to Taharpagathes daughter of Harpagathes.

Ἔτους δευτέρ[ο]ν καὶ εἰκοστ[ο]ῦ Ἀὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τίτου
Αἰλίου Ἀδριανοῦ Ἀντωνίνου Σεβαστοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς Φαρμουθ(ι) δ, ἐν τῇ
Σοκνοπαίου Νήσου τῆς Ἡρακλείδου μερίδος τοῦ Ἀρσινόειτου
νομοῦ. ὁμολογεί Θασῆς Πανεφρύμεως τοῦ Ἐριέως μητ(ρὸς) Τανεφρύ-
5 μεως ἀπὸ κώμης Σοκνοπαίου Νήσου ὡς (ἐτῶν) κ οὐλὴ παρ' ἀντικνη-
μιον δεξιὸν μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ ἑαυτῆς συγγενοῦς Ἀρπαγάθου Ἐριέως
τοῦ Ἀρπαγάθου ὡς (ἐτῶν) λ οὐλὴ ἀντικνημίω δεξιῶι Τααρπαγά-
θη Ἀρπαγάθου τοῦ Ἀρπαγάθου ὡς (ἐτῶν) λε ἀσήμε μετ[ὰ] κυρίου
τοῦ ἑαυτῆς ἀνδρὸς Στο(το)έτεως Στο(το)έτεως ὡς (ἐτῶν) μ οὐλὴ παρ' ἀντι-
10 κνήμιον δεξιὸν πεπρακέναι αὐτῇ τὴν ὁμολογοῦσαν κατὰ
τὴνδε τ[ῇ]ν ὁμολογίαν ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν ἐπὶ τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον
ὥστε αὐτῇ καὶ ἐγγόνοις αὐτῆς καὶ τοῖς παρ' αὐτῆς μεταλην-
ψομένοις ἰς μετεπειγραφήν τὸ ὑπάρχον αὐτῇ ἐν κώμῃ
Σοκνοπαίου Νήσου ἡμ[ι]συν μέρος οἰκίας καὶ αὐλῆς ἀπὸ [τῶν
15 συνεστῶτων αὐτῆς μητ[ρι]κῶν, ἧς γίτονες ὅλης τ[ῆς] οἰκίας
καὶ αὐλῆς καθὼς ἐκξ(μ)φώνου ὑπηγόρευσαν νότου Τ[. . .].
Στο(το)έτεως οἰκία βορρᾶ κοπρία λιβὸς ρύβη βασιλικῇ) ἀπηλ[ι]ώτου
ἐτέρων οἰκόπεδα, καὶ ἀπέχιν τὴν ὁμολογοῦσαν τὴν συνεφωνη-
μένην τιμὴν πᾶσαν [ἐκ] πλήρους παραχρήμα διὰ χιρὸς
20 ἀργυρίου δραχμὰς ἐξή[κοντα] καὶ βεβαιώσιν τὴν ὁμολογοῦσαν
τὰ κατὰ τὴν πράσιν ταύτην διὰ παντὸς πάσῃ βεβαιώσι ἀπὸ τε
δημοσίων καὶ ἰδιωτικῶν πάντων ἀπὸ τῶν [ἐμπ]ροσ-
θεν χρόνων, κυριεύειν δὲ τῆς Ταα[ρ]παγάθου καὶ τῶν
παρ' [αὐτῆς] τοῦ πεπρα[μένο]ν αὐτῇ ἡμίσιους [μέρους] οἰκίας
25 καὶ αὐλῆς ὥς πρόκειται ἱσο[δ]εύουσα καὶ ἐκξ[ο]δεύουσα ἐπὶ
ταῖς οὗσαις ἰσόδοις [κα]ὶ ἐκξόδοις καὶ φωσ[φ]ορίοις καὶ τεί[χε]-
σι καὶ θεμεσίοις καὶ (ἐ)φ' οἷς ἐπρά[τη]θη καὶ εὐποροῦσα σὺν τοῖς
νῦν δικαί[ο]ις πᾶσι καὶ πωλοῦσα καὶ ὑποτιθοῦσα [καὶ] μετα-

διδούσα καὶ τὰ ἐκξ αὐτῶν περιγινόμενα [ἀποφερομένην

30 ἰς τὸ ἱ[δ]ιον. ὅτι τ' ἂν τῶν προγεγραμμένων παραβ[αίν]η ἢ ὁμο-
λογοῦσα ἢ οἱ παρ' αὐτῆς προσαποτισάτωσαν ἢ[ν] ἔσχον
τιμὴν δι[πλ]ήν καὶ τὰ ἀναλώματα [καὶ] ἐπίτιμον [ἀργυρίου
δραχμὰς τριάκοντα κ[α]ὶ ἰς τὸ δημόσιον τὰς ἴσας.

2nd hand Θασῆς Πανεφρίμις μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ ἐαυτ[ῆ]ς συγγενοῦς Ἀρπαγάθου

35 ὁμολογῶ πεπραγέναι τ[ῆ] Τααρπαγά[θ]η Ἀρπαγάθου τοῦ προκει-
μέν[ου] ἡμίσιον μέρους οἰκ[ι]α[ς] καὶ αὐλῆς ὧν [οἱ γείτονες πρόκεινται
καὶ ἀπέχω τ[ῆ]ν τιμὴν ἀργυρίου δραχμὰς ἐξήκοντα καὶ βεβαιώσω
καθὼ[ς] π[ρ]ο[κ]ρίκεται. (3rd hand) ἐντέταται διὰ [τοῦ ἐν Σοκνοπ(αίου) Νήσω γρα(φείου).

On the verso traces of an endorsement.

3. 1. Νήσω. 4. Final s of θασης and π of πανεφρυνεως corr. 9. 1. Στοτοήτews; first σ of second στο(το)ετews
corr. from τ. 14. 1. Νήσω. 16. ξ of ξυμφωνον corr. from σ. Cf. for the spelling, e. g. B. G. U. 917. 8.
17. Second ρ of βορρα corr. κ of κοπρια corr. from ρ. 1. ῥύμη. 23. 1. τὴν Ταα[ρ]παγ[ά]θην καὶ τοῦ[ς].
25. 1. ἱ[σο]δεύουσιν κτλ. 26. Perhaps οὐσ[τ]αις. 27. Second ε of θεμεσιους corr.; 1. θεμελίοις. 34. αν of
εαυτης corr. from εα (?). 35-6. 1. πεπρακέναι . . . τὸ προκε[κ]μεν[ον] ἡμισυ μέρος. 38. δι of δια corr. from ω (?).

'The 22nd year of the Emperor Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, Pharmouthi 4, in Socnopaei Nesus in the division of Heraclides of the Arsinoïte nome. Thases daughter of Panephrumis son of Herieus, her mother being Tanephrumis, of the village of Socnopaei Nesus, aged about 20 years, having a scar along the right shin, with her guardian her kinsman Harpagathes son of Herieus son of Harpagathes, aged about 30 years, having a scar on the right shin, acknowledges to Taharpagathes daughter of Harpagathes son of Harpagathes, aged about 35 years, having no distinguishing mark, with her guardian her husband Stotoëtis son of Stotoëtis, aged about 40 years, having a scar along the right shin, that she the acknowledging party has in accordance with this agreement sold for transference from the present time henceforth for ever to her, her descendants and assigns, the half share of a house and yard belonging to her in the village of Socnopaei Nesus and forming part of her heritage from her mother; the boundaries of the whole house and court are, as stated by mutual consent, on the south the house of . . . son of Stotoëtis, on the north a dung-hill, on the west a public road, on the east plots of various proprietors; and that she the acknowledging party has received in full forthwith from hand to hand the price agreed upon, 60 silver drachmae, and that she the acknowledging party will guarantee the objects of this sale perpetually with every guarantee against all past charges public and private, and that Taharpagathes, with her assigns, is owner of the half share of the house and court sold as aforesaid, having the right of entry and exit, with all existing entrances, exits, windows, walls, foundations, and other conditions of the sale, enjoying it with all present rights, having the power of sale, mortgage, gift, and appropriation to her private use of everything accruing therefrom. Whatsoever of the aforesaid conditions is transgressed by either the acknowledging party or her assigns, they shall pay double the price received, the costs, and a fine of 30 drachmae of silver, and a like sum to the Treasury.' Subscription of Thases and docket of the record-office of Socnopaei Nesus.

12-13. *ἡ μετεπιγραφὴν*: this phrase is commonly used with reference to the cession of catoecic land (cf. e. g. B. G. U. 883. 3), whence *μετεπιγραφὴ* has been thought to be the technical term for the transference of title in the register of *καταλοχισμοί*; cf. Mitteis, *Grundz.*, p. 112, Eger, *Grundbuchwesen*, p. 35, n. 2. Here, however, a house, not land, is in question. No instance of a catoecic *οἰκία* has yet occurred, and there is nothing else in the phraseology here to suggest any special tenure. Either, therefore, the phrase must be taken to have been inserted by the ignorance or absent-mindedness of the scribe, or *μετεπιγραφὴ* may also imply the transference of title in ordinary property by the *βιβλιοφύλακες ἐγκτήσεων*.

25-7. For the formula cf. P. Hamb. 15. 8-10 and note *ad loc.*, Thead. 1. 7-8, 2. 6, C. P. R. 197. 7.

εὐποροῦσα is unusual in this context, but cf. P. Grenf. ii. 72 *ἐξέσται σοι χρῆσασθαι κατὰ παντοίας μου εὐπορίας*. The use of *εὐπορήσω* in P. Brit. Mus. 870. 6 (iii, p. 235) is hardly parallel.

33. Unless the writing was very cramped, there is not room for *κυρία ἢ πρᾶσις* at the end of the line.

163. SALE OF LAND.

Hermopolite nome.

22.7 x 19.8 cm.

A.D. 139.

The two documents which follow are both concerned, in a more or less explicit form, with incomplete sales, i. e. sales in which either a portion only of the purchase money is paid (164), or in which some special item in the payment over and above the actual price is for some reason withheld (163). Both are privately drawn contracts (χειρόγραφα), as e. g. C. P. R. 9-10, P. Flor. 40, Leipzig 6, Goodspeed 13, and in both the deed of conveyance (χρηματισμὸς καταγραφῆς) is to follow later. In 163 the deferred payment was on account of State dues. It appears that Hermaeus the vendor had himself only recently bought the land in question and was quickly reselling, since one of the conditions attaching to the sale is that the new purchaser should pay him 40 drachmae, the amount of the taxes on the previous conveyance (ll. 15 and 20). This sum is not included as part of the formal price, the 480 drachmae mentioned as paid in l. 7, but is introduced as a separate item, and payment of it is postponed until the new καταγραφή shall have taken place. Not improbably the καταγραφή of the previous sale had not yet been effected, and since the vendor would have no further interest in securing his title, the transference of the cost of that process to the purchaser would be natural enough. In 164 the deferred payment is part of the actual price, and the question arises whether that document should not be referred to the category of sales on deposit (ἀρραβῶνες) regulated according to the special law obtaining (B. G. U. 446. 16-17 [M. 257] τῷ τῶν ἀρ(ρ)αβῶνων νόμῳ); cf. e.g. B. G. U. 240, P. Brit. Mus. 334 (ii, pp. 211-12 [M. 258]). Both in 163 and 164, indeed, there are certain strongly marked resemblances in formula to the Fayūm group of sales on deposit, but the absence of any reference to an ἀρραβών is significant, and a noteworthy divergence from that group is found in the omission of the penal clauses for the non-fulfilment of the contract. The 480 drachmae in 163 are clearly not to be regarded as merely a deposit; and it is probable that in 164 also a sale on deposit in the technical sense is not in question.

[Ἑρμαῖος Διογένης]ρ[. . .] Ἑρμοπολείτη[s] ἀναγραφόμενος ἐπ' ἀμφοδου Πόλεως
Λιβὸς

[.] μετὰ κυρίῳ τοῦ α[ν]τῆς πατρὸς Δίου Ἀκτιμάχου χαίρειν). ὁμολογῶ
πεπρακέναι σοι ἀπὸ

[τῆς ἐνεστῶσης ἡμέρας εἰς τὸν ἅπαν]τα χρόν[ο]ν τὴν ὑπάρχουσάν μοι πρότερον Ἑρμοφίλου
Θερμούθιος ἐν τῷ

[.] ἐκ τοῦ]ος κλήρου γῆς κατοικικῆς ἀναιτήτου ἄρουραν μίαν ἡμισυ
ὄγδο-

5 [ον, ἥς γίτονες καθὼς ἐκ συμφώνου ὑπ]ηγόρευσαν νότου Ἑρμίου Ἑρμοφίλου βορρᾶ Ἰσιῶνος
ἀδελφοῦ [Ἑ]ρμοφί-

[λου ἀπηλιώτου] ἀδελφοῦ τοῦ α[ν]τοῦ) Ἑρμοφίλου λιβὸς κληρονόμων Ἀκυλλίου
Πωλίωνος,

- [τιμῆς τῆς πρὸς ἀλλήλους συνπε]φώνημένης ἀργυρίου δραχμῶν τετρακοσίων ὀγδοήκοντα
[ἀς καὶ αὐτόθι ἀπέσχον παραχρῆ]μα δι[ὰ] χειρὸς ἐξ οἴκου, εἶναι δὲ περὶ σέ καὶ τοὺς παρὰ
σοῦ τὴν ταύ-
[της κυρεῖαν καὶ κράτησιν χρω]μένους καὶ οἰκονομοῦντας περὶ αὐτῆς καθ' ὃν ἐὰν αἰρῆσθαι
τρόπον
10 [τῆς βεβαιώσεως διὰ παντός μοι ἐξ]ακολουθούσης, πλὴν εἰ μή, τὸν ἐπελευσόμενον τῷ ἐμῷ
ὀνόματι
[ἢ ἐτέρου τινὸς ὀνόματι ἀφισ]τάνειν με αὐτὸν παραχρῆμα ἰδίους μου ἀναλώμασι, τῶν
[τε δημοσίων καὶ ἐπ]ι[μ]ερί[σμ]ων τῶν ἐνπροσθεν χρόνων μέχρι τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος γ (ἔτους)
[καὶ αὐτοῦ τοῦ γ (ἔτους) ὅ]ντων πρὸς σέ τὴν ὠνούμενην, καὶ ὅπνῃκα ἐὰν αἰρῇ ἀνοίσω δημοσίῳ
[χρηματισμῷ διὰ] τῶν ἐν Ἑρμοῦ πόλει ἀρχείων καὶ ἐποίσω τὸ τῆς ἐνκτήσεως ἐπίσταλμα
15 [προσλαμβάνοντός] μου ὑπὲρ τελεῶν τῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἑρμοφίλου εἰς ἐμέ καταγραφῆς δραχμὰς τεσ-
[σαράκοντα. ἢ π]ρᾶσις κυρία ὥς ἐν δημοσίῳ ἀρχείῳ κατακεχωρισμένη, ἣν καὶ ἐξεδό-
[μην σοι δισσην (?) κ]αθαρὰν ἀπὸ ἀλείφαδος καὶ ἐπιγραφῆς. (ἔτους) γ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος
[Τίτου Αἰλίου Ἀδριανοῦ] Ἀντωνίνου Σεβαστοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς Τῦβι ε. Ὁρίων Ἡρακλήου
[..... (2nd hand) Ἑ]ρμαῖος Διογένους πέπρακα καὶ ἀπέχω καθὼς πρόκειται τὴν τιμὴν
20 [καὶ ἀνοίσω προ]σλαμβάνων τὰς τοῦ ἀργυρίου δραχμὰς τεσσαράκοντα.

I. ε of ἀναγραφόμενος corr.

5. ὕσιωνος Pap.

9. I. αἰρῆσθε.

11. ἰδίους Pap.

'Hermaeus son of Diogenes . . ., of Hermopolis, registered in the West-End quarter, to . . ., with her guardian her father Dius son of Antimachus, greeting. I acknowledge that I have sold to you from the present day for all time the 1½ arura belonging to me of catoecic land not subject to demand, at . . . in the holding of . . ., and formerly the property of Hermophilus son of Thermouthis, adjacent to which are, as declared by mutual agreement, on the south, land of Hermias son of Hermophilus, on the north, land of Ision brother of Hermophilus, on the east, land of . . . brother of the said Hermophilus, on the west, land of the heirs of Aquillius Polion, at the price mutually agreed upon of 480 silver drachmae which I have received on the spot in immediate payment from hand to hand out of the house. The ownership and possession of the land is yours and your assigns' to use and manage in any way you may choose, the duty of guaranteeing the sale perpetually resting upon me, otherwise if any one shall make any claim in my name or in any other person's name, I will repel him forthwith at my own expense. For the public dues and additional levies in times past until the present third year and for those of the said third year you, the purchaser, are responsible; and whenever you choose, I will make the notification by an official deed through the record-offices in Hermopolis, and will submit the authorization of the land-registry office, receiving an additional 40 drachmae for the taxes on the conveyance from Hermophilus to me. This deed of sale is valid as though registered in a public record-office, and I have issued it to you in duplicate without erasure or addition. The third year of the Emperor Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, Tubi 5. I, Horion son of Heracleus . . . I, Hermaeus son of Diogenes, have effected the sale and received the price as aforesaid and I will make the notification, receiving the additional 40 silver drachmae.'

4. ἀναιτήτου: cf. 184. 4, note.

10-11. πλὴν εἰ μή . . . ἀφιστάνειν: cf. e.g. P. Giess. 39. 2-3 [ἐὰν δὲ τίς σοι ἐπέλθῃ ἐκ τε τοῦ ἐμοῦ] ὀνόματος ἢ ἄλλου ἀνθρώπου . . . ἐκστήσω and note *ad loc.*, Rabel, *Haftung des Verkäufers*, i, p. 7, n. 5, Berger, *Strafklauseln*, pp. 126-7.

13-14. καὶ ὅπνῃκα . . . ἀρχείων: for the use of ἀναφέρειν cf. (from the Hermopolite nome) P. Gen. 22. 4-5 ἀκολ[λ]ούθως τῇ ἀνευγεμένη διὰ τοῦ ἐν τῇ Ἑρμοῦ πόλει ἀγορανομίου ὦν, Leipzig 5. 8-9 [M. 171] [ἀ]κολ[ού]θως τῇ ἀνε[νε]χ[θ]ησομένη διὰ τοῦ ἐν Ἑρμοῦ πόλει γραφείου ὁμολογία, Strassb. 19. 8, 52. 25, Amh. 95. 20-1, Flor. 1. 23, 30-1 [M. 243], (from Kusi) P. Grenf. ii. 70. 5 [M. 191], (from Oxyrhynchus) P. Oxy. 1208. 24 (l. ἀνοίσις and see introd. *ad loc.*). In all these instances some form of δημόσιος χρηματισμός is in question. The

reference in the present case is doubtless to the καταγραφή; cf. 164. 11 sq. and note, B. G. U. 446. 14 [M. 257], P. Brit. Mus. 334. 21-2 (ii, p. 211 [M. 258]). ἀναφέρειν and ἀναφορά are in fact vague terms covering a variety of forms of documentation where an official reference is implied; cf. e. g. of property returns P. Leipzig 8. 12 [M. 210], of census returns 102. 7, &c., of petitions 119. 29, &c., of the inclusion of a record of proceedings in minutes 77. 50 and note, &c. Preisigke (*Griewesen*, p. 424) endeavours to extract from the word too precise a meaning.

14. καὶ ἐποίησεν . . . ἐπίσταλμα: cf. P. Oxy. 237. viii. 36-7 [M. 192] and notes, B. G. U. 50. 13-15, Mitteis, *Grundz.*, pp. 97 sqq., Eger, *Grundbuchwesen*, pp. 78 sqq., Preisigke, *Griewesen*, pp. 301 sqq.

15. [προσλαμβάνοντός] μου: cf. l. 20, B. G. U. 1127. 5-6 προσκομισάμε[ν]ος τὰς λοιπὰς . . . (δραχμὰς) τρια[κοσί]ας, P. Brit. Mus. 334. 21 sqq. (ii, p. 211 [M. 258]) καὶ τὴν καταγραφὴν ποιήσονται (l. ποιήσονται) . . . αὐτῶν λαμβανόντων παρ' αὐτῆς τὰς λοιπὰς τῆς τειμῆς [δρα]χμὰς ἑπτὰ, B. G. U. 446. 15-16 [M. 257].

ὑπὲρ τελῶν τῆς . . . καταγραφῆς: cf. B. G. U. 1131. 17-18 τῶν τελ(ῶν) καὶ δια(α)νημάτων τῆς εἰς τὸ(ν) Ἀπολλώ(νιον) καταγραφῆ(ς). The taxes referred to are those on sales and the transference of property, i. e. esp. the ἐγκύκλιον; cf. Berger, *Strafklauseln*, pp. 30-1, Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, pp. 182-5, 342-4. For the plural τέλη cf. e. g. P. Oxy. 95. 26-7 [M. 267] τὰ εἰς τὸ ἐγκύκλιον . . . τέλη. Whether the payment of the ἐγκύκλιον normally preceded or was subsequent to the καταγραφὴ is a debated point; cf. Naber, *Archiv* i, pp. 313 sqq., Mitteis, *Grundz.*, p. 79, n. 2.

18. The first signatory here, as also in 164. 17, appears from the hand to be the writer of the document.

164. SALE OF LAND.

Hermopolite nome.

22.2 x 25.2 cm.

A.D. 171.

By the terms of this contract a woman whose name is lost sold to Hermaeus son of Diogenes 11 arurae odd of catocic land; 3,000 drachmae were paid as an instalment of the price, the amount of which is lost in a lacuna. The significance of the form in which it is drawn up is discussed in the introduction to 163.

It is not necessary to assume the identity of the Hermaeus here with the individual of the same name in 163, though this of course is possible.

[. . . ἄριον Ἐξακῶντος τοῦ Κο]ρηλίου Ἑρμοπολίτις ἀναγραφομένη ἐπὶ Φρο(υρίου) Λιβὸς μητρὸς Ὀλυμπιάδος

[.] μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ ἑμαντῆς ἀνδρὸς Μητόκου Ἀχιλλέως Ἑρμαίῳ Διογένους ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως

[χαίρειν]. ὁμολογῶ πεπρα[κέναι] σοι ἀπὸ τῆς ἐνεσ[τ]ώσης ἡμέρας ἐπὶ τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον τὰς ὑπαρχούσας μοι ἐν τῷ

[.] περὶ Τερτ[ε]σμῶνιν ἐκ τοῦ Ἀσκληπιοδώρου κλήρου γῆς κατοικικῆς ἀναιτήτου ἀρούρας ἑνδε-

[κα] σὺν τοῖς ἐ[πετείοις] αὐτῶν ἐκφορίοις, ἃς καὶ παραδώσω κατ' ἀ[γρὸν] σπορίμας πλή-

ρεις τῷ τῆς κατοικίας δικαίῳ σχ[οι]νίῳ καθαρὰς ἀπὸ βασ[ι]λικῆς καὶ παντὸς ἀπλῶ[ς] ἐ[ἰ]δο[υ]ς [ο]ὔσας ἐν κοιναῖς

καὶ ἀδαιρέτοις σφραγεῖσι τέσσαρσι ἡμίσει τετ[άρ]τῳ ἐν αἷς ὑδρεύματα καὶ κρηπεῖ[ς] ἐξ ὀπτῆς πλίν-

- [θου κοινῶν ὄντων καὶ τῶν ὑδρευμάτων καὶ τῆς κρ[ηπ]είδος, τιμῆς τῆς πρ[ὸς ἀλλή]λους
συμπεφωνημένης
[δραχμῶν] ἀφ' οὗ αὐτ[όθι] ἔσχον πα[ρὰ σο]ῦ διὰ χειρὸς δ[ρα]χ(μάς) τ[ρι]σχιλί[ας],
/ ἀργ(υρίου) (δραχμαὶ) Ἰ, τὰς δὲ λοιπὰς
10 [δραχμὰς ἀποδ]ώσεις ἕως τριακάδος τοῦ ὄντος μηνὸς [Ἀθ]ύρ [τοῦ ἐνεσ]τῶτος ιβ
(ἔτους) Αὐρηλίου
[Ἀντωνίνου τοῦ κυρίου καὶ] καταγράψω ὁπηνίκα ἐὰν αἱρῇ δημ[οσίῳ] χρηματισμῶ διὰ τῶν ἐν
Ἑρμοῦ
[πόλει ἀρχείων ἵνα κομί]σῃ τὸ τῶν [ἐγκτήσεων ἐ]πίσταλμα κ[αθαρὸν ἀπὸ] πάσης κατοχῆς, τῶν
τοῦ
[κλήρου δημοσίων καὶ ἐπιμ]ερισμῶν πάντων ἀπὸ μὲν τῶν ἐμπροσθεν [χρόνων μέ]χρι τοῦ
διεληλυθότος ια (ἔτους)
[Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Ἀν]τωνίνου Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου] πρὸς ἐμὲ τῇν [πωλοῦσαν, τῶν δὲ ἀπὸ
τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος ιβ (ἔτους)
15 [πρὸς σὲ καὶ αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἐνεστῶτ]ος (ἔτους?), καὶ ἐν[τεῦθεν] βεβαιώσω τὰς αὐτὰς ἀ[ρούρας] πάση
βεβαιώσει, διὰ δὲ τοῦ τῆς καταγραφῆς
[χρηματισμοῦ ἔ]σονται αἱ τ[ε] γεινῆναι καὶ αἱ [τῆς πράσεως? δι]αστολαί. (ἔτους) [ιβ Αὐτοκρά]-
τορος Καί[σ]αρος Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου
[Ἀντωνίνου Σεβαστοῦ Ἀρμενι]ακοῦ Μηδικοῦ [Παρθικοῦ Μεγίστο]ν Ἀθῦρ ζ. Πλουτ[.]..
Τ[ο]ύρβωνος τοῦ καὶ Ἀρητίωνος
[20 letters καθ]αρὸν ἀπὸ [ἀλίφατος καὶ ἐπιγ]ραφῆς καὶ χαράξ[εως]. (2nd hand)
..]αριον Ἑξακῶντος πέπρα-
[κα 17 letters] . . . ο[. καὶ βεβαιώσ]ω ὥς πρόκειτ[αι]. (3rd hand) Μήτο[κος]
Ἀχιλλέως ἐπιγέγρα(μμαι)
20 [αὐτῆς κύριος 20 letters (4th hand) Σωσικό]σμιος ὁ καὶ Ζή[νιος]] βεβαιώ-
σιν καὶ καταγρά-
[ψειν (?) 36 letters ὥς πρόκει]ται

6. ο of απο corr.

9. δ of δ[ρα]χ(μάς) corr. from τ.

' . . . arion daughter of Hexakon son of Cornelius, of Hermopolis, registered at the Western Guard-house, my mother being Olympias . . . with my guardian my husband Metocus son of Achilles, to Hermaeus son of Diogenes of the same city, greeting. I acknowledge that I have sold to you from the present day for ever the 11 . . . arurae of catoecic land not subject to demand belonging to me in the . . . at Tertesmonis in the holding of Asclepiodorus, together with their yearly rentals, and will transfer these severally in good condition for sowing, in full, measured by the just measure used in the settlement, free from the cultivation of royal land and every impost whatever, contained in 4½ common and undivided plots in which are watering-places and a quay of baked brick, also common, at the price mutually agreed upon of . . . drachmae. From this sum I have here received from you from hand to hand three thousand drachmae, total 3,000 silver dr. The remaining . . . drachmae you will pay me by the 30th of the present month Hathur of the current 12th year of Aurelius Antoninus the lord, and I will make the conveyance whensoever you please by an official deed through the record-offices in Hermopolis in order that you may receive the authorization of the land-registry office free from all liability. For the public dues on the holding and all additional levies from former times up to the past 11th year of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Caesar the lord I, the vendor, am responsible, while you are responsible for those from the present 12th year inclusive; and I will henceforth guarantee the said land with every guarantee. The land-specifications and the conditions of sale will be included in the deed of conveyance.' Date, signatures of the writer (?), of the vendor and her guardian, and possibly of the purchaser.

4. Τερτ]εσμῶνιν: cf. 176. 5. If, as is probable from the usual practice of the scribe, the name of the preceding toparchy was written out in full, the space would suit only Πατρὴ Ἄνω or Πατρὴ Κάτω. In B. G. U. 552. A ii. 16 a village [...]ονεσ[...].]εως (so Plaumann) in the Πατρὴ Κάτω is mentioned, and it is rather tempting to restore [Τερτ]ονεσ[μῶν]εως (cf. Τερτονασμον() in *Stud. Pal.* x. 191. 2) and to suppose that the same place is meant in 176. 5, though the identification is hardly warranted without further evidence.

ἀναιτήτου: the reading is perfectly clear both here and in 287; cf. P. Leipzig 6. 5 (critical note *ad loc.*). In P. Amh. 96. 3 and P. Strassb. 52. 14 (*Archiv* v, p. 267) γῆς κατοικικῆς ἀντλήτου is read, but in both places either the τ or λ is given as doubtful. There can be little doubt that in all these cases ἀναιτήτου is the correct reading. The word probably denotes some special class of catoecic land in Hermopolis and may refer back to some classification in the original allocation.

5-6. This formula of παράδοσις is peculiar to catoecic land in Hermopolis. The instances of its occurrence are collected and discussed by Schwarz, *Hypothek und Hypallagma*, pp. 16-17.

κατ' ἀγρόν is translated by Preisigke 'landwirtschaftlich' (P. Strassb. 52. 5), but that is hardly the meaning, which is seen in phrases like P. Amh. 68. 57 τῆς νυνεὶ κατ' ἀγρόν θεωρίας, Giessen 100. 10 τῶν κατ' ἀγρόν τοποθεσιῶν.

11-12. Cf. 163. 13-14, B. G. U. 416. 14 [M. 257], P. Brit. Mus. 334. 21-2 (ii, p. 211 [M. 258]). For the καταγραφή as the conveyance of title in property from one man to another cf. e.g. Mitteis, *Grundz.*, p. 177, *Chrestom.*, no. 182 introd., Eger, *Grundbuchwesen*, pp. 89, 101 sqq.

τὸ τῶν [ἐγκτήσεων ἐ]πίσταλμα: cf. 163. 14, note.

15-16. Cf. P. Flor. 56. 16 ἐφ' οἷ[s] ἄλλοις ἢ τῆς καταγρα(φῆς) συνχώρησις περιέχει δι' ἧς καὶ αἱ γινύλαι ἐδηλωθήσαν, Giessen 100. 9 sq., note. Possibly δηλωθήσ(ονται) should be restored instead of ἔσονται, which is weak, but the abbreviation would not well accord with the custom of the writer.

15. καὶ αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος (ἔρους?): this clause, if correctly read, is misplaced.

17. Cf. 163. 18, note.

165. SALE OF LAND (?).

Hermopolite nome.

22.4 x 17.6 cm.

A.D. 266.

The document which commences at l. 2 deals with the sale of some land and has the form of an independent agreement drawn up through a bank; cf. P. Leipzig 3 (Preisigke, *Girowesen*, pp. 339 sqq.), 176. introd. Several facts, however, go to show that this is not the original. (a) Line 1 is obviously outside the agreement and forms part of something which preceded. (b) If it were merely a question of an ordinary bank-διαγραφή the reference to the archidicastes in the endorsement would be inexplicable. In virtue of their semi-official nature διαγραφαί were endowed with the attributes of δημόσιοι χρηματισμοί, and needed no outside reference such as δημοσίωσις for their validity; cf. Mitteis, *Grundz.*, p. 71. (c) The ὑπογραφή is absent. The body of the διαγραφή itself is not yet concluded where interpretation ceases with l. 22, and admits no space for any ὑπογραφή in this column; a second column may be supposed, but in that case the interposition of the date (l. 26) is awkward. A date may follow the ὑπογραφή, but hardly the διαγραφή; probably, therefore, it is here attached to a main document of which the διαγραφή forms part. (d) If the original of the διαγραφή had been drawn up in the highly abbreviated style common in this class of document, this

fact coupled with the inexperience of the copyist which is evident from the writing would go some way to explain the lapses in l. 5 (cf. note *ad loc.*) as well as the unusual form of documentation for a copy (cf. note on l. 1).

The *διαγραφή* was therefore a copy inserted in an application or deed in which the archidicastes was in some way concerned. The latter document was drawn up on the same day as the original *διαγραφή* (cf. dates in ll. 3-4 and 26), and was perhaps directly concerned with some aspect of the sale (cf. l. 27).

A hitherto unknown praefect, Cusonius I . . . , is mentioned in l. 9.

[.] κατὰ [.] νῶγι [

ἐτους τρισκεδεκάτου Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Πουπλίου Δικιννίου
Γαλλιηνοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Μεγίστου Εὐσεβοῦς Εὐτυχούς Σεβαστοῦ μηνὸς Φαρ-
μοῦθι β. διαγραφὴ{ς} διὰ τῆς ἐν Ἑρμοῦ πόλι [. τραπεζῆς

5 Ἰσιδώρα τῇ καὶ Σο[υ]ερούτι Διδύμου τοῦ καὶ Κη[.] . . . ἀναγρα(φομένη) ἐπ' ἀμφόδου
'Αηλιώτου καὶ Θεοδώρα{ς} Ἰέρακος τ[ο]ῦ αὐτοῦ ἀμφόδου, μετὰ συνεστώτων
αὐταῖς τῇ μὲν Ἰσιδώρα τῇ καὶ Σουερ[ο]ῦτι τοῦ [.
ωνος Ἑρμίνου τῇ δὲ Θεοδώρα Αὐρ(ηλίου?) Ἀμμ[ω]ν
'Ιουλιανῇ ματρὶνᾷ στολάτα Κουσωνίου Ι[.] γενομένου(?)

10 αἰπάρχου Αἰγύπτου χρηματιζούση χωρὶς [κυρίου κατὰ τὰ Ῥωμαίων ἔθνη τέ-
κνων δικαίῳ ἀποσυσταθέντος Διο[.]
λεγίωνος Τραιανῆς Ἰσχυρᾶς Γερμ[ανικῆς]
φερων ἀποσυσταθέντος ἀκολουθ[ω]ς οἷς
περιέχει, (.) τὸ ἀντίγραφον ἐξῆς ὑποτέτα[κται, πεπρακέναι αὐταῖς κοινῶς ἐξ

15 ἴσου κατὰ τὸ ἡμῖν μέρος τὰς ὑπαρ[χούσας] αὐτῇ γῆς κατοικικῆς
ἐκ τοῦ Δηφίλου κλήρου (ἀρούρας) δ, ἃς παραδ[ώ]σει κατ' ἀγρὸν σπορίμας πλή-
ρεις τῷ τῆς κατοικίας δικαίῳ σχοινίῳ κ[α]θαράς ἀπὸ βασιλικῆς καὶ
παντὸς εἶδους ἀπλῶς, τιμῆς ἀργυρίου π[α]λαιοῦ Πτολεμαϊκοῦ νομίσμα-
τος (δραχμῶν) Ἀχ, (ἃς) αὐτόθι ἀπέσχευ παρὰ τ[ῶ]ν [ὄνουμένων] ἐξ ἴσου κατὰ τὸ ἡμι-

20 σιν μέρος κατὰ τήνδε τήν δια[γραφ]ήν
πων ὡς πρόκειται (ἀρούρας) δ κ[αὶ] κρατεῖν αὐτὰς καὶ τοὺς παρ' αὐτῶν οἰκονο-
μοῦν[τας] περὶ αὐτῶν [καθ'] ὅν ἐάν αἰρῶνται τρόπον ἐπὶ τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον

remains of 3 lines.

26 ι[γ] (ἔτους) Γαλλιηνοῦ Φαρμούθι β.

On the verso

πρᾶσεις ν[.] . . . [

] [

το . . . τοῦ ἀ[ρ]χιδικαστοῦ [.] . ης.

2. 1. τρ[ι]σκαίδ. 5. Ἰσιδώρα Pap. 1. Ἰσιδώρα ἢ καὶ Σο[υ]ερούς. 6. Ἰέρακος Pap. 9. Ἰουλιανῇ . . . ἔ[.] Pap.
10. 1. ἐπάρχου. 12. τραιανῆς ἰσχυρας Pap. 14. ὑποτέτα[κται] Pap. 15. ἴσου . . . ὑπαρ[χούσας] Pap.
16. δηφίλου Pap.

' . . . The 13th year of the Emperor Caesar Publius Licinius Gallienus Germanicus Maximus Pius Felix Augustus, Pharmouthi 2. A payment through the . . . bank in Hermopolis. Isidora also called Souerous

daughter of Didymus also called . . . , registered in the Eastern . . . quarter, and Theodora daughter of Hierax, of the same quarter, Isidora also called Souerous acting with . . . son of Herminus and Theodora acting with Aurelius Ammon . . . , (notify) . . . Juliana, *matrona stolata*, daughter of Cusonius I . . . , late (?) praefect of Egypt, acting without a guardian by the right of children according to Roman usage and having as her appointed representative Dio . . . of the *legio Traiana Fortis Germanica* . . . , appointed in accordance with the provisions of . . . of which a copy is appended, that she (the latter) has sold to them jointly in equal half shares the four arurae of catoecic land belonging to her in the holding of Deiphilus, which she will transfer severally in good condition for sowing and in full, measured by the just measure of the settlement, free from the cultivation of royal land and from every impost whatever, at the price of 1,600 drachmae of old Ptolemaic silver coin. This sum she has received here from the purchasers in equal half shares in accordance with this deed, . . . and they and their assigns have the ownership of the land, administering it as they please for ever . . . The 13th year of Gallienus, Pharmouthi 2.'

1. The normal procedure in a copy would have been to insert ἀντίγραφον διαγραφῆς διὰ τῆς . . . τραπεζῆς here and to dispense with the διαγραφῆ clause after the date; cf. Preisigke, *Girowesen*, pp. 220 sqq.

5. Ἰσιδώρα τῇ καὶ Σο[υ]ερουτί: the dative is a corruption. In bank-διαγραφῆ the name of the person making the payment (i. e. in sales the purchaser) in the nominative invariably precedes that of the person receiving the payment, which is in the dative; cf. e. g. Preisigke, *Girowesen*, pp. 339 sqq.

6. μετὰ συνεστῶτων: cf. e. g. C. P. R. 9. 3, P. Leipz. 4. 8-9 [M. 171], Amh. 72. 2, Oxy. 912. 4, note, 1273. 2, Gen. 11. 3. In the first two of these passages a κύριος is expressly excluded (χωρὶς κυρίου); in the rest the συνεστῶς apparently replaces the more usual κύριος. Mitteis, *Grundz.*, p. 252, suggests that the συνεστῶς (or συμπαρών) had his origin in the natural appeal of a woman to the help of a man even when legally independent, and that so the term came sometimes to be used loosely for the κύριος himself.

9. ματρὸν σκολάτῃ: cf. P. Strassb. 8. 11, B. G. U. 860. 1, P. Flor. 16. 1, Preisigke, *Sammelbuch*, 178. 6. It is of course possible that the praefect was actually in office, in which case τοῦ διασημοτάτου should be restored instead of γενομένου.

11. ἀποσυνιστάναι, like the more common συνιστάναι, is a technical term for the appointment of a representative; cf. e. g. P. Oxy. 977, 1274. 9, and Mitteis, *Grundz.*, p. 261. The repetition of the participle in l. 13 is probably an error.

13. φερων: if the reading is right this is perhaps the end of a graecized Latin word like *signifer* or *aquilifer*, or better, in view of the plural, *pilifer* (cf. the σπείρα ὀπλοφόρων πολιτῶν Ῥωμαίων in B. G. U. 741. 4-5).

13-14. ἀκολουθῶς . . . περιέχει: the reference is presumably to the deed of appointment of a representative cf. P. Oxy. 97 [M. 347], 261 [M. 346], 365, 376. ἦς, οὗ, or ὧν must have fallen out after περιέχει.

16-18. Cf. 164. 5-6 and note.

18. π[α]λαιού κτλ.: cf. e. g. P. Brit. Mus. 1243. 9 (iii, p. 176), Wessely, *Mitth. P. E. R.*, iv, p. 146.

19. <ᾶς>: or <τὰς δὲ τῆς> may be supplied before τιμῆς in the preceding line, with (δραχμὰς) instead of (-ῶν).

(d) LEASES.

166. OFFER TO LEASE LAND.

Euhemeria (Arsinoïte nome).

28.7 × 11.2 cm.

A.D. 26.

An offer for a lease of land belonging to Gaius Julius Alexander (cf. 126. 7), the application itself being made to Gaius Julius Amarantus (cf. l. 1, note). In what relation these two stood is not explained, but probably it was in that of landowner to agent and freedman. In addition to a fixed rent of 6½ artabae per arura (this to include the

1 artaba of seed per arura allowed the lessee), further προσμετρούμενα at the rate of 2 per cent. on the total rental are offered, with a yearly charge of 1 artaba and a cock for θαλλός.

- Γαίωι Ἰουλίω Ἀμαράντῳ
 [π]αρά Ὀρσενούφιου πρεσβυτέρου τοῦ Ἀφροδισίου τῶν
 ἀπὸ Εὐημερίας τῆς Θέμιστου μερίδος. βούλομαι
 μισθώσασθαι εἰς ἔτη ἕξ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος
 5 [π]ισκαιδεκάτου ἔτους Τιβερίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ
 [ἀ]πὸ τ[ῶ]ν ὑπαρχόντων Γαίῳ Ἰουλίῳ Ἀλεξάνδρου
 . . σβ . . . ς περὶ τὴν αὐτὴν κώμην ἑδαφῶν
 [κλ]ῆρον ἀρούρας τρεῖς ἐπεὶ τοῦ πέμπτου γούου ὦν
 γείτονες νότου Εὐάνδρου τοῦ Πτολεμαίου ἐδά-
 10 φη βορ(ρ)ᾶ δημοσίας λιβὸς τοῦ αὐτοῦ Εὐάνδρου
 ἐδάφη ἀπηλιώτου γύης δημόσις ἀνὰ μέσον
 οὔσης δι(ι)ώρυγος, ἐφ' ᾧ τελέσω ἐκφόριον καθ' ἔτος
 ἐκάστη[ς] ἀρο[ύρης] σὺν ἡ λήμψομαι σπερμάτω(ν)
 πυροῦ δρ[ό]μου ἀρτάβην μίαν πυροῦ ἀρτάβας
 15 ἕξ ἡμύσ[ι]αν μέτρῳ δρόμῳ τῷ πρὸς τριάκον-
 τα τρεῖς ἕκτον χαλκῷ ἐπαιτον καὶ προσμετρού-
 [με]νὰ ἐπὶ ταῖς ἑκατὸν ἀρτάβα[ι]ς ἀρτάβας δύο
 [κ]αὶ το[ῦ] παντὸς καθ' ἔτος θαλλὸν ἀρτάβην μίαν καὶ
 ἀλέκτορα ἓνα. τὰ δὲ γεωργ[ι]κὰ ἔργα πάντα ἄ[ξ]ω
 20 καὶ ἐπιτελέσω καθ' ἔτος, τὰ δὲ καθ' ἔτος ἐκφόρια
 ἀποδώσω αἰὲν τῷ Παῦνι μηνὶ ἐν τῇ κώ-
 μῃ νέα καθαλὰ τῆς μετρήσεως γενομέ-
 νης ὑπ' ἐμοῦ ἐκ δικαίου, καὶ πάντα ποιήσω
 καὶ τελέσω ἀκ(ο)λούθως τοῖς ἔως τοῦ δω-
 25 δεκάτου ἔτους [Τ]ι[β]ερ[ι]οῦ Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ
 τε[τε]λεσμένοις, καὶ μετὰ τὸν χρόνον παρα-
 δώσω τὸν κ[λ]ῆρον καθα[ρ]ὸν ἀπὸ χέρσου
 ἀγρώσεως δίσης πάσης, ἐὰν φαίνεται
 [εἶ]πὶ τούτοις μισθώσασθαι. εὐτύχει.
 2nd hand Γαίος Ἰούλιος Ἀμαρ[ά]ντου συνχωρῶ ἐπὶ τοῖς
 31 προκειμένοις. (ἔτους) ιγ [Τι]βερίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ
 Χοίακ ε.

4. Second σ of μισθώσασθαι rewritten. 6. γ of γαίω corr. 7. The termination of the word preceding
 περι corr. 10. Final s of δημοσίας rewritten. 14. 1. ἀρτάβη μιᾷ. 15. 1. ἡμύσ[ι]αν. 18. τ of του corr.
 from ε (?). 21. ἐν apparently corr. from σοι. 22. 1. καθαρά.

'To Gaius Julius Amarantus from Orsenouphis elder son of Aphrodisius, of Euhemeria in the division
 of Themistes. I desire to lease for 6 years from the present 13th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus of the
 lands belonging to Gaius Julius son of (?) Alexander . . . in the area of the said village a holding of
 3 arurae in the fifth field, which is adjoined on the south by the property of Evander son of Ptolemaeus, on

the north by state (land (?)), on the west by the properties of the aforesaid Evander, on the east by a plot of state land separated by a dyke, on condition that I pay a yearly rental on each arura, including the one dromos-artaba of wheat which I shall receive for seed, of $6\frac{1}{2}$ artabae of wheat measured by the bronze ... dromos-measure which is equivalent to $33\frac{1}{8}$ (choenices), and additional payments of 2 artabae for every 100 artabae, and a yearly total offering of 1 artaba and 1 cock. All the acts of cultivation I will perform and execute yearly and I will pay the yearly rental regularly in the month of Pauni at the village in new and clean corn, the measuring to be carried out by me fairly, and I will execute all duties and payments in accordance with the procedure up to the 12th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus; and at the expiration of the period I will deliver the holding free of unirrigated land, coarse grass, and dirt of all sorts, if you consent to the lease on these terms. Farewell. I, Gaius Julius son of Amarantus, agree to the lease on the terms aforesaid. The 13th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, Choiak 5.'

1. 'Αμαράντωνι: in l. 30 the individual in question signs his name Γάιος 'Ιούλιος 'Αμαράντων, but he may nevertheless himself have borne the cognomen Amarantus. A similar remark will apply to the landowner, who in l. 6 is described as Γαίω 'Ιουλίω 'Αλεξάνδρῳ.

7. εἰς βορ(ρ)ᾶν is not a satisfactory reading.

8. For [κλ]ῆρον, which is very uncertain, cf. l. 27 and note on ll. 13-14.

9. For this Evander cf. 132. 3, 133. 1.

10. The meaning of δημοσίας is not clear. Probably δημοσία (γῆ) or δημόσιος γῆς (cf. l. 11) was intended.

13-14. Gentili in *Stud. ital. di Filol. class.* xiii, p. 326 finds in the clause dealing with the seed-allowances an indication that the land was catoecic; cf. e.g. 322. 9, B. G. U. 227, 538, 918, 1018, C. P. R. 240. In 166 the reference to a κλῆρος in ll. 8 and 27 is evidence that here too the land was catoecic. In 171. 18-19 the same clause occurs in an application for a lease of land in a private οὐσία.

15-16. μέτρῳ δρόμῳ κτλ.: the clause introduced by πρὸς usually implies the standard to which the actual measure in use is equated. Instances of its occurrence are P. Amh. 43. 9-10 μέτρῳ δικαίῳ τῷ πρὸς τὸ βασιλικὸν χαλκοῦν; P. Lille 21. 23-5 μέτρῳ δοχεικῷ τὸ (l. τῷ) συμβεβ(λ)ημένῳ πρὸς τὸ χαλκοῦν (cf. 23. 23-5 [W. 189], 24. 9-10 and P. Cair. 10250 in *Archiv* ii, p. 80, ll. 11-12 [W. 410]), Reinach 8. 11, 9. 20, &c., μέτρῳ τῷ πρὸς τὸ χαλκοῦν, Grenf. i. 18. 18-19 μ[έτρῳ] ὧι καὶ [π]αρείληφان πρὸς τὸ (ἐννεακαίκοσι)χ(οίνικον), Hibeh 85. 18-19 μέτρῳ τῷ (ἐννεακαίκοσι)χ(οίνικῳ) τῷ πρὸς τὸ χαλκοῦν. For the fact that the government supplied a type or types by which private measures could be checked cf. P. Tebt. 5. 86-7 τὰ εὖς(ταθμα) ἐν ἐκάστῳ νομῷ ἀποδεδειγμένῳ χα(λκᾶ) and P. Oxy. 717. 7-8 εἰσπορεύομαι πρὸς τὸν στρατηγὸν ἔχων αὐτὸ καὶ [συμβάλλω] αὐτὸ πρὸς τὸ χαλκοῦν μέτρον ἐν τῷ συνεδρείῳ. The present passage gives a new standard, if the reading is correct, for the contents of the artaba δρόμῳ. On this subject opinions have hitherto differed. Hultsch in *Archiv* ii, pp. 292-3 (cf. iii, p. 426) assumed that it contained 40 choenices, while Grenfell and Hunt by attempting identifications of the contents of the official art. δοχικόν and by combining these with the ratios given by P. Brit. Mus. 265 (ii, pp. 257 sqq.) or inferred from P. Tebt. 61 (b). 386 (cf. note *ad loc.*) and P. Hibeh 74. 2-3 (cf. note *ad loc.*) have estimated its contents variously as 42, 40, $37\frac{3}{5}$, $34\frac{5}{8}$ choenices. O. Viedebannt, who apparently has not taken the Hibeh papyrus into consideration, adopts 42 and 40 choen. as the size of the δρόμος-measure in the Ptolemaic and Roman periods respectively (*Hermes* xlvii, pp. 578 sqq.). It is noteworthy that the epithet ἐπαιτον, which occurs here, and of which the meaning is obscure, has hitherto only been found coupled with the μέτρον δημόσιον (i.e. δοχικόν; cf. P. Strassb. 77. introd.).

ἐπαιτον: cf. B. G. U. 787. 5, P. Amh. 88. 23-4 (?), Brit. Mus. 290. 5, 12 (ii, p. 89) μέτρῳ δημοσίῳ ἐπαιτον, B. G. U. 792. 11-12 μέτρῳ δημω(σίῳ) ξυστῷ ἐπαιτον, and so also, though the form of the word shows some variation, in B. G. U. 716. 7, 755. 6, P. Fay. 83. 9, Tebt. 369. 6-7, Grenf. ii. 47. 6, Hamb. 43. 9, Stud. Pal. iv, p. 118, Flor. 35. 9-10, Cairo Preis. 27. 11, 28. 9-10. In P. Fay. 81. 13 the word again appears linked with πυρός which had been measured μέτρῳ δημοσίῳ ξυστῷ. The instances quoted are all except P. Amh. *cii.* from sitologus-receipts and frequently deal with payments for κάτοικοι or κληροῦχοι. The form of the word is discussed by Meyer, P. Hamb. 43. 9, note, and its significance by Preisigke, *Girowesen*, p. 157, n. 1.

16-17. προσμετρούμενα: this is, we believe, the only instance where προσμετρούμενα occur as an item of payment in a private contract of lease as distinct from corn-taxation. In the latter they constitute the normal extra-payments, the equivalent of the προσδιαγραφόμενα in money-taxation; they are there doubtless collective, embracing e.g. the minor charges σιτολογικόν, σιτομετρικόν, καθάρσεως, κοσκινεντικόν (cf. Preisigke,

Girouesen, p. 113) and usually amount to a considerable proportion of the main sum, e.g. $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{7}$; cf. P. Fay. 81. 11, note. In the present case the payment is 2 per cent. of the total rent, and as the measuring &c. was to be performed by the lessee the *raison d'être* of the extra charge is not obvious. In P. Tebt. 92. 11 (cf. also 91. 11), however, an extra governmental charge of 2 per cent. named ἐπίμετρον occurs in conjunction with καθάρσεως and κοσκινευτικόν and the editors think it 'to have been in some way connected with the use by the local authorities of measures differing from the official standard'. Possibly a similar explanation is applicable here.

18. θαλλόν: cf. 167. 16, 322. 10, P. Par. 62. iii. 15, B. G. U. 538. 33, P. Amh. 90. 9, 93. 11-12 [W. 314], 135. 18, Cairo Preis. 31. 21, Brit. Mus. 335. 17 (ii, p. 192 [W. 323]), Gentili, *Studi italiani di Filol. class.* xiii, p. 311.

19. ἀλέκτορα: cf. 167. 18, P. Brit. Mus. *cit.* (ὄρνιθες), B. G. U. 1067. 11-12, P. Oxy. 1207. 8 and note.

167. OFFER TO LEASE A MILL.

Euhemeria (Arsinoïte nome). A 28.7 × 9.1 cm., B 27.4 × 10.2 cm.

A.D. 39. Plate 5.

An offer made by a man acting conjointly with his wife for the lease of a mill for a term of two years at a yearly rental of 160 silver drachmae with extra charges of a half artaba of loaves and a cock for θαλλοί; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 335 (ii, p. 191 [W. 323]), Oxy. 278 [M. 165], B. G. U. 1067. The application for some reason is addressed to the son of the mill-owner. The apportionment between lessor and lessee of the taxes incident on the trade is given in detail (ll. 18 sqq.), and it is evident from these that the applicant intended combining in the mill the businesses of both miller and baker.

The document survives in two copies by the same hand. That printed we term A, while a collation with the second (B) is to be found in the textual notes.

Κάσ[τ]ορι Ἀσκληπιάδου

παρὰ Σεράτος τοῦ Σεραπίωνος.

βούλομαι μισθώσασθαι σὺν τῇ

γυναικί μου Ταπεθεῦτι Φιλοξέ(νου)

5 εἰς ἔτη δύο ἀπὸ μηνὸς Σεβαστοῦ

τοῦ ἐνεστῶτο(ς) τετάρτο(ν) (ἔτους) Γαίου

Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ

τὸ ὑπάρχον Ἀσκληπιάδῃ

Πτολεμαίου ἐν Εὐημερείᾳ

10 μυλαῖον ἐνεργὸν ἐν ᾧ μύλοι

Θηβαῖκοι τρεῖς σὺν κώπαις

καὶ τραπέζαις καὶ ὄλμοι δύο

καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ χρηστήρια καὶ τὰ

ὄντα ὑπερὰ φόρου τοῦ παντὸ(ς)

15 κατ' ἔτος ἀργυρίου δραχμῶν ἑκα-

τὸν ἐξήκοντα καὶ θαλλῶν

- κατ' ἔτος ἄρτων ἡμιαρταβίου
καὶ ἀλέκτορος, τῶν δ' ὑπὲρ
τοῦ μυλαίου δημοσίων
20 τοῦ πελωχικοῦ ὄντων πρὸς(ς)
σὲ τὸν Κάστορα τοῦ δὲ ὑποκιμ(ένου)
καὶ τετάρτης ἀρτοπωλῶν
ὄντων πρὸς ἐμέ. τὸν δὲ
κατ' ἔτος φόρον ἀποδώσω ἀεὶ
25 διὰ τετραμήνου τὸ αἶρου
ἔμμηνα, καὶ μετὰ τὸν
χρόνον παραδώσω
τὸ μυλαῖον καὶ τὰ ἐν αὐτῷ
ἐκ τῆς τρεῖςψεως, ἐὰν φαί-
30 νηται ἐπὶ τούτοις μισθ(ῶσαι).
εὐτύχ(ει).
Σερᾶς ὥς (ἐτῶν) με οὐλὴ δακ(τύλῳ) μικ(ρῷ) χι(ρὸς) ἀρ(ιστερᾶς).
(ἔτους) δ Γαίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανί(κου)
μη(νὸς) Σεβαστοῦ Σεβαστῇ γ.

3. σ of συν corr. 4. B φιλοξενον. 5. B μνη(ς). 6. B ενεστω(τος). 7. B γεμανικο(ν). 9. B
πτολεμ(αιου). 10. B ενεργο(ν). 14. B παντος. 17. B κ of κατ corr. from αρ. 21. σ of καστορα
inserted over line; B καστορα . . . υποκειμενον. 22. B αρτο(πωλων). 24. B ετο(ς). 28. B αυτωι.
29. B εκ της χρειας και τρειψεως. 32-4. Omitted in B.

'To Castor son of Asclepiades from Seras son of Serapion. I desire, with my wife Tapetheus daughter of Philoxenus, to lease for 2 years from the month Sebastus of the present 4th year of Gaius Caesar Augustus Germanicus the mill belonging to Asclepiades son of Ptolemaeus in Euhemeria, in full working order, containing 3 Theban mill-stones, with handles and nether-stones, and 2 mortars and the other accessories and the existing pestles, at a total yearly rental of 160 silver drachmae and a half artaba of loaves and a cock as a yearly offering; the public charges . . . on the mill shall be paid by you, Castor, and the maintenance charge and the twenty-five per cent. on bakers by me. The yearly rent I will pay in instalments at intervals of four months, and at the termination of the period I will deliver the mill and its contents, as left by wear and tear, if you consent to a lease upon these terms. Farewell. Seras, aged about 45 years, with a scar on the little finger of the left hand.' Date.

10-12. μύλοι Θηβαικοὶ . . . σὺν . . . τραπεζαῖς: cf. B. G. U. 251. 17, 719. 10, 1067. 4-6, P. Oxy. 278. 4 [M. 165].

16. θαλλῶν: cf. 100. 18, note. For the inclusion of loaves in these additional payments cf. 100. 16, C. P. R. 47. 4, B. G. U. 538. 33.

20. πελωχικοῦ: B. G. U. 1062. 3 [W. 276] εἰς ἐπιτήρη[σ]ιν ὧν ἡς πελωχικοῦ πόλεως, and Wilcken, *Archiv* iv, p. 560. Perhaps the same word, which is not yet explained, should be recognized in P. Brit. Mus. 856. 17 (iii, p. 92) where the editors doubtfully read πυλωνικοῦ; cf. also P. Fay. 42 (a). iii. 10 πελ() . . . , P. Amh. 56. 7 ὑπὲρ τοῦ πελωιος. But Jouguet's proposal (*Vie municipale*, p. 429, n. 2) to read πελωχ(ικοῦ) in B. G. U. 771. 6 does not seem warranted by the facsimile.

21. τοῦ δὲ ὑποκιμ(ένου): for the various ὑποκειμενα or φιλάνθρωπα, i. e. allocations by taxation for the support of various officials, cf. Martin, *Les Epistratèges*, pp. 137 sqq., 213. 46, note. In B. G. U. 337 [W. 92] under the heading ὑπὲρ ὑποκειμένων ἐπιστρατη[γία] occur payments γναφίων, ταριχευτῶν, λαχανοπωλῶν, which Martin (*op. cit.*, pp. 149 sqq.) has identified as χειρωνάξιον-charges, i. e. taxes on trades. In the present instance it is therefore not improbable that under the title ὑποκειμένου the χειρωνάξιον on bakers is included. To what official the

ὑποκείμενον in question was allotted is not stated. To identify it with the ὑποκείμενον ἐπιστρατηγία conflicts with the view advanced by Martin (*op. cit.*, p. 155) that to this only priests—or tradesmen in the service of the priests—contributed; moreover in the list cited above neither ἀρτοποιοί nor ἀρτοπῶλαι appear. Very likely χειρωνάξια on other trades were similarly ear-marked for the ὑποκείμενα of other officials.

22. τετάρτης ἀρτοπωλῶν: cf. the Ptolemaic tax τετάρτη σιτοποιῶν καὶ ταριχευῶν in P. Fay. 15. 2-4, Petrie iii. 58 (c). 3-4, 117 (k), and the analogous τετάρτη ἀλιέων (Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, pp. 137 sqq., P. Tebt. i, pp. 49-50, Strassb. i, p. 22, n. 1). τετάρτη without qualification appears also as a tax in P. Petrie iii. 112 (e). verso 13, Hibeh 112. 47, 59, 78; and in Roman times (4th year of Augustus) a τέλος τῆς τετάρτης is paid to the account of the agoranomus in Wilcken, *Ost.*, ii. 1363; cf. i, p. 306. This 25 per cent. tax was doubtless in each case levied on profits.

26. ἔμμηνα: this addition seems superfluous, since the instalments were to be paid διὰ τετραμήνου.

29. ἐκ τῆς τρεῖς μῶνως: cf. 154. 28-9 and note.

34. Σεβαστῇ: cf. 144. 5, note.

168. SUBLEASE OF IMPERIAL ESTATES.

Hermopolite nome.

22.2 x 11.4 cm.

A. D. 120. Plate 13.

Agreement of Petechon with Hermias for a sublease of 3 arurae of domain land which the latter held on lease from the government. Similar documents are P. Strassb. 78 and C. P. R. 243 [W. 367]. Rostowzew on the ground of the fragmentary text B. G. U. 1047 concluded that persons wishing to sublease land of this class did not apply to the original lessee but directly to the state officials by whom the lease was confirmed after an auction (*Röm. Kol.*, p. 185), and further that the rent was paid by the sublessee directly to the state and not to the original lessee, who only served to guarantee its payment (p. 186). Whatever the meaning of B. G. U. 1047 may be, Rostowzew's description of the transactions involved in the subletting of land belonging to the Imperial estates does not square with the evidence furnished by the present document and the two others above cited. In all of them the original lessee and the sublessee appear to be acting in a purely private manner, and there is no question of an application to the state by the sublessee; 168 also shows clearly that the rent was not delivered to the state by the sublessee, since it is expressly stated in the contract (l. 14) that Hermias was responsible for the ἐκφόρια of the estate. Consequently the government had no direct concern with the sublease, which was a strictly private transaction. Land of this kind would, however, naturally remain under government supervision, and in the present case (l. 7) the calculation of the area available for cultivation was not made by the original lessee but by an official called the overseer of the estate; cf. P. Strassb. 78. 8-9.

Πετεχῶν Ἀρεῶτος Ἑρμιά Σαβουρίωνος
 χαίρειν. μεμίσθωμαι παρὰ σοῦ κατὰ τὸ παρὸν
 πρὸς μόνον τὸ ἐνεστ[ι]δὸς ε (ἔτος) Ἀδριανοῦ Καίσαρος
 τοῦ κυρίου ἀφ' ᾧ ἔχεις ἐν μισ[θ]ώσι οὐ[σι]α[ι]κῶν

D d

- 5 ἐκ τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίου Ἀγαθείνου κλήρον
 (ἀρούρας) τρεῖς εἰς σπορὰν λαχάνου, ἐκφορίζου] τῇ[s
 (ἀρούρης) τῆς ὑπὸ τοῦ τῆς οὐσίας ἐπισκέπτου ἐκ γεωμετρίας φανείσης ἀνὰ λα-
 χάνου μέτρῳ ἐλαιουργικῷ ἀρτάβας τρεῖς,
 κοίτην ἣν ἐγεώργει Φιβίων Τοθήους τῷ
 10 διεληλυθότι δ (ἔτει) Ἀδριανοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου.
 τὰ δὲ ἐκφόρια μετρήσωι ἐν τῷ Ἐφείπ μηνὶ καὶ βαστάξεις ἐκ
 τῆς κοινῆς ἄλῳι πάντα κατὰ τὸ ἥμισυ νέα
 καθαρὰ ἄδολα κεκοσκινευμένα μέτρῳ τῷ
 ἑπταμέτρῳ τῆς ἀρτάβης Ἀθηναί[ω]ι τῷ τῆς οὐσίας, τῶν
 15 ἐκφορίων τῆς οὐσί[α]ς ὄντων πρὸς σὲ τὸν Ἐρ-
 μίαν. (ἔτους) ε Ἀν[τ]οκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραυ[α]νοῦ
 Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Φαῶφι ιβ. Διόσκορ[ο]ς
 Διδύμου ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ μὴ εἰδότος
 γράμματα.

7. υπο . . . ἐπισκεπτου added above the line.
 της ουσίας added above the line.

11. εν . . . μηνι added above the line ; 1. Ἐπείφ.

14. τῷ

'Petechon son of Hareos to Hermias son of Sabourion greeting. I have leased from you, according to the present deed, for the current 5th year only of Hadrianus Caesar the lord 3 arurae from those you hold on lease from the Imperial estates, being part of the holding of Apollonius son of Agathinus, to be sown with vegetable seed, at a rent for each arura declared by survey to be available for cultivation by the inspector of the estate of 3 artabae of vegetable seed by oil-makers' measure. This parcel was cultivated in the last 4th year of Hadrianus Caesar the lord by Phibion son of Tothes. I will measure the rent in the month Epeiph and you shall carry it all from the common threshing-floor by halves, new, pure, unadulterated, sifted, measured by the seven-metra measure of Athena belonging to the estate, you, Hermias, being responsible for the rent of the estate. The 5th year of the Emperor Caesar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, Phaophi 12. I, Dioscorus son of Didymus, have written for him, as he is illiterate.'

1. Ἐρμῖα Σαβουρ[ί]ων[ο]ς: cf. 180. 1, where the same person appears.

8. μέτρῳ ἐλαιουργικῷ: this standard, which is described more fully in ll. 13 sq., was commonly used for measuring λαχανόσπερμον; cf. note on l. 14 and P. Oxy. 1140. 3.

11-12. νέα &c. would be expected after Ἐφείπ μηνί; cf. e. g. P. Flor. 85. 10 sqq. The clause concerning the transport of the produce has been inserted in the middle of that dealing with the payment of the rent. The meaning perhaps is that the transport was to be shared equally by the lessor and the lessee, but the expression is obscure.

13-14. μέτρῳ ἑπταμέτρῳ: cf. note on l. 8 and 170. 12, *Rendiconti dei Lincei*, xiii, p. 130 μέτρῳ ἐλαιουργικ(ῶ) {ανα} ἑπταμέτρῳ Ἀθηναίῳ τῆς ἀρτάβης, P. Flor. 85. 12 μέτρῳ ἐλαιουργικῷ ἑπ[τα]μέτρῳ. Since the μέτρον δεκάμετρον consisted of 10 μέτρα, i. e. one artaba of 40 χοίνικες, one μέτρον containing 4 χοίνικες (Hultsch, *Archiv* ii, p. 293), the μέτρον ἑπτάμετρον contained 28 χοίνικες, i. e. one artaba of 24 χοίνικες and one supplementary μέτρον, and corresponded to the μέτρον ἐνδεκάμετρον, which contained one artaba of 40 χοίνικες + one supplementary μέτρον. Perhaps the epithet ἐκτήμορον, which is sometimes applied to the μέτρον Ἀθηναίων as a measure of corn, indicates the artaba of 24 χοίνικες.

The words τῷ τῆς οὐσίας which have been inserted above the line are placed as if they were intended to follow ἑπταμέτρῳ, but this would be an awkward order.

169. APPLICATION FOR A LEASE.

Hermopolite nome.

15 x 14 cm.

A. D. 196-7.

Proposal for the lease of 22 arurae situated near the villages of Ταχοί and Σεν-κύρκις in the Hermopolite nome for two years at an annual rent of 28 drachmae of silver for each arura. Besides this the lessees undertake to supply the lessor with half an artaba of flat loaves of bread for the whole period of two years.

It is noticeable that Caracalla here appears in association with Septimius Severus already in the latter's fifth year; cf. note on ll. 17-21.

Νεωτερίδι τῇ καὶ Μαξιμιαίνῃ Ἑρμοπολίτιδι διὰ Ἰσιδώρου
 προνοητοῦ
 παρὰ Προούτος Ἑρμίνου καὶ Χιχοίτος ἀδελφοῦ
 τῶν αὐτῶν γονέων, γεωργῶν Ἑρμοπολιτῶν). βουλόμεθα ἐ-
 5 κουσίως μισθώσασθαι παρὰ σοῦ εἰς] ἔτη δύο ἀπὸ
 {ἀπὸ} τοῦ εἰσιόντος 5 (ἔτους) τὰς ὑπαρχούσας σοι
 περὶ κωμογραμματεῖαν Ταχοὶ καὶ Σενκύρκεως (ἀρούρας) εἴ-
 κοσι δύο ἐκ τοῦ Μοσχίωνος καὶ Δουμιχᾶ
 κλήρων εἰς σπορὰν ὧν ἐὰν αἰρώμεθα κατ' ἔ-
 10 τος, φόρου ἐκάστης ἀρούρης κατ' ἔτος ἀργυρίου) (δραχμῶν) εἴκοσι
 ὀκτώ. τὰ δὲ συναγόμενα ἀπ[ο]δώσομεν ἐξ
 ἀλληλεγγύης ἐν τῷ Παῦνι καὶ Ἐπειφ μῆσι
 κατ' ἔτος ἀργύριον δόκιμον νομ[ι]τενόμε-
 νον ἄρεστον, τῶν δημοσίων τῆς γῆς πάν-
 15 των ὄντων [π]ρὸς σὲ τὴν γεούχον, καὶ δώ-
 σομεν τῆς ὀλ[η]ς διετίας πλατέων ἄρτων
 ἀρτάβης ἡμισυ. (ἔτους) εἰς Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος
 Λουκίου Σεπτιμίου Σεουήρου Εὐσεβοῦς
 Περτινᾶκος Σεβαστοῦ Ἀραβικοῦ Ἀδιαβηνικοῦ
 20 καὶ Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Ἀντωνίνου Καίσαρος
 τοῦ κυρίου προγεγραμμέν) μεμίσθωκα
 ἐφ' οἷς πρόκειται] Ἑρμαίου ἔγραψα ὑπ(ὲρ) αὐτ()
 μὴ [εἰδ γράμματα.

1. Ἰσιδωρον Pap.

3. χιχοῖτος Pap.

8. 1. ἐκ τῶν.

'To Neoteris also called Maximiaena, inhabitant of Hermopolis, through Isidorus, steward, from Proous son of Herminus and Chichois his brother by the same parents, cultivators, of Hermopolis. We voluntarily desire to lease from you for two years from the coming 6th year the 22 arurae belonging to you in the village circumscription of Tachoi and Senkurkis, being part of the holdings of Moschion and Dumichas, to be sown with what we choose each year, at an annual rent of 28 drachmae of silver for each arura. We will pay the total amount on our mutual security yearly in the months of Pauni and Epeiph in approved and acceptable current silver, all the public charges on the land being borne by you the proprietress, and we will give for the whole period of two years half an artaba of flat loaves. The 5th year of the Emperor Caesar Lucius Septimius

Severus Pius Pertinax Augustus Arabicus Adiabenicus and Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Caesar the lord . . . I, . . . the aforesaid, have made the lease on the above terms. I, . . . son of Hermaeus, have written for . . ., being illiterate.'

7. Cf. P. Flor. 8. 4 [M. 355] κωμ[ογρ]α(μματέα) Σεγκύρκ(εως) καὶ Ταχοὶ καὶ ἄλ(λων) κωμῶν τοῦ Λευκοπ(υργεῖτου) κάτω, showing that the two villages formed a single κωμογραμματέα.

8. Cf. P. Amh. 99 (b). 6 ἐν τῷ Λευκοπυργε[τῇ] κάτω περ[ὶ] πό[λιν] ἐκ τοῦ Μοσχίωνος κλήρου ἄρουραν μίαν . . . καὶ] ἐκ τοῦ Δουμιχᾶ [κλήρου]ν ἄρουρας τέσσαρας.

16. ἄρων: cf. 187. 16, note.

17-21. This seems to be the first example of the mention of Caracalla in Egyptian papyri of the fifth year of Septimius Severus. In dates of the earlier part of the sixth year he is commonly described as Καῖσαρ ἀποδεδειγμένος Ἀυτοκράτωρ (cf. P. Oxy. 910. introd., 1309, Tebt. 397. 2); here apparently he was styled Καῖσαρ ὁ κύριος.

21. A month must have stood after κυρίου, and the remaining space would be too short to contain either Νεωτέρης or Ἰσιδωρος without abbreviation. Either the proprietress or the προνοητής may have signed the deed.

170. APPLICATION FOR A LEASE.

Hermopolite nome.

6.6 x 6.5 cm.

A. D. 202-3.

Part of a proposal for the lease of land in three parcels near Sinalabe in the Hermopolite nome. Each parcel was to be sown with a different kind of crop.

.
[.]ρ[ο]ῦτος ἀπὸ τῆς 'Ε]ρμού πόλ[εως]
[οἰκούντος ἐν] κώμῃ Σενινήβ[ε] τῆς 'Αντινόου
[πόλεως. βού]λομαι ἐκουσίως μισθώσασθαι παρ' ὑ-
[μῶν πρὸς μό]νον τὸ ἐνεστὸς ἐνδέκατον (ἔτος)
5 [Σεουήρου καὶ 'Α]ντωνίνου καὶ Γέτα Καيسάρων
[τῶν κυρίων] ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχουσῶν ὑμῖν περὶ
[κώμην Σιν]αλαβὴ ἐκ τοῦ [Ἀ]νδρίσκου καὶ Μο-
[λόσσου κλήρ]ων ἐν γ κοίτ(αις) ἀποτάκτους
[(ἀρούρας)] πέντε ἡμισυ ὧν μιᾶς μὲν κοίτης
10 [(ἀρούρας) εἰς] μὲν σπορὰν λαχανοσπέρμου
[ἀποτάκτου] ἐκφορίου ὡς τῆς (ἀρούρης) λαχανοσπέρμου
[ἀνὰ ἐπτά μέ]τρα τῆς ἀρτάβ(ης) ἀρταβῶν τριῶν,
[τῆς δὲ δευτέρας] (ἀρούρας?) . [.] εἰς [τ]ὸ ξ[υλαμ]ῆν χὸρτάσ-
[μασι]
.

6. ὑπαρχουσων ὑμειν Παρ.

7-8. 1. ἐκ τῶν or κλήρου; cf. 189. 8-9, P. Flor. 64. 9.

'To . . . from . . ., of Hermopolis, living at the village of Seninebis of Antinoöpolis. I voluntarily desire to lease from you for the present 11th year only of Severus, Antoninus, and Geta, Caesars and lords, of the land belonging to you in the area of the village of Sinalabe from the holdings of Andriscus and Molossus [. . .] 5½ selected arurae in 3 parcels, of which one parcel consisting of . . . arurae is to be sown with vegetable seed at a fixed rent of three artabae of 7 metra each of vegetable seed to the arura, the second consisting of . . . arurae to be cultivated with green stuffs . . .'

2. Seninebis is known from B. G. U. 557. ii. 4-5 to have been in the district Πατρή Κάτω of the Hermopolite nome. Its description here as τῆς Ἀντινόου πόλεως (cf. 78. 32, note, *Journal of Egypt. Archaeol.*, p. 171¹⁰) is curious. If it was among the villages transferred to Antinoë, the date assigned to B. G. U. 557 must be incorrect.

7. Συναλαβή: cf. B. G. U. 553. B. iii. 4, 5, P. Flor. 64. 9 (*Archiv* iv, p. 449); for Ἀνδρίσκου καὶ Μολόσσου cf. P. Flor. l. c., where presumably Ἀνδρίσκου should be read.

12. [ἀνὰ ἐπτὰ μέτρα: cf. 168. 14 and the passage cited in the note *ad loc.* from *Rendiconti dei Lincei*, where the scribe may be guessed to have written ἀνὰ ἐπταμέτρῳ owing to confusion with the phrase ἀνὰ ἐπτὰ μέτρα.

171. APPLICATION FOR LEASE.

Heraclia (Arsinoïte nome).

15 × 13.6 cm.

A.D. 56-7.

An application for the lease of land in the οὐσία Δορυφόρου addressed to the οἰκονόμος of the Arsinoïte portion of the estate. The terms are remarkable, for the lessee, while paying an annual rent, was to receive from his landlord not only the usual advance of seed-corn but a grant of money towards the tillage and the upkeep of the embankments. The οὐσία Δορυφόρου is otherwise known (cf. 99. 4, note). The freedman Doryphorus was a notorious favourite in the reign of Nero (cf. Suet. *Nero* 29, Dio 61. 5, Tacitus, *Ann.* 14. 65), and it appears from the present text that the whole or part of the property of Narcissus in Egypt had devolved upon him.

Εὐσχήμενοι οἱ[ῆ]κονόμῳ τῆς ἐν τῷ Ἀρσινοεῖτῃ [Τιβερίου
Κλαυδίου Δορυφόρου πρότερον Ναρκισσιανῆς οὐσίας
παρὰ Πάπου τοῦ Τρύφωνος τῶν ἀπὸ Ἡρακλείας τῆς Θεμίστου
μερίδος καταγενομένου ἐν ἐποικίῳ Ἀντωνίας Δρούσου(?) διὰ
5 Ψεγερειῦτος Πέρσου τῆς ἐπιγονῆς. βούλομαι μισθώσασθαι ἐπὶ
ἔτη τέσ[σ]ερα ἀπὸ τοῦ εἰσιόντος τρίτου ἔτους Ν[έρωνος] Κλαυδίου
Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Αὐτοκράτορος τὰς ὑπαρχούσας
. [23 letters περὶ τῇ αὐτῇ κ[ώμῃ]
[. ἐν δυσὶ σφραγεῖσι ἀρ[ο]ύρας εἴκοσι ἑπτὰ, ὧν ἐν μιᾷ
10 [μὲν σφραγεῖδι 18 letters]
[.] ρ[17 letters ἀρ[ο]υραι ἐπτά, ἧν δὲ τῇ (δευτέρᾳ) σφρα-
γεῖδι ἄρουραι εἴκοσι, ὧν γείτονες νότου βασιλικῇ [γῇ ἐν
ρωι βορρᾷ βασιλικῇ γῇ ἐν αἰγιαλῷ λιβὸς Πα
ἐδάφη ἀπηλιώτου τῆς Μαικηναιτιανῆς οὐσίας ἐδάφη,
15 ἐφ' ὧν λαβὼν εἰς κατεργασίαν καὶ χωματισμοὺς τῶν ἐδα-
φῶν ἐκάστης ἀρούρης ἀργυρίου δραχμ[ᾶς] ἀναπο-
δότους τελέσσει ἐκφόριον τοῦ παντὸς [κατ' ἔτος τῆς φα-
νησομένης ἐκ σχοινοργίας σὺν ᾗ λήμ[ψομαι] σπερμάτων
κατ' ἄρουραν πυροῦ ἀρτάβη μιᾷ ἐκάστης ἀρ[ο]ύρης
.

2. Second ι of ναρκισσιανῆς corr.

'To Euschemon, agent of the estate of Tiberius Claudius Doryphorus, formerly owned by Narcissus, in the Arsinoïte nome, from Papus son of Tryphon, of Heraclia in the division of Themistes, living in the farmstead

of Antonia wife of Drusus, through Psenherieus, a Persian of the Epigone. I wish to lease for four years from the coming 3rd year of Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator the twenty-seven arurae . . . in the area of the said village . . . in two parcels, in one of which are seven arurae . . ., in the other twenty arurae, the adjacent areas being on the south Crown land . . ., on the north Crown land on the lake-shore, on the west the lands of . . ., on the east the lands of the estate of Maecenas; on condition that after receiving for the purpose of tillage and the embankment of the land a grant per arura of . . . silver drachmae, which are not to be returned, I will pay a total yearly rental on the area which shall result from the survey of . . . artabae of . . . per arura, this to include the one artaba of wheat per arura which I shall receive for seed-corn . . .'

1. ο[ἰ]κονόμῳ: cf. e.g. the προστὸς τῆς ἐν τῷ Ἀρσινούτῃ . . . Πετρωνιάδης οὐσίας in B. G. U. 650. 1-3 and the προστῶτες τῆς πρότερον Ναρκίσσου οὐσίας in P. Spec. Isag. 20-1. Later on ἐπιτηρηταί appear; cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 299.

2. Ναρκισσιανῆς: cf. the preceding note and Rostowzew, *Röm. Kolonat*, p. 122.

4. Ἀντωνιάς Δρούσου (?): cf. 140. 7, note.

14. Μαικηναιτιανῆς: cf. Rostowzew, *l.c.*, to whose references may be added P. Hamb. 34. 10.

15-17. A somewhat analogous clause occurs in B. G. U. 644. 31 sqq., where the purpose of the grant was εἰς τὸ (for τὴν) ἀνάπαισιν τοῦ κλήρου. For ἀναποδότους cf. P. Brit. Mus. 932. 4, 13 (iii, pp. 148-9), C. I. G. 4278 k.

17-18. φαγησομένης ἐκ σχοινοργίας: cf. 188. 7, P. Flor. 20. 17 and note *ad loc.*

On the allowance of seed-corn see 166. 13-14, note.

172. OFFER TO LEASE A PALM-GARDEN.

Arsinoïte nome.

35.4 × 8.5 cm.

A. D. 208. Plate 19.

An offer made by two brothers to lease a palm-garden, the property of Flavia Petronilla. The rent offered is 1,000 drachmae, and as extra payments (ἐξαίρετα) 2 artabae of dates, 12 σαλώτια, and 2 artabae of σαβαύτια (?). Cf. P. S. I. 33, C. P. R. 45 [M. 151], B. G. U. 591, 603-4, P. Hamb. 5.

Φλαυία Πετρωνίλλῃ τῇ
καὶ Τιτανιάδῃ μετὰ κυρίου
τοῦ ἀνδρὸς Γαίου Οὐαλ[λ]ερίου
Πάνσα γυμνασιάρχῃσαντος
5 παρὰ Καλ[.]ερέως καὶ Ἐριήους
ἀδελφοῦ. βουλόμεθα μισθώσασ-
θαι παρὰ σοῦ τὸν ὑπάρχοντά
σοι φοινικῶνα περὶ κώμ(ην)
Ἡφ(αιστιάδα) ἐπικαλούμενον Ἑρεννίου
10 φόρον τοῦ παντὸς ἀργυρίου
(δραχμῶν) χειλίων καὶ ἐξερέτων
φοίνικος μονοξύλου
ἀρτάβας δύο δρώμῳ φοι-
νιγγῷ τῆς κώμης
15 καὶ σαλώτια δώδεκα, τὸν
δὲ φόρον ἀποδώσω σοι
ἅμα τῷ κατασπασμῷ ἀν-

τασπασμον ὀχείας πο-
τισμοῦ περιχωματ[ι]σμοῦ
ἀναβολῆς διορύγων τρίτου
μέρους καὶ τὸ ὕμῃσου τῆς κα-
25 θάρσεως καὶ σαβαυτίων
ἀρτάβας δύο.

2nd hand Γάιος Οὐαλέριος Πάν-
σας μεμύσθωκα ὡς
πρόκειται, ἐπὰν δὲ
30 μή τις προσθῇ
σοι, μενεῖς ἐπὶ
τῇ προγεγραμμένῃ
μισθώσει.

1st hand ἔτους ιζ' Λουκίου Σεπτιμίου

35 Ξενήρου Εὐσεβοῦς Περτίνακος
Ἀραβικοῦ Ἀδιαβηνικοῦ
καὶ Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Ἀντωνίνου

υπερθέως, τῶν δὲ ἔργων
πάντων ὄντων πρὸς ἐμὲ
20 τὸν μεμισθωμένον κα-

Εὐσεβῶν Σεβαστῶν καὶ Πουπλίου
Σεπτιμίου Γέτα Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ
40 Θῶθ ιζ.

1. φλανία Pap. 3. γαῖον Pap. 7. ὑπαρχοντα Pap. 11. 1. ἐξαιρέτων. 13. 1. ἀρταβῶν κτλ. . . . δρόμφ
φοινικηγῶ. 17. ἀνῦπερθεως Pap. 19. ον of οντων corr. (?). 20. 1. κατασπασμῶν (or κατασπασμοῦ) ὀχείας.
23. 1. διωρύγων. 24. ὕμισον Pap. 1. ἥμισυ. 27. γαῖος Pap. 32. τη inserted in the margin. 38. 1. Εὐσεβοῦς.

‘To Flavia Petronilla also called Titanias with her guardian her husband Gaius Valerius Pansa, ex-gymnasiarch, from . . . and Heries his brother. We desire to lease from you the palm-garden called that of Herennius belonging to you in the area of the village of Hephaestias at a total rental of 1,000 silver drachmae and as special items 2 artabae of dates on single stems measured by the dromos date-measure of the village and 12 . . . And I will pay the rent at the time of the gathering without delay. I, the lessee, shall be responsible for all the acts of cultivation—the gathering, fertilization, irrigation, circumvallation, a third share of embanking canals and a half share of cleaning them, and I will pay 2 artabae of . . . (Signed) I, Gaius Valerius Pansa, have made the lease as above, and so long as there is no higher offer the aforesaid lease shall continue secured to you.’ Date.

11 sqq. Cf. P. S. I. 33. 9 sqq. καὶ ἐξαίρετ[ων] φοί[νικ]ος ξηροῦ πατητοῦ μονοξ[ύλο]ν ἀρτάβ[ην] μ[ί]αν μέτρ[ω]
φοινικηγῶ τ[ῆ]ς κώμης, C. P. R. 45. 14–15, B. G. U. 591. 20–2, 603. 17–20, 604. 14–15 (1. φοινικηγῶ), P. Hamb. 5.
17–18, Oxy. 1207. 8, note, Mitteis, *Chrestom.* 151. 14, note, Berger, *Strafklauseln*, p. 156, n. 2. The μέτρον
φοινικηγόν recurs in B. G. U. 732. 1.

δρόμφ: sc. μέτρω.

13. The scribe drops into the accusative as though καὶ ἐκτελέσω had preceded.

15. σαλώτια: the meaning of σαλώτια, as of σαβάντια in l. 25, is obscure. In the parallel passage in P. S. I. 33 the applicant offers 4 κάλλυντρα, which the editor with some probability takes to be ‘brooms’ formed by palm foliage; cf. C. P. R. 45. 15–16 καὶ ξύλων ὄνι . . . ὦν . . . δύο. That σαλώτια are something analogous is indicated by Nicole, *Textes grecs inédits*, 5. 25 (= Preisigke, *Sammelbuch* 1) ῥίζια δύο σαλωτίων.

17. κατασπασμῶ: cf. 97. 6–7, note.

21. ὀχείας: cf. P. S. I. 33. 22. The editor there suggests an identification with ὀχετείας, but it seems clear from C. P. R. 45. 26 τοὺς δὲ φοίνικας κατωχευμένους ὑποκάρπους that ὀχείας should be read and that the reference is to the fertilization of the female date-palms; cf. Hdt. i. 193.

25–6. καὶ σαβαντίων ἀρτάβας δύο: this offer constitutes an addition to the ἐξαίρετα above, with which grammatically it is to be constructed. For a rectification of an omission similarly placed cf. 152. 17–18.

29 sqq. Cf. e.g. P. Amh. 85. 20 sqq. [M. 274] ὅπως μηδεὶς προσαγαγόν(τος) ἐπίθεμα μένη ἡμῖν ἢ μίσθωσις βεβαία.

(e) LOANS.

173. LOAN THROUGH A BANK.

28 × 22.1 cm.

A.D. 34.

A copy of a memorandum of a loan of 20 drachmae through the agency of a bank. The papyrus is to be compared with P. Brit. Mus. 890 (iii, p. 168), where precisely the same formula is used. Both documents are complete in themselves, implying no further parallel agreements, and thus fall into the category of independent διαγραφαί; cf. Mitteis, *Grundz.*, pp. 68 sqq. Preisigke, in a closer analysis of the London Papyrus (*Girowesen*, pp. 337–9), prefers to regard it rather as a certificate of payment (‘selbständige Girobankbescheinigung’)

than as a regular agreement, since the signature of the lender is absent, also a fact true of 173. However, in these cases, the distinction between the certificate and agreement becomes quite artificial, as Preisigke himself admits in allowing (p. 339; cf. also p. 222) that the one contains the germ of the other.

Ἀντίγραφον διαγραφῆς διὰ τῆς Πτολ(εμαίου) ἰδιωτικ(ῆς) τραπέζης).
 ἔτους κ Τιβερίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Μεσο(ρῆ) κδ.
 Ἑρμίας Ἀπολλωνίου Ἀντιφίλῳ Πτολεμαίου χρή(σιν)
 [ῆ]ν καὶ ἀποδώσει ἐν τῇ λ τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ μηνὸς τοῦ ἰσιό(ντος)
 5 κα (ἔτους) Τιβερίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ ἀργυρίου
 δραχμὰς εἴκοσι, / (δραχμαὶ) κ.

[Ἀντίφιλ]ος [Π]τολ[ε]μ[αί]ου ἐπηκολούθηκα
 [τῇ προκειμέν]ῃ διαγ[ρ]αφῇ [κα]ὶ ἔχω χρή(σιν) ἔν[τ]οκ(ον)
 [ἀργυρίου δραχ]μὰς εἴκοσι, / (δραχμαὶ) κ, ἅς καὶ ἀποδώσω
 10 [ἐν τῇ λ τοῦ Σεβαστ]οῦ μηνὸς τοῦ ἰσιόντος κα (ἔτους)
 [Τιβερίου Καίσαρ]ος Σεβ[α]σ[το]ῦ καθότι π[ρ]όκειται.
 [(ἔτους) κ Τιβερί]ου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Μεσορῆ κδ.
 [.]ου ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ διὰ τὸ βραδύτερον
 [αὐτὸν γράφειν.] (2nd hand) Ἀντίφιλος Πτολεμαίου ἀνείρη-
 15 [μαι καθότι πρό]κειται. (ἔτους) κ (Τιβερίου Κ)αίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ
 [Μεσορῆ κδ.]

3. π of πτολεμαίου corr.

14. η of ανειρη corr. from ε; 1. ἀνήρη[μαι].

15. Second s of κ)αίσαρος corr.

'Copy of a payment through the private bank of Ptolemaeus. The 20th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, Mesore 24. Hermias son of Apollonius (notifies) Antiphilus son of Ptolemaeus (that he, the latter, has received) a loan of twenty silver drachmae, total 20 dr., which he will pay back on the 30th of the month Sebastus of the coming 21st year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus.' Subscription and signature of Antiphilus.

173 (a). LOAN.

Tebtunis (Arsinoite nome).

24.6 x 14.4 cm.

A. D. 99.

A contract drawn up through the record-office of Tebtunis for a loan of 88 drachmae.

*Ἔτους δευτέρου Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Νερούα
 Τραιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ μηνὸς Γερμ[ανικί]ου
 ε, ἐν Τεβτύνι τῆς Πολέμωνος μερίδος τοῦ Ἀρ[σ]ι[νοί]του
 νομοῦ. ὁμολογοῦσιν Πετεσοῦχος ὡς ἐτῶν τεσσαράκοντ(α)
 5 οὐλῇ γόνατι ἀριστερῶι καὶ Πετεεὺς ὡς ἐτῶν [ε]ἴκοσι
 πέντε οὐλῇ δακτοίλῳ μικρῶι χειρὸς ἀριστερᾶς
 ἀμφότεροι Ὀρσενούφεως τῶν ἀπὸ κώμης [Μέ]μφ[ε]ως
 τῆς αὐτῆς μερίδος Πέρσαι τῆς ἐπιγονῆς ἀλλήλων

- ἐγγυνοὶ εἰς ἔκτισιν Ἑρμῇ τῷ καὶ [Λ]υσιμάχῳ
 10 Διδύμου ὡς ἐτῶν τεσσαράκοντα οὐλῇ μετώπῳ
 ἐγ δεξιῶν ἔχιν παρ' αὐτοῦ Ἑρμοῦς διὰ χειρὸς ἐξ οἴκ(ου)
 χρῆσιν ἀργυρίου δραχμὰς ὀγδοήκοντα ὀκτῶι
 ἐντόκους, καὶ ἐπάναγκον τοὺς ὁμολογ[οῦντα]ς
 ἀποδώσιν τῷ Ἑρμῇ τὰς τῆς χρήσεως ἀργυρίου
 15 δραχμὰς ὀγδοήκοντα ὀκτῶι καὶ τοὺς τόκους [αὐτῶν]
 ἐν μηνὶ Παῦνι τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος δευτέρου ἔτους
 Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Νερούα Τραιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικ(οῦ)
 ἄνευ πάσης ὑπερθέσεως, τῆς πράξεως οὔσης [τῷ Ἑρ]μῇ
 ἐκ τε τῶν ὁμολογούντων καὶ ἐξ ἐνὸς καὶ ἐξ οὗ ἂν αἰ[ῶ]ν[ων]
 20 αἰρήται καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων αὐτοῖς πάντων. ὑπογραφεὺς
 Ἰσχυρίων Ἀχιλλέως ὡς (ἐτῶν) νε οὐ(λῇ) γενίῳ ἐξ ἀριστερῶν. ἡ ὁμολογία κυρ[ί]α.
 2nd hand Πετσεοῦχος καὶ Πετσεῦς Ὁρσενούφε[ω]ς οἱ δύο τῶν ἀπὸ
 κ[ώ]μης Μ[ε]μ[φ]ί[ω]ς τ[η]ς Πολ[έ]μωνος μερίδος Πέρσης τῆς ἐπ[ι]γ[ο]νής ὁμ[ο]-
 λογοῦμεν ἔχιν παρὰ Ἑρμοῦ τοῦ καὶ Λυσιμάχου Δ[ι]δύμου χ[ρ]ῆσιν
 25 ἀργυρίου κεφαλαίου δραχμὰς ὀγδοήκοντα ὀκτῶι ἐντόκους ἅς καὶ ἀποδώ-
 σομεν ἐν μηνὶ Παῦνι τοῦ αὐτοῦ δευτέρου ἔτους Τραιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ ὧς
 πρόκειται. Ἰσχυρίων Ἀχι(λλέως) ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν φαμένων μὴ εἰδέναι γράμματα.
 3rd hand Ἑρμῆς Διδύμου, γέγον[ε].
 1st hand ἔτους δευτέρου Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρ[ο]ς Νερούα Τραιανοῦ
 30 Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ μην(ὸς) Γερμανικείου ε, ἀναγέγρα(πται)
 διὰ τοῦ ἐν Τεβτύνι γρα(φίου).

On the verso remains of a title.

6. 1. δακτύλῳ. 21. First ι of ἰσχυριων corr. 23. 1. Πέρσαι.

'The second year of the Emperor Caesar Nerva Trajanus Augustus Germanicus, the 5th of the month Germaniceus, in Tebtunis in the division of Polemon of the Arsinoite nome. Petesouchos, aged about 40 years with a scar on the left knee, and Peteus, aged about 25 years, with a scar on the little finger of the left hand, both sons of Orsenouphis, of the village of Memphis in the said division, Persians of the Epigone, mutual sureties for repayment, acknowledge to Hermes also called Lysimachus, son of Didymus, aged about 40 years, with a scar on the right side of the forehead, that they have received from him, Hermes, from hand to hand out of the house a loan of 88 silver drachmae at interest and that it is incumbent upon the acknowledging parties to repay to Hermes the 88 silver drachmae of the loan and the interest upon them in the month Pauni of the present second year of the Emperor Caesar Nerva Trajanus Augustus Germanicus without any delay, Hermes having the right of execution on the acknowledging parties, upon them severally and upon whichever of them he chooses and upon all their property. The subscriber is Ischyriion son of Achilles, aged about 55 years, with a scar on the left side of the chin. The agreement is valid.' Signatures of Petesouchos and Peteus and of Hermes, and docket of the registry office of Tebtunis.

22-7. This signature is written in a small very cursive hand.

28. This line is in rude uncials which nearly fill the line, so that there would not be room for more than five or six letters after γέγον[ε], which perhaps ended the sentence; or [ἴς με ἡ ὁμ(ολογία)] could be supplied.

174. REPAYMENT OF A LOAN.

Ptolemaïs Euergetis (Arsinoïte nome).

23.5 x 13.9 cm.

A.D. 112. Plate 12.

By this deed a woman acknowledges the repayment of 1,612 silver drachmae lent some four years previously. The procedure by which this sum was repaid was the same as that employed in the original contract of loan (ll. 11-12), involving (1) a deed executed through the record-office (174), and (2) a payment through a bank (l. 10); cf. Preisigke, *Griewesen*, pp. 318 sqq. Apparently to give security for the loan the debtor had voluntarily registered the original transaction as an obligation upon her estate (ἐκούσιος κατοχή ὀνόματος εἰς λόγον τοῦ δεινός; cf. ll. 23-4, note) at the βιβλιοθήκη ἐγκτήσεων; the annulment of the document (ὑπόμνημα κατοχῆς) by which this was effected was a condition of the repayment of the loan.

- [Ἔτου]ς ἐκκαιδεκάτου Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Νερούα Τραιανοῦ
 [Σεβασ]τοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Δακικοῦ μηνὸς Ἀπελλαίου Φαῶφι κς, ἐν Πτο-
 [λεμαίδι Εὐεργετίδι Ἀρσινοείτῳ νομοῦ. ὁμολογῶ Ἡρακλοῦς Ἀμμωνί[ο]ν
 ὡς ἐτῶν ἐξήκοντα ἕξ οὐλὴ μετώπῳ μέσῳ μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ υἱοῦ Σαβεΐ-
 5 [νου Διδᾶ] ὡς ἐτῶν τεσσαράκοντα τριῶν οὐλὴ μετώπῳ μέσῳ
 [Τασου]χαρίῳ Πετερμούθεως τοῦ Ποσειδωνίου ὡς ἐτῶν ἐξήκοντα
 [οὐλῇ] γενεῖῳ μέσ[ῳ] καὶ φακὸς παρὰ ῥινὶ ἕξ ἀριστερῶν μετὰ κυρίου
 [τοῦ υἱοῦ] Ἰσιδώρου τοῦ Ἀσκληπιάδου ὡς ἐτῶν εἴκοσι ὀκτὼ οὐλῇ
 [. . . .] ἕξ ἀριστερῶν ἀπέχειν τὴν Ἡρακλοῦν παρὰ τῆς Τασουχαρίου
 10 [διὰ τῆς Ἀρ]ποκρατίωνος τραπέζης Ταμείων ἀργυρίου δραχμὰς χιλίας
 [ἐξακοσί]ας δεκάδου ἂς ὥφειλεν αὐτῇ ἡ Τασουχάριον κατὰ δάνειον
 [τελειω]θὲν διὰ τοῦ αὐτ[ο]ῦ γραφείου καὶ διεγβολὴν τῆς Σαραπίωνος τραπέζ[ε]ως
 [τῷ δεκ]άτῳ πρώ[τῳ] ἔτει Τραιανοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου μηνὶ Καισαρείῳ
 [. . . κ]αὶ εἰκάδι, [ἂ] καὶ ἀναδέεσθαι αὐτῇ εἰς ἀθέτησιν καὶ ἀκύρωσιν
 15 [καὶ μὴ] ἐπελεύσ[εσθ]αι μήτε αὐτὴν Ἡρακλοῦν μηδὲ τοὺς παρ' αὐτῆς
 [ἐπὶ τὴν] Τασουχάρ[ι]ον μηδὲ ἐπὶ τοὺς παρ' αὐτῆς μήτε περὶ ὧν ἀπέχει
 ὡς πρόκειται [ἀρ]γυρίου δραχμῶν χιλίων ἐξακοσίων δεκάδου
 [μηδὲ] περὶ τόκων αὐτῶν διὰ τὸ καὶ τούτους αὐτὴν ἀπεσχηκέναι
 [μηδὲ π]ερὶ ἄλλου μηδενὸς ἀπλῶς πράγματος μηδὲ ὀφειλήματος μηδὲ
 20 [μηδενὸ]ς τῷ καθόλου ἐνγράφτῳ μηδὲ ἀγράφῳ ἀπὸ τῶν ἔμπροσθεν χρόνων
 [μέχρι] τῆς ἐνεστώσης ἡμέρας τρόπῳ μηδενί· καὶ συνχωρεῖ ἡ Ἡρακλοῦς
 [ἄκυρο]ν εἶναι κατὰ πάντα τρόπον ἣν πεποιήται ἡ Τασουχάρ[ι]ον διὰ τῆς
 [τῶν ἐ]γκτήσ[ε]ων [β]ιβλι[ο]θήκης ἐκ[ο]ύσιον κατ[ο]χὴν τοῦ ὀνόματος
 [αὐτῆς] εἰς τὸν [τ]ῆς Ἡρακλοῦτος λόγον, ὅπερ καὶ τῆς κατοχῆς ὑπόμνημα
 25 [ἀναδε]δόσθαι αὐτῇ ὁμοίως εἰς ἀκύρωσιν. τὰ προγεγραμμένα κύρια. (2nd hand) Ἡρακλοῦς
 Ἀμμωνίου μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ υἱοῦ Σαβίνου τοῦ Διδᾶ ἀπέχω παρὰ
 τῆς Τασουχαρίου διὰ τῆς Ἀρποκρατίωνος τραπέζης Ταμείων
 τὰς τοῦ ἀργυρίου δραχμὰς χιλίας ἐξακοσίας δεκάδου
 ἂς ὥφιλέ μοι κατὰ τὸ δηλούμενον δάνειον καὶ διεκ-

- 30 [βολήν,] ἃ καὶ ἀναδέδωκα εἰς ἀκύροσιν καὶ οὐκ ἐπελεύσομαι
 [οὔτε περὶ ὧν ἀπέχω οὔτε περὶ τόκων αὐτῶν οὔτε περὶ ἄλ-
 [λου οὐ]δενὸς ἀπλῶς ἐνγράφτου ο(ὐ)δὲ ἀγράφου μέχρι τῆς ἐνεσ-
 [τώσης] ἡμέρας τρόπο μηδενί, καὶ συνχορο ἄκυρον εἶναι ἦν
 [πεποιήται ἡ Τασουχάριον κατοχήν τοῦ ὀνόματος αὐτῆς
 35 [καθὼς] πρόκειται. Σαβίνος (ἔγραψα) καὶ ὑπὲρ τῆς μητρός μου μὴ εἰδύης
 [γράμ]μα(τα). (3rd hand) Τασουχάριον Πετερμούθεω(ς) μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ υἱοῦ Ἰσιδώρου το(ῦ)
 Ἀσκληπι(άδου),
 [γέγο(νεν) εἷς] με ἡ ἀποχή καθὼς πρόκειται. Ἰσιδωρος ἔγραψα καὶ ὑπὲρ τῆς μητρός μου(ν) μὴ
 εἰδύη(ς) γράμμα(α).
 [(ἔτους) ις] μην(ὸς) Φαῶφι κς.

On the verso a red stamp similar to that published in C. P. R. i, p. 37. The outer circle reads (ἔτους) ις Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Νερούα, the inner circle (commencing beneath (ἔτους)), Τραιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Δακικῶ. In the centre a representation of the head and shoulders of the Emperor.

8. Ἰσιδώρου Pap. 10. 1. Ἀρ]ποκρατίωνος; so also in l. 27. 30. 1. ἀκύρωσιν. 31. ν of αὐτῶν rewritten.
 33. 1. τρόψ . . . συνχωρῶ. 37. γραμματ(α) written below the line.

'The 16th year of the Emperor Caesar Nerva Trajanus Augustus Germanicus Dacicus, the 26th of the month Apellaeus, Phaophi 26, at Ptolemais Euergetis in the Arsinoite nome. Heraclous daughter of Ammonius, aged about 66 years, with a scar in the middle of her forehead, with her guardian her son Sabinus son of Didas, aged about 43 years, with a scar in the middle of his forehead, acknowledges to Tasoucharion daughter of Petermouthis son of Posidonius, aged about 60 years, with a scar on the middle of her chin and a mole at the left side of her nose, with her guardian her son Isidorus son of Asclepiades, aged about 28 years, with a scar on the left side of . . ., that she, Heraclous, has received from Tasoucharion through the agency of the bank of Harpocraton in the Treasuries quarter 1,612 silver drachmae, which Tasoucharion owed her in virtue of a deed of loan executed through the same record-office and by a draft of Sarapion's bank in the 11th year of Trajanus Caesar the lord, on the 2[.] of the month Caesareus, which documents have been surrendered to her to be annulled and cancelled, and that neither Heraclous herself nor her assigns will proceed against Tasoucharion or her assigns either concerning the 1,612 silver drachmae repaid as aforesaid or the interest upon them, since this also has been repaid, or on any matter at all or debt or count of any kind whatsoever, written or unwritten, in the past down to the present day in any manner: and Heraclous acknowledges that the voluntary notification of the personal claim made by Tasoucharion in favour of Heraclous through the property registration-office is entirely invalid, which deed of lien also has equally been surrendered to her to be cancelled. The above agreement is valid.' Subscription of Heraclous and signatures.

2-3. Πτο[λεμαῖδι Ε]ὐεργέτιδι: cf. P. Tebt. ii. App. ii, pp. 398 sqq., Hamb. i, p. 61, Plaumann, *Ptolemais*, p. 72, n. 1. It may be noticed that the reference to the ἀμφοδον Ταμείων adds further support to the identification of Ptolemais Euergetis with Arsinoë.

10. τραπέζης Ταμείων: cf. Preisigke, *Griewesen*, pp. 27-9.

12. τοῦ αὐτ[ο]ῦ γραφείου: i. e. the same γραφεῖον as that through which the present document was being drawn up.

διεγβολήν: cf. Preisigke, *op. cit.*, pp. 234 sqq.

τῆς Σαραπίωνος τραπέζης(ης): a bank called ἡ Σαρ. τρ. Πλατέας occurs in P. Hawara 303, 2-3 (A.D. 109), another ἡ Σαρ. τρ. Ταμείων (cf. note on l. 10) in C. P. R. 14. 5-6 (A.D. 166), but for a τράπεζα Σαραπίωνος without further qualification there is no parallel yet published.

22-4. Cf. the edict of Tiberius Julius Alexander II. 21 sqq. (Dittenberger, *Or. Gr. Inscr.* ii. 669) κελεύει οὖν, ὅστις ἂν ἐνθάδε ἐπίτροπος τοῦ κυρίου ἢ οἰκονόμος ὑποπτόν τινα ἔχη τῶν ἐν τοῖς δημοσίοις πράγμασιν ὄντων, κατέχεσθαι αὐτοῦ τὸ ὄνομα ἢ προγράψειν ἕνα μηδ'εἰς τῶν τοιούτων συνβάλλῃ ἢ μέρῃ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων αὐτοῦ κατέχειν

ἐν τοῖς δημοσίοις γραματοφυλακίοις πρὸς ὀφείλημα. ἐὰν δέ τις μήτε ὀνόματος κατεσχημένου μήτε τῶν ὑπαρχόντων κρατουμένων δανίσῃ νομίμως λαβὼν ὑποθήκην . . . μὴ κατεχομένου τοῦ ὀνόματος μηδὲ τοῦ ὑπάρχοντος, οὐδὲν πρᾶγμα ἔξει. The fact that in the edict the κατοχή ὀνόματος was ordered to be enforced makes the explicit use of ἐκούσιος in the present case the more intelligible. The procedure involved in such a κατοχή is referred by Mitteis (*Röm. Privatrecht*, pp. 370 sqq.) to the entry of a debtor's name on a register of debts; so also Eger, *Grundbuchwesen*, pp. 75-7, Partsch, *Gött. gel. Anz.* 1910, pp. 756-7, Raape, *Verfall des Gr. Pfandes*, pp. 149 sqq. Preisigke, *Grirowesen*, pp. 481 sqq., prefers a different interpretation which rests on his view that registration of property in the βιβλιοθήκη ἐγκτήσεων was optional and incomplete. In any case the antithesis between the κατοχή τοῦ ὀνόματος and the κατοχή τοῦ ὑπάρχοντος in the edict is conclusive against any reference in 174 to an actual mortgage on which the loan was secured, though the fact of registration presumably involved a general lien on the debtor's property. Cf. the analogous use of ὄνομα in endorsements of βιβλιοφύλακες, e. g. P. Leipzig 9. 31-2 [M. 211] τῶν ἀπογραφομένων . . . οὐ διακειμ(ένων) ἐν ὀνόμ(ατι) τῆς ὑποχρέου, Brit. Mus. 940. 21-3 (iii. p. 118 [M. 209]) παρακειμ(ένον) τῷ ὀνόμ(ατι) τοῦ πατραδέλφου ὑμῶν, μηδὲν αὐτὸν τὸ σύνολον λοιπογραφεῖσθαι.

174 (a). REPAYMENT OF A LOAN.

Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome).

16.2 x 11.2 cm.

A.D. 139.

Acknowledgement of the return of a loan of 168 drachmae; cf. P. Amh. 111, 112, 113, B. G. U. 394, which provide very close parallels.

Ἔτους δευτέρου Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσα[ρο]ς Τίτου
Αἰλίου Ἀδριανοῦ Ἀντωνίνου Σεβαστοῦ Εὐσεβοῦ[ς]
Παῦνι γ, ἐν τῇ Σοκνοπαίου Νήσου τῆς Ἡρακλείδου
μερίδος τοῦ Ἀρσινοείτου νομοῦ. ὁμολογεῖ Στοτ[ο]ρήτης
5 νεώτερος Στοτοήτεως τοῦ Στοτοήτεως ὡς (ἐτῶν) μ[
οὐλῇ ὀφρύνει δέξ[ε]σθαι Στοτοήτη π[ρ]οσβ(υτέρῳ) ὡς ἐτῶν λ οὐλῇ
πήχι ἀριστερῷ καὶ Στοτοήτη νεωτέρου ὡς (ἐτῶν) κ
οὐλῇ ἀντίχιρι ἀριστερῷ ἀμφοτέροις Πανεφρ(έμμεως)
τοῦ Στοτοήτεως ἱερεῦσι τοῖς δυσι ἀπέχιν [παρ' αὐ-
10 τῶν τὸν ὁμολογοῦντα παραχρήμα διὰ χι]ρ[ι]δ[ι]ς
ἐξ οἴκου ἀργυρίου κεφαλαίου δραχμὰς ἑκατὸν ἐξή-
κοντα ὀκτώ, ἃς ὤφειλον αὐτῷ καθ' ὁμολογί-
αν τελειωθείσαν διὰ τοῦ αὐτ[ο]ῦ γρα(φείου) τῷ θ (ἔτει) θεοῦ
Ἀδριανοῦ μηνὶ Παχῶν ιθ, ἣν καὶ ἀναδέδω-
15 κεν αὐτοῖς εἰς ἀ[θ]έτη[σ]ι[ν] καὶ ἀκύρωσιν, καὶ
μηδὲν τὸν ὁμολογοῦντα ἐνκαλεῖν περὶ ὧν
ἀπέχι καθότι πρόκειται μηδὲ περὶ ἄλλου
τινὸς ἀπλῶς πρ[α]γματος ἐνγράφτου
μηδὲ ἀγρ[ά]φ[ο]υ ἀπ[ὸ] τῶν ἔμβροστ[ε]ν
20 χρόνον μέχρι τῆς ἐνεστώσης ἡμέρας
τρόπῳ μηδενὶ παρενρέσ[ει] μηδ[ε]μίᾳ.
ὑπογρα(φέν)ς τω[. . .] . ο . [. . .] γέγρα(φε) διὰ
τὸ μὴ [εἰ]δέμ[αι] αὐτ(ὸν) γράμματα).

2nd hand [Στοτουήτις νεώτ]αιρο[ς] Στοτουήτιος ὁμολογῶ ἀπέ-
 25 [χιν παρὰ Στοτουήτ]ιος καὶ ἐταίρου [Στ]οτουήτ[ι]ος
 [Πανεφρέμμιος ἀ]ργυρίου δρ[αχ]μὰς ἑκατὸν ἐξ[ή]-
 [κοντα ὀκτῶ καὶ μηδ]ὲν ἐνκαλον κ[α]θότι πρόκειται.

On the verso traces of a red stamp.

3. l. Νήσφ. 7. l. νεωτέρφ. 12. s of as corr. from v. 17. ηδ of μηδε corr. 19. l. ἐμπροσθεν.
 20. l. χρόνων. 24. l. νεώτ]ερο[ς]. 25. l. ἐτέρου. 27. l. ἐνκαλεῖν.

'The 2nd year of the Emperor Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, Pauni 3, at Socnopaei Nesus in the division of Heraclides of the Arsinoïte nome. Stotoëtis the younger, son of Stotoëtis son of Stotoëtis, aged about 40 (?) years, with a scar on the right eyebrow, acknowledges to Stotoëtis the elder, aged about 30 years, with a scar on the left forearm, and to Stotoëtis the younger, aged about 20 years, with a scar on the left thumb, both of them sons of Panephremmis son of Stotoëtis and priests, the two, that he, the acknowledging party, has received from them forthwith from hand to hand out of the house the capital sum of 168 drachmae of silver which they owed to him in accordance with an agreement executed through the same registry-office in the 9th year of the deified Hadrian, the 19th of the month Pachon, which agreement he has surrendered to them to be annulled and cancelled; and that he, the acknowledging party, makes no further claim either concerning this money received as aforesaid or concerning any other matter at all, written or unwritten, in the past down to the present day in any manner or under any pretext. The subscriber . . . is . . ., who has written for him as he is illiterate.' Signature of Stotoëtis the lender.

13. διὰ τοῦ αὐτ[οῦ] γρα(φείον): cf. 174. 12, note.

23. The vestiges in this line suggest the hand of the signature rather than that of the body of the text, and the line-spacing, which is here uncertain, admits the possibility that these letters form the commencement of l. 24 as printed. Line 23 of the text would then fall out. Objections to this are that there are no signs of a σ before the το and that the traces of letters which follow bear no resemblance to the termination of Στοτοήτις. Moreover, γέγραφε διὰ in the line above would be left entirely suspended.

175. LOAN OF MONEY.

Theadelphia (Arsinoïte nome).

15.4 × 8.6 cm.

A.D. 168.

Acknowledgement of a loan of 48 drachmae to be repaid with interest six months later.

Ἔτους ὀγδό[ο]ν Ἀντωνίνου καὶ [Οὐήρο]ν
 τῶν κυρίων Σεβαστῶν
 Ἀρμενικῶν Μ[η]δικῶν Παρθικῶν
 Μεγίστων μηνὸς Τύβι κ,
 5 ἐν Θεαδελφίᾳ τῆς Θεμίστου
 μερίδος τοῦ Ἀρσινοείτου
 νομοῦ. ὁμολογοῦσι Μελανᾶς
 Ἀκουσιλάου τοῦ Σώτου ἀπὸ ἀμ-
 φ[ό]δ[ο]ν Λυσανίου Τόπων ὥς (ἐτῶν) ν
 10 οὐλῇ ἀντικ[λημίνω] δ[ε]ξιῶ καὶ ὁ τοῦ-

του υἱὸς Πασίων ὥς (ἐτῶν) κε
 ἄσημος οἱ δύο Σαραπίωνι
 Ἐπιόδωρου ἀγορανομή-
 σαντι κ[α]ὶ ἐπιδεδιγμένος
 15 ἐξηγητ[ῆς] ἔχειν παρ' αὐτοῦ
 τοὺς ὁμ[ο]λογούντας χρῆ-
 σιν ἔντοκον ἀργυρίου
 δραχμὰ[s] τεσσαράκον-
 τα ὀκτ[ώ], ἅς καὶ ἀποδώ-
 20 σουσι ἐν μηνὶ Παῦνι τοῦ
 ἐνεστῶτος ἔτους ἀνυ-
 περθέτως χωρὶς ἄλλων
 ὧν ὀφείλουσι.

On the verso

ὁμολο(γία) Πασίωνος καὶ Μ[ελανᾶτος].

4. κ corr. 14. 1. ἐπιδεδιγμένῳ ἐξηγητ[ῆ]. 17. First ν of ἐντοκον corr.

'The 8th year of Antoninus and Verus the lords Augusti Armenici Medici Parthici Maximi, the 20th of the month Tubi, at Theadelphia in the division of Themistes of the Arsinoite nome. Melanas son of Acusilaus son of Sotas, of the quarter of Lysanias' District, aged about 50, having a scar on his right shin, and his son Pasion, aged about 25, with no distinguishing mark, both acknowledge to Sarapion son of Epiodorus, ex-agoronomus and exegetes-elect, that they, the acknowledging parties, have received from him a loan of 48 drachmae of silver, bearing interest, which they will repay in the month Pauni of the present year without delay, apart from other sums which they owe.'

176. REPAYMENT OF A LOAN THROUGH A BANK.

Hermopolis.

9.2 x 24.4 cm.

A.D. 201-II. Plate 12.

A contract drawn up through a bank (cf. Preisigke, *Girowesen*, pp. 337 sqq., Mitteis, *Grundz.*, pp. 68 sqq.) dealing with the discharge of a loan, or loan on mortgage, contracted by a previous bank-*διαγραφή*. This debt had not been repaid within the time-limit allowed, and a distraint upon some land had been enforced. The ordinary stages of execution (*ἐνεχυρασία*, l. 5) appear to have been followed (cf. Mitteis, *op. cit.*, pp. 159-61, Schwarz, *Hypothek und Hypallagma*, pp. 69 sqq.), and the property was then conveyanced to the creditor; cf. note on l. 4. The distraint was successful, and the present document records the payment by the debtor of a sum of two thousand drachmae in final satisfaction of all claims connected with the loan itself and the distraint, while the creditor on his part gives a quittance and surrenders his title to the land. This settlement evidently involved some compromise on the total claim; cf. l. 5 μεθ' (ἅς) ἐχαρίσατο, and note. Documents similar in form, although in neither case apparently was *ἐνεχυρασία* enforced, are P. Giessen 32 (cf. *Archiv* v, pp. 134 sqq.) and especially P. Flor. 48 (cf. P. Giessen 33). As regards the

latter document, 176 confirms Vitelli in his original interpretation of it (cf. Patsch, *Gött. gel. Anz.*, 1910, p. 759) as against Preisigke, *op. cit.*, pp. 520 sqq.; cf. I. 6, note.

Of the *ὑπογραφή* (?), which is separated from the body of the document by a distance of 3.7 cm., only three letters remain. The facsimile does not include a detached piece which precedes the main fragment.

- 1 [Ἐτους Αὐτοκρατόρων Καισάρων Λουκίου Σεπτιμίου Σεουήρου Εὐσεβοῦς Περτίνακος
Ἀραβικοῦ Ἀδιαβηνικῶν Παρθικοῦ Μεγίστου καὶ Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Ἀντωνίνου
- 2 [Εὐσεβοῦς Σεβαστῶν καὶ Πουβλίου Σεπτιμίου Γέτα Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ, Ἀδριανοῦ . . διαγρα(φή)]
διὰ [τῆς ἐν Ἑρμοῦ πόλ(ει) ἐπιτηρουμ(ένης) τραπέζης). Σουερούς Θαίβιος Ἑρμοπολί(τις)
ἀναγρα(φομένη) ἐπὶ Φρο(υρίου) Λιβδὸς μετὰ κ(υρίου) Ἑρμοῦ
- 3 [34 letters Ἑρμο]πολί(τις) Φρο(υρίου) Ἀπ(η)λιώτου μετὰ κ(υρίου) τοῦ ἑα(υτῆς) υἱοῦ
]ω(τος) τοῦ Τιτιανοῦ ἃς ἐπέισθη {ν} λαβεῖν παρ' αὐτῆς ὑπὲρ λύσεως τῶν {τῶν} ὀφιλ(ομένων)
αὐτ(ῆ) ὑπ' αὐτῆς κατὰ διαγρα(φήν) γεγο(νῶν)
- 4 [32 letters εἰς τὴν διὰ τῆς διαγρα(φῆς) δηλουμ(ένην) ἀπόδο[σιν] ἀργ(υρίου) [δραχ(μῶν)
χειλίων (?) πεντακοσίων καὶ τῶν μετὰ τὴν προθ(εσμίαν) ἐπιγεγονότων] δραχ(μιαίων) τόκ(ων)
καὶ ὧν πεποίηται ἀναλ(ωμάτων) καὶ τελ(ῶν) ἀποδοθ(έντων) ὑπ' αὐτῆς),
- 5 [τῶν ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ δραχ(μῶν) καὶ ὧν ὑπὲρ(λαξεν) (ἀρουρῶν) ἡ ἐκ τῶν ὑ]παρχ(ουσῶν)
αὐτ(ῆ) περὶ Τερτεσμῶνιν ξῖκ τοῦ] κλήρου) (ἀρουρῶν) κδ (ἡμίσεως) (τρίτου),
ἄσπερ (ἀρούρας) ἡ παρεδίξ(ατο) εἰς ἐνεχυρασίαν, μεθ' (ἃς) ἐχαρίσατο καὶ οὐ μετελ(εύσεται)
κατ' οὐδ(ένα) τρόπ(ον), καὶ νῦν
- 6 [38 letters] ἀργ(υρίου) δραχ(μὰς) δισχειλίας, γ(ίνονται) ἀργ(υρίου) [(δραχμαὶ) ἸΒ, εἰς
περίλυσιν] τῆς αὐτῆς διαγρα(φῆς) καὶ ὧν παρεδίξ(ατο) ὡς πρόκειται εἰς ἐνεχυρασίαν
(ἀρουρῶν) ἡ λελυμένων ἐντεῦθεν καὶ ὧν ἐτελ(είωσε) νομίμων τῆς
[20 letters (2nd hand)] . . εἰ . .]ος ἐπὶ[ν]εγ[κα] ? δι[ισσόν]. x x x
[3rd hand 65 letters]ουμ[

2. *ἐπι* inserted afterwards.

3. υἱοῦ Pap.

'The . . . year of the Emperors and Caesars Lucius Septimius Severus Pius Pertinax Arabicus Adiabenicus Parthicus Maximus and Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Pius Augusti and Publius Septimius Geta Caesar Augustus, Hadrianus . . , a payment through the bank under supervisors in Hermopolis. Souerous daughter of Thaibis, of Hermopolis, registered in the quarter of the Western Guard-house, with her guardian Hermes . . . (notifies) to . . . daughter of . . . , of Hermopolis, from the quarter of the Eastern Guard-house, with her guardian her son . . . son of . . . os son of Titianus that she (the latter has received) from her the sum which she was induced to accept in discharge of the 1,500 silver drachmae which were owing from her to the other in accordance with a receipt drawn up [through the said bank (?) in the . . . year . . .], to be repaid at the date specified in the receipt, and of the interest, at the 1 drachma rate, accrued after the expiration of the time-limit, and of the expenses and taxes paid by her, making a total of . . . drachmae, and of the 8 arurae which she mortgaged out of the 24 $\frac{5}{8}$ arurae belonging to her in the area of Tertesmonis in the holding of . . . , which 8 arurae she (the other) had assigned to herself for the purposes of execution, namely the present . . . payment—not including those drachmae the claim to which she has waived and for which she will not take any proceedings whatsoever—of two thousand drachmae of silver, total 2,000 dr. of silver, in order to annul the said receipt and the designation for execution of the 8 arurae which have been hereby restored and the legal acts of (distrain?) . . .'

2. διὰ [τῆς . . . τραπέζης): cf. for Hermopolis *Mél. Nicole*, p. 193, ll. 1–2 (A.D. 204) τῆς] ἐν Ἑρμοῦ πόλ(ει) ἐπιτηρουμ(ένης) τραπέζης), P. Flor. I. 3, 12, 19 [M. 243], Strassb. 52. 8 δι' ἐπιτηρητῶν τραπέζης, for Oxyrhynchus

P. Oxy. 91. 8-11 ἐπιτηρητῶν τῆς ἐπὶ τοῦ πρὸς Ὁξυρύγχων πόλει Σαραπέου τραπέζης, ἥς ὑπόσχεσις ἐδόθη ὑπὸ Ἐπιμάχου, 1132. 8 sqq. διὰ τῆς ἐπὶ τοῦ πρὸς Ὁξυρύγχων πόλει Σαραπέου Φανίο[υ] . . . καὶ Πτολεμαίου τῶν σὺν Αὔδασιῳ Πανλείνῳ ἐπιτηρή[τῶν] τραπέζης (cf. also 513. 37-8 [W. 183]). The view that banks (or at any rate some banks) were a government monopoly in Roman times is stated and discussed by Grenfell and Hunt in P. Oxy. 513. 37, note; cf. Wilcken, *Archiv* iii, p. 118, Preisigke, *Griewesen*, p. 25. Wilcken (*Archiv* v, p. 212, n. 4) and Preisigke (*op. cit.*, pp. 21 sqq.) suppose that the ἐπιτηρηταί were a supervisory staff in the background, who were normally a check upon the private lessees on the part of the government (or other owners), but who directly intervened in conducting the business of a bank when for any reason the lease had fallen in and a new lessee had not yet been approved; cf. 98 introd. and note on l. 1. On this view wherever payments δι' ἐπιτηρητῶν occur, an interim administration must be supposed. The theory well suits the mention of a ὑπόσχεσις in P. Oxy. 91 and the meaning attached by Preisigke (*op. cit.*, p. 22, n. 1) to the phrase in P. Flor. 1. 16 ἐπιτηρου[μ]ένης τῆς ἀγο(ρα)νομίας = 'while the ἀγορανομία was being administered by ἐπιτηρηταί'. The coincidence in date of 176 and *Mél. Nicole, l. c.*, must also be noted as corroborative evidence. Grenfell and Hunt have taken a slightly different view. They rather co-ordinate the ἐπιτηρηταί with the ἀσχολούμενοι and regard them, equally with the latter, as competent to conduct the business of a bank in virtue of their position and to attach their name to the bank they controlled; cf. P. Oxy. 1132. 8-12, note.

3. ὑπὲρ λύσεως: cf. P. Hamb. 1. 4, note.

4. εἰς . . . ἀπόδο[σιν] (ω): cf. e.g. P. Oxy. 510. 9, Flor. 86. 6 sqq.

ἀναλ(ωμάτων) καὶ τελ(ῶν): cf. Schwarz, *Hypothek und Hypallagma*, pp. 60, 98, Berger, *Strafklauseln*, pp. 30-1. The τέλη in such cases are the taxes on the change of ownership in land, with especial reference to the ἐγκύκλιον. The loan in the present instance was either secured by a ὑπάλλαγμα or was a δάνειον pure and simple. A ὑποθήκη is precluded by the occurrence of ἐνεχυράσις in ll. 5 and 6; cf. Mitteis, *Grundz.*, p. 161, Schwarz, *op. cit.*, p. 1-2. Now on the ὑπάλλαγμα itself, unlike the ὑποθήκη which paid a reduced (2 per cent.) form of ἐγκύκλιον (τέλος ὑποθήκης), no tax was levied. If, however, the loan was not repaid within the time prescribed and execution was enforced, the creditor would pay the ordinary ἐγκύκλιον on the conveyance to himself of the property upon which distraint was made; similarly also in the case of a loan where no ὑπάλλαγμα had preceded. This conveyance constituted the καταγραφὴ and was consequent on the χρηματισμὸς ἐνεχυράσις, the 'distress warrant', and the προσβολή; cf. Schwarz, *op. cit.*, pp. 103 sqq., Mitteis, *op. cit.*, pp. 160-1, and 163. 15 and note.

5. δισχιλίων (cf. l. 6) suits the space; but possibly some further compromise than what is implied in μεθ' (ἄς) ἐχαρίσατο (see below) was involved in the repayment. For the village Τερτεσμώνις cf. 164. 4, note.

παρεδίξ(ατο): παράδειξις and παραδεικνύναι are often used technically of the assignment of land, especially by the state; cf. P. Tebt. 79. 16, Amh. 32. 5, 68. 1 [W. 374], &c., Oxy. 721. 12 [W. 369], Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, pp. 108-9. For the more restricted use with special reference to distraint cf. P. Flor. 56. 14, Brit. Mus. 908. 23 (iii, p. 133; cf. *Archiv* iv, p. 548), Oxy. 712. 2, 3 [M. 231] (Schwarz, *op. cit.*, p. 97, n. 4). Schwarz, who analyses the evidence, suggests that after the distress warrant was issued, the creditor indicated (παράδειξις) the land on which he actually wished to distraint. The phrase here gives fresh support to his view.

μεθ' (ἄς) ἐχαρίσατο: the construction is apparently from l. 3 onwards ἄς ἐπέσθη λαβεῖν . . . μεθ' (ἄς) (sc. δραχμὰς) ἐχαρίσατο . . . καὶ νῦν . . . δρ. δισχ., the sense being that the creditor had waived part of his claim and compounded the debt, &c., for a certain sum; cf. P. Giess. 33. 3 sqq. καὶ ἀπέσχον . . . ὑπὲρ λύσεως ὧν ὁφ[ε]λ[ε]ι μ[ο]ι . . . δραχμὰς . . . μ[εθ'] ἄς κατὰ μέρος ἔσχον διὰ χιρὸς καὶ μεθ' ἄς ἐχ[α]ρισάμην, where the meaning is the same. In the present passage the interposition of the clause dealing with the land on which distraint was in progress is somewhat awkward, but to refer μεθ' (ἄς) to (ἀρούρας) would be quite unintelligible, since the title of the creditor would be confined to the 8 arurae which he had indicated by the process of παράδειξις and which had subsequently been conveyanced to him.

6. εἰς περιλ(υσιν) τῆς α(ὐτῆς) διαγρα(φῆς) κτλ.: this clause gives a summary of the purport of the present διαγραφῆ; similarly, though less fully, P. Flor. 48. 7 (Giess. 33. 10), where a comma should be placed after τρόπον. In the Florence papyrus the attempt to connect closely οὐ μετελεύσομαι and the εἰς περιλυσιν clause has given rise to much confusion. Patsch (*op. cit.*, p. 759) is forced to distort the meaning of the Greek and to refer τῆς α(ὐτῆς) διαγραφῆς to the διαγραφῆ of repayment and not to that of the original loan. Preisigke, while rightly referring it to the original διαγραφῆ (*Griewesen*, p. 522), adopts a fanciful theory that this διαγραφῆ was still valid, the repayment being only concerned with the interest.

ὦν ἐτελ(είωσε) νομίμων: cf. e.g. 115. 5, P. Brit. Mus. 1164 (d). 8-9 (iii, p. 159) καὶ τὰ ἐξῆς νόμιμα πάντα ἐτελείωσεν μέχρι ἐμβαδείας καὶ αὐτῆς ἐμβαδείας, Giess. 34. 16 [M. 75] ἐτελείωσεν τὰ νόμιμα; Schwarz, *op. cit.*, p. 114, n. 1. The passage here might be continued τῆς [τε ἐνεχυρασίας καὶ προσβολῆς (cf. P. Flor. 56. 11 sqq. [M. 241]) or τῆς [τε ἐνεχυρασίας καὶ καταγράφης.

177. LOAN ON MORTGAGE.

Hermopolis.

24.8 × 27.9 cm.

A.D. 246.

An acknowledgement of a loan of 1,920 drachmae on the security of a half share of a house. Other contracts from Hermopolis dealing with ὑπαλλάγματα are P. Flor. 28 [M. 238] (διαγραφή), Leipzig 10 [M. 189] (χειρόγραφον), Rain. no. 2016 (C. P. R. i, p. 59). On the whole question of mortgages and the juristic distinction between ὑπάλλαγμα and ὑποθήκη the most recent discussions are Mitteis, *Grundz.*, pp. 141 sqq., Schwarz, *Hypothek und Hypallagma*.

Χρήσις (δραχμῶν)] Ἄρκ.

[Αὐρήλιος) Μέλας μητρὸς) Τεῦτος ὡς (ἐτῶν) ξ οὐλ(ῆ) δακτύλ(ω) μέσῳ ἀριστ(ερᾶς) χειρὸς καὶ Σίλβανος Χαῶτος μητρὸς Τανεχώτιδος

[ὡς (ἐτῶν) . . οὐλ(ῆ) δακτύλ(ω) ἀρ]ιστ(ερᾶς) χειρὸς ἀμφ[ό]τεροι ἀπὸ κώμης Μαγδάλω[ν] Μιρή τοῦ Περί Πόλιν Κάτω Αὐρηλίω Σόιτι Χαῦτος

[μητρὸς Ἑρμοπολίτῃ] χαίρειν. ὁμολογοῦμεν ἐσχη[κ]εῖν[αι] παρὰ σοῦ διὰ χειρὸς ἐξ οἴκου χρῆσιν ἔντοκον

5 [.]. ἀργυρίου δραχμὰς χειλίας ἐννακοσίας εἴκοσι, γίνονται ἀργ(υρίου) (δραχμαὶ) Ἄρκ, ἃς καὶ ἀποδώσομέν σοι ἐξ ἀλ-

[ληλεγγύης τοῦ] ἐνεστῶτος δ (ἔτους) Μάρκων Ἰουλίων Φιλ[ί]ππων Καισάρων τῶν κυρίων Σεβαστῶν ἀνυπερθέ-

[τως, ὦν πρὸς ἀσφάλειαν καὶ] ἔκτεισιν ἐντεῦθεν ὑπαλλάσσομέ[ν] σοι κατὰ τ[ό]δε τὸ γράμμα τὸ ὑπάρχον ἡμῖν κοινῶς

[ἐξ ἴσου ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ κώμῃ ἡ]μισυ μέρος οἰκίας καινῆς καὶ αὐλῆς κ[αὶ] χρη[σ]τηρίων καὶ ἀνηκόντων πάντων καὶ εἰσόδων

[καὶ ἐξόδων τὸ πρότερον] Πεκύσιος τῆς αὐτῆς κώμης, γείτονες [τῶν] ὄλων νότ(ου) οἰκία Τερήτος Μεγχήους βορρᾶ

10 [. ἀπηλιώτου ρύ]μη δι' ἧς εἰσοδος καὶ ἐξοδος λιβὸς ἑπαυλ[ις] Φοι[βάμ]μωνος Τρύφωνος· τὸ δὲ ὑπηλλαγμένον

[ἡμισυ μέρος οἰκίας φυ]λάξομ(εν) ἀνεξαλλοτριώτον καὶ ἀκαταχρημάτ[ι]στ[ον] ἄχρι οὗ ἀποδῶμεν ἢ πραχθῶμεν ὡς πρόκειται,

[γαινομένης σοι τῆς πράξεως ἐκ τε ἡμῶν] κ[αὶ] ἐξ [οὔ] ἐὰν [α]ἱρῇ ἡμῶν ἀλλη[λεγγύ]ων ὄντων εἰς ἔκτεισιν καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρ-

[χόντων ἡμῖν πάντων καὶ ἐξ αὐτοῦ τοῦ ὑπαλλάγμ]ατος καθάπερ ἐκ δίκης, καὶ βεβαιώσομεν πάσῃ βεβαιώσει ἀπὸ τε δημοσίων

[καὶ ιδιωτικῶν καὶ πάντων ἀπλῶς, κυρίων μενόν]των ὦν σοι ὀφείλει ὁ ἕτερος [ἡμ]ῶν Αὐρήλιος Μέλας· περὶ δὲ τοῦ ὀρθῶς καλῶς

15 [γεγενῆσθαι ἐπερωτηθέντες ὑπὸ σοῦ ὁμολογήσαμεν.] (ἔτους) δ' Αὐτοκράτορος Κ[αί]σαρος
 Μάρκου Ἰουλίου Φιλίππου Εὐσεβοῦς
 [καὶ Μάρκου Ἰουλίου Φιλίππου γενναιοτάτου καὶ ἐπιφανεστάτου Κ[αί]σαρος Σεβαστῶν Θῶθ δ.
 Αὐρήλ(ιος) Κοπρέας ὁ καὶ Εὐδέμων
 [ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν μὴ εἰδόντων γράμματα.]

3. σοῖτι Pap. 5. λ of αλ[ηλεγγης] corr. 6. ἰουλιων Pap. 7. ὑπαρχον Pap. 15. ἰουλιον Pap.
 16. δ after θωθ corr. from ι. 1. Εὐδαίμων.

'Loan of 1,920 dr. Aurelius Melas son of ... and Teeus, aged about 60 years, with a scar on the middle finger of the left hand, and Silvanus son of Chaos and Tanechotis, aged about . . . years, with a scar on the . . . finger of the left hand, both of the village of Magdola Mire in the district of the Lower Suburb, to Aurelius Sois son of Chaus and . . ., of Hermopolis, greeting. We acknowledge that we have received from you from hand to hand out of the house a loan at interest . . . of one thousand nine hundred and twenty silver drachmae, total 1,920 silver dr., which we will repay on our joint responsibility on . . . of the present 4th year of the Marci Julii Philippi Caesars and lords Augusti with no delay. For the security and repayment of these sums we hereupon mortgage to you in accordance with this deed the half share of a new house and yard belonging to us jointly in equal shares and of all its furniture and appurtenances and entrances and exits, formerly the property of Pekusis, of the said village. The adjacent areas of the whole house are, on the south the house of Teres son of Menches, on the north . . ., on the east a street by which is the entrance and exit, on the west the home-stand of Phoebammon son of Tryphon. The mortgaged half share of the house we will preserve unalienated and uninvolved until either we make repayment or distraint is made upon us, as aforesaid, the right of execution lying with you upon us or upon whichever of us you choose, since we are jointly responsible for repayment, and upon all our property and upon the mortgage itself, as if in accordance with a legal decision; and we will guarantee it with every guarantee both from public and private claims and all claims whatsoever, the debts which one of us, Aurelius Melas, owes to you remaining valid; and in answer to your question whether this has been rightly and fairly done we have given our consent.' Date and signature of Aurelius Copreas on behalf of the debtors.

7. For the supplement cf. e.g. P. Flor. 28. 4 [M. 238].

13-14. Mitteis (*Grundz.*, pp. 145, 148) considers that while the guarantee clause is an essential to the character of a *ὑποθήκη* it is not equally so in the case of a *ὑπάλλαγμα*. In Hermopolis, however, at any rate, the insertion of the clause appears to have been the rule; cf. P. Flor. 28. 19-20 [M. 238], Leipzig 10. 42-3 [M. 189].

15. For the supplement cf. e.g. P. Oxy. 1040. 32-5.

(f) MISCELLANEOUS CONTRACTS.

178. AGREEMENT WITH A NURSE.

13.3 × 18.6 cm.

Early first century. Plate 4.

This contract, of which the conclusion only is preserved, for the nursing of a slave-child for two years, is to be compared with the nearly contemporary Alexandrian documents B. G. U. 1058 [M. 170] and 1106. 9 (cf. 342). The matter is the same and certain expressions are common to the group. But apart from the formal distinction that the Berlin papyri are *συνχωρήσεις* (cf. Schubart, *Archiv* v, pp. 51 sqq.) whereas the present

contract is a *συγγραφή* or *ὁμολογία* (cf. note on l. 13), there are several internal points of difference, to which attention is called in the notes below. The provenance of 178 is unknown, but the proper names which occur rather point to the Fayûm.

Adhering on the left side of the papyrus is a strip containing the ends of a few lines of a document in a different hand, perhaps another contract which was joined on to form a roll. The verso contains thirteen lines of demotic.

[. . . μηδὲ ἐπι]κνεῖν μηδὲ ἕτερον σωματίον παρα[θηλάζειν παρ]ὰ τὸδε
 [.] καὶ παραδότην τῷ Παάπει τὸ σωματίον προσστατ[. . .]με-
 [.]. αλλεὶ ἐὰν μὴ τι πάθῃ ἀνθρώπινον ὃ καὶ συνφανέ[ς γέν]ηται[ι
 [ἢ ὁμ]ολογοῦσα ἀνέγκλητος ἔσται, καὶ ἐὰν μὲν αἰρήται ὁ Πα(ᾶ)πισ ἕτερον
 5 [αὐτῇ] ἐγχειρέ[ι]ν σωματίον, καὶ τοῦτο θρέψῃ ἐπὶ τὸν ἐνλείποντα χρόνον
 [ἐ]πὶ τοῖς προκειμένοις, ἐὰν δὲ μὴ βούληται τοῦτο ποιῆσαι, ἀποδώσει αὐτῷ
 [δ] ἐὰν φανῇ ὀφείλουσα πρὸς ὃν οὐδέπω τετρόφευκεν χρόνον. ἐὰν δὲ
 παρασυγγραφούντες μὴ ποιῇ καθὰ γέγραπται, ἀποτεισάτω τῷ Παάπει
 ὅτι εἴληφεν ἢ καὶ ἔξει παρ' αὐτοῦ ἀργύριον μεθ' ἡμιολίας καὶ τὸ βλάβος
 10 κα(ῖ) ἐπίτειμο(ν) ἄλλας ἀργυρίου δραχμὰς διακοσίας καὶ εἰς τὸ δημόσι[ον]
 τὰς ἴσας καὶ ἡ πρᾶξις ἔστω Παάπει ἐκ τε τῶν προγεγραμμένων
 καὶ ἐξ οὗ ἐὰν αἰρήται καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων αὐτοῖς πάντων.
 κυρία ἡ συγγραφὴ. (2nd hand) Τασεὺς Πετσεῦτος τέθειμαι τὴν ὁμολογίαν καὶ
 ἐκθρέψω τὸ δουλικὸν σωματίον Θερμουθάριον ἐπὶ τὰ δύο ἔτη
 15 καὶ ἔχω ἀπὸ τῶν τροφείων τὰς τοῦ ἀργυρίου δραχμὰς ἐξήκοντα
 καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ποιήσω καθότι πρόκειται. Πετσεῖρις Ὀρου ἐπιγέγραμμαι τῆς
 γυναικὸς κύριος καὶ ἐγγυῶμαι εἰς ἕκτεισιν τὰ προκείμενα. Ἡρακλεί-
 δης Θεώνος ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν μὴ εἰδόντων γράμματα.
 3rd hand Παᾶπι[ς] . . . [. . .] εὐδοκῶ τοῖς προκειμένοις.
 4th hand 20 [24 letters] . μελίχρ(ως) στρο(γγυλο)πρ(όσωπος) οὐ(λῆ) γόν(ατι) ἀ[ρ]ισ(τερῶ).

7. *ν* of *ον* corrected from *ν*. 8. 1. *παρασυγγραφοῦσα* or *ποιῶσι*. 10. *λλ* of *αλλας* rewritten.

' . . . nor to conceive nor nurse another child than this one . . . and she shall give back the child to Paapis . . . If it meets with any of the accidents of human life and the cause is clear, she shall not be accused; and if Paapis chooses to entrust her with another child, she shall nurse it for the rest of the time on the aforesaid conditions. If he does not want to do so, she shall give him back the sum which she is found to owe for the period of nursing incompleted. If she disobeys the terms of the agreement, she shall forfeit to Paapis all the money she has received or may receive from him increased by one half and the damages and as a fine two hundred drachmae of silver more and an equal sum to the Treasury; and Paapis shall have the right of execution upon the aforesaid persons and upon whichever he chooses and upon all their property. The agreement is valid. I, Taseus daughter of Peteus have made the agreement and I will nurse the infant slave Thermoutharion for the two years and I have received of the wages the sixty drachmae of silver and will perform the rest of the covenant as aforesaid.' Signatures of Petseiris, the husband and guardian of Taseus, of Heraclides, the person who wrote on their behalf, and of Paapis.

1. In the Alexandrian *συγχωρήσεις* this stipulation always follows that concerning the eventual death of the child; cf. B. G. U. 1058. 19 and 30 [M. 170], 1106. 20 and 29. Here they are in the reverse order.

2. A word having the sense of *προγεγαλακτισμένον* is expected after *σωμάτιον*.

3. μή must be a blunder of the scribe for μέν; he can hardly have meant (δ) μή (γένοιτο).] . αλλει is difficult; was there a confusion of εἰ and ἐάν? For δ καὶ συνφανέ[ς cf. B. G. U. 1058. 34-6 [M. 170].

4 sqq. In the Alexandrian contracts it is always stipulated that in case of the child's death another should be taken by the nurse for the remaining time διὰ τὸ ἀθάνατον αὐτὴν ἐπιδεδέχθαι τροφεύειν (cf. P. Strassb. 30, introd.), without any alternative.

8. παρασυνγραφοῦντες: the plural (cf. ll. 11-12) is no doubt due to the participation of the woman's husband in the transaction; cf. ll. 16-17.

13. The agreement designated here συγγραφή is called ὁμολογία a little further on. This proves that the words are synonymous, as Mitteis has supposed; cf. *Grundz.*, p. 72.

20. This description is likely to apply to Taseus.

179. AGREEMENT CONCERNING AN INHERITANCE.

Nilopolis (Arsinoite nome).

21.5 × 11.5 cm.

A. D. 127.

An acknowledgement addressed by Pakusis, a priest, to his brother Panephremmis, likewise a priest, and to Stotoëtis, the husband of their deceased sister Tanephremmis, concerning their inheritance from her. Her property had been disposed of in her lifetime by a division (μεριτεία; cf. Mitteis, *Grundz.*, pp. 244 sqq.) made some years before, and Pakusis now declared that he would make no further claim but would abide by the provisions of the μεριτεία. Mitteis remarks that this appears to be the first instance of such a division between brothers and sisters, the beneficiaries in previous examples being children of the owner of the property divided. It is noticeable that Stotoëtis' signature, although the acknowledgement is addressed to him and his name appears in the endorsement on the verso, does not occur in the ὑπογραφή of the document. The papyrus has been folded parallel with the writing, and the lines in the creases, which are much worm-eaten, have suffered severely. This and an extensive loss on the right side of the document renders some of the details obscure.

ἐντέ[τα]κ[ται] [δι]ὰ τοῦ ἐν Νείλου πόλ[ει] γρ[α]φ[ε]ίου.

2nd hand *Ετους [δ]ωδεκάτου Αυτοκράτορος Καίσαρος [Τ]ραϊαν[οῦ] Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ μηνὸς

Νέου Σεβασ[τοῦ] Ἀθὺρ δωδεκάτῃ ἐν Νείλου Π[ό]λει τῆς [Ἡ]ρακλείδου μερίδος τοῦ

Ἀρσινοεῖ[του] νομ[οῦ]. ὁμ[ο]λογί[α] Πακῦσις Στοτοή[τεως] τ[οῦ] Πανεφρέμ[εως]

5 ἱερεὺς πρώτης φυλῆς Σοκνοπαίου θεοῦ μεγάλου μ[ε]γάλου ὡς ἐτῶν

[ο]ὕλῃ βραχ[εῖ]ονι ἀριστερῶι τῶι ὁμοπατρίωι καὶ ὁμομητρίωι αὐτοῦ ἀδελφῶι Πανε-

[φρ]έμι ὡς ἐτῶν [πε]ντήκον[τ]α οὕλῃ δακτύλῳ μικρῷ χ[ειρ]ὸς καὶ τῶι τῆς

[. . .] ἁδ[ελ]φ[ῆ]ς Τα[νε]φρέμ[εως] ἀνδρὶ [Στοτοή]τι ἱερεῖ τῆς αὐ-

[τῆ]ς φυλῆς τοῦ αὐτοῦ θεοῦ ὡς ἐτῶν πεντήκοντα ὁκτώ [οὕλῃ] 16 letters

10 [τ]ὸν ὁμολ[ογ]οῦντα Πακῦσιν μὴ ἐνκαλεῖν μήτε ἐνκαλέσειν μήτε διαμφισ-

βητήσιν μ[ὴ]τε ἐπελεύσεσθαι τρόπῳ μηδενὶ ἐπὶ τὸν ἁδελφὸν Πανεφρέμιν

περὶ ἧς κατ[έ]λειψεν ἢ πρ[ο]γέγραμμένη αὐτῶν ἀδελ[φῆ] Τα[νε]φρέμ[εως]

κληρονομ[ί]ας κατὰ μεριτίαν ἧς χρόνος πέμπτου [ἐ]τους Ἀδριανοῦ Καίσαρος

[τοῦ] κυρίου [μ]ηνὶ Φαμενώθ τρισκαίδεκάτῃ διὰ γραφείου 19 letters

- 15 [μερ]ίδος περ[ι] πάντων τῶν ἐνγεγραμμένων διὰ τ[22 letters
 [μή]τε τῇ τοῦ Π[ανε]φρέμεως [θ]υγατρὶ Θασῇτι περὶ ἧ[s] 22 „
 [. . .] . [. . .] μ . . [.] . υ . . π[α]ρὰ τῆς Τανεφρέμεως [23 „
 [. . .]ρος μήτε αὐ[τὸ]ς Πακῦσι[s] μήτε οἱ παρ' αὐτοῦ π . [.] περὶ μηδενὸς
 [ἀ]πλῶς πράγματος ἐνγράφτου μήτε ἀγράφου ἀπὸ τῶν ἔμπροσθεν χρόνων μέ-
 20 χρι τῆς ἐνεστῶσης ἡμέρας τρόπῳ μηδενὶ μηδὲ περὶ [ὧν] δια-
 τετάχθαι τῇ [προγ]εγραμμένῃ Τ[α]νεφρέμῃ ὑπὸ τοῦ Πανε[φρέμ]ε[ως]
 μηδὲ τῶι Στ[οτο]ήτι [π]ερὶ [ὧν] πα[ρα]κεχώρη[κε]ν ἀρου[ρῶν] μενούσης κυρίας
 ἧς ἐγράψατο ὁ Πανεφρέμις τῶι Πακῦσι ὁμολογίας ὑπὲρ ἀργυρίου δραχμῶν
 [τε]τρακοσίων εἴκοσι τετελειωμένην τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ διὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ γραφείου. ὑπογρα(φεῖς)
 25 [το]ῦ μὲν ὁμ[ολο]γ[οῦ]ντος Νό[ν]ος Ἡρακλᾶ ὡς (ἐτῶν) νη οὐ[λ]ή τοῦ δὲ Πανε-
 φρέ[μεως]
 [Π]απεῖς Παπεῖ[τος] ὡς (ἐτῶν) με [οὐ]λὴ μετόπῳ μέσῳ. (3rd hand) Πακῦσις Στοτοήτεως
 [τοῦ] Π[α]νεφρέ[μεως] εἰς αὐτὸς α φ[ι]λ[ή]ς ὁμολογῶ μηδὲ ἐνκαλεῖν μηδὲ ἐνκαλέ-
 [σιν] μηδὲ διαμ[φ]ισβητήσιν μηδ' ἐπελεύσασθαι τρ[ό]πῳ μηδενὶ ἐπὶ τὸν προ-
 [κίμ]ενόν μου ἀδ[ελ]φόν Πανεφρέμῃν μηδὲ ἐπὶ τὸν τῇ[s] ἀδελφῆς ἀνδρα Στοτο-
 30 [ήτ]ιν περὶ ἧς κατέλειψε ἡ ἀδελφή μου Τανεφρέμῃς [κ]ληρονομίας ὡς πρό-
 [κι]ται μήτε π[ερ]ὶ τῶν ἐνγεγραμμένων πάντων μ[έ]χρι τῆς ἐνεστῶσης
 [ἡ]μέρας, μενο[ύ]σ[η]ς κυρία[s] ἧς ἐγράψατό μοι ὁ Πανεφρέμῃς
 [ὁ]μολογίας ὑπὲρ ἀργυρίου δι[ρ]α[χ]μ[ῶν] τετρακο[σίων] εἴκοσι. Νόννος Ἡρα-
 [κλᾶ] ἐγραψ[α] ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ ἀγραμμάτου. (4th hand) Πανεφρέ[μῃς] Στοτο[ή]τεως ὁ προκίμε-
 35 [νος] εὐδοκῶ τῇ ὁμολογίᾳ καθὼς πρόκειται. Παπεῖς ἐγρα(ψα) ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ ἀγραμμάτου.

On the verso are two impressions in red of a seal measuring 8 cm. in diameter, (1) outer circle *ὁς Καίσαρος* [, (2) outer circle *Αὐτοκράτορος* [, inner circle *Ἀδριανοῦ*, and the endorsement (?) *ὁμολογία Πακῦσε[ως] πρὸς κλη(ρονόμους) ἀδ(ελφῆς) Πανεφρέ[μῃν] καὶ Στοτοή(τιν)*. In seal-impression (2) there is a circular stop after *αδριανου*.

24. 1. τετελειωμένην. 26. 1. μετόπῳ.

‘Registered by the record-office of Neilopolis.

The 12th year of the Emperor Caesar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, the 12th of the month Neus Sebastus, Hathur, in Neilopolis in the division of Heraclides of the Arsinoite nome. Pakusis son of Stotoëtis son of Panephremmis . . . , priest of the first tribe of the great great god Soknopaeus, aged about . . . years, having a scar on the left arm, acknowledges to his brother on both his father's and mother's side Panephremmis, aged about 50 years, having a scar on the little finger of the . . . hand, and to Stotoëtis . . . , the husband of their [deceased] sister Tanephremmis, priest of the said tribe of the said god, aged about 58 years, having a scar . . . , that he Pakusis, the acknowledging party, brings and will bring no charge nor claim nor will proceed in any way against his brother Panephremmis concerning the inheritance left by their aforesaid sister Tanephremmis . . . in accordance with the division made in the 5th year of Hadrianus Caesar the lord, the 13th of the month Phamenoth through the record-office of . . . in the . . . division, in regard to any of its provisions [since each has received his share (?)], nor against Thases daughter of Panephremmis concerning the . . . received by her from Tanephremmis . . . and neither Pakusis himself nor his assigns (will bring any charge) on any matter whatever written or unwritten from former times down to the present day in any manner, nor concerning the . . . apportioned to the aforesaid Tanephremmis by Panephremmis . . . , nor against Stotoëtis concerning the . . . arurae ceded by him; and the acknowledgement for 420 drachmae of silver made by Panephremmis to Pakusis the same day through the same record-office remains valid. The subscribers are, for the acknowledging party, Nonnus son of Heraclas, aged about 58 years, having a scar . . . , and for Panephremmis, Papeis son of Papeis, aged about 45 years, having a scar in the middle of the forehead.' Signatures of Pakusis, written by Nonnus, and of Panephremmis, written by Papeis.

7. δακτυ and μικρ are written without any sign of abbreviation; cf. 82. 6, 94. 9, 102. 40, notes. At the end of the line the arrangement is uncertain since χ[ειρὸς . . . may well have been abbreviated.

8. Neither τετελευτηκυίας, μετηλλαχυίας, nor ὁμοπατρίου (-μητρίου) well suits the remains.

13. [ias] hardly fills the space left between κληρονομ[] and]κατα, but the scribe occasionally leaves an interval between words.

μεριτίαν: cf. P. Fay. 97. 16, 32 [M. 315].

15. Perhaps διὰ τῶν αὐτῶν ἀπεσχηκέναι, or διὰ τῶν ἐπὶ τούτοις συμπεπεῖσθαι; cf. e.g. 181. 14, 341. 11, P. Oxy. 266. 18 [M. 292].

16. If [μή]τε τῇ . . . [θ]υγατρὶ depends on μὴ ἐγκαλεῖν &c. the writer abandoned the construction with ἐπί and the accusative (l. 11) for that with the dative.

20. διατεράχθαι: cf. e.g. P. Fay. 97. 13 [M. 315], Tebt. 381. 14; the reference may be to some annuity paid by Panephemmis to his sister during her lifetime, and some such word as συμβέβηκεν perhaps preceded.

In the seal impressions Λιβ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος would complete the outer circle. It is very improbable that there was a portrait of the Emperor in the centre, as in the seals of Trajan's reign (cf. e.g. 174), for impression (2) shows that the diameter of the central space did not exceed 2 cm.

180. AGREEMENT OF INDEMNIFICATION.

Hermopolis (?).

14.7 × 9.4 cm.

A. D. 124.

A short agreement, couched in quite general terms, whereby Norbanus Orestes renounces all claims upon Hermias. Probably the indemnification was mutual; cf. the note on l. 8. A similar, though earlier, document is B. G. U. 1160.

Νωρβανὸς Ὀρέστης Ἑρμῖα Σαβ[ο]υ-
ρίωνος χαίρειν). ὁμολογῶ μὴ ἐγκα-
λεῖν σοι μηδ' ἐγκαλέσειν σοι
περὶ μηδενὸς πράγματος
5 ἀπλῶς περὶ ἐγγράπτου ἀ-
γράφου ὑπὲρ τῶν ἔμπροσθεν
χρόνων μέχρι τῆς ἐνεστῶ-
σης ἡμέρας, μηδὲ σὲ ἐμοί. ἔ-
τους ἑνάτου Αὐτοκράτορος
10 Καίσαρος Τραιανοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ
Σεβαστοῦ Ἀθὺρ νεομηνία.

4. μ of πραγματος corr.

'Norbanus Orestes to Hermias son of Sabourion, greeting. I acknowledge that I neither make nor will make any claim upon you on any matter whatever, written or unwritten, for the past down to the present day, and that you make no claim upon me.' Date.

1. Ἑρμῖα Σαβ[ο]υρίωνος: cf. 168. 1.

8. μηδὲ σὲ ἐμοί: this clause depends on the ὁμολογῶ of Norbanus and in itself therefore would have no binding power on Hermias. It is probably a reference to a parallel deed by which Hermias made a similar declaration.

181. AGREEMENT TO COMPOUND AN ANNUITY.

Hermopolis.

15 x 24.1 cm.

About A. D. 203-4. Plate 18.

By the terms of this contract the grandsons of Diogenes, ex-cosmetes of Hermopolis, agree with their maternal uncles to accept from them an immediate payment of twenty artabae in lieu of an annual allowance, the amount of which is not stated. The duty of providing this allowance for their sister Victorina and her descendants had been imposed by Diogenes upon his sons, and had been performed until the death of Victorina, after which her sons, to whom the annuity descended, made the present agreement.

[Σ]αρ[α]πίων καὶ Ἑρμῆς ὁ καὶ Μάρκουλλος ἀμφότεροι Ἑρμοῦ καὶ ὁ τούτων ὁμομήτριος ἀδελφὸς
Ἀχιλλεύς
Π[ολυ]δεύκους ἀφῆλιξ οἱ τρεῖς υἱοὶ καὶ κληρονόμοι [Ο]υκτω[ρείνας] κ[αὶ] ὁ αὐτὸς ἀφῆλιξ
Ἀχιλλεύς διὰ τούτου
[πατ]ρὸς Πολυδεύκους, οἱ τέσσαρες Ἑρμοπολεῖται, Ἑρμ[. . .] . ἱώνι καὶ [. . .] [τοῖς]
τρισὶ μητρα-
[δελ]φοῖς ἡμῶν ἕκ πατρὸς Διογέ[ν]ους κοσμητ[εύ]σαντος τῆς αὐτῆς Ἑρμοῦ πόλεως χαίρειν.
ἐπεὶ ὁ πα-
5 τῆρ υἱῶν Διογέ[ν]ους Ἑρμαίου ἡνίκα περιῆν ἠθέ[λ]ησεν καθὼς τὸ γράμμα τῇ μητρὶ ἡμῶν
αὐτοῦ δὲ
[θυγ]ατρὶ Ουκτωρεῖνα ἔτι ἀπὸ η (ἔτους) τῶν κυρίων Αὐτοκρατόρων Σεονήρου καὶ Ἀντωνίνου
αὐτῇ τε καὶ τοῖς
[ἐξ] αὐτῆς ἐπὶ τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον χορηγέισθαι ὑφ' ἡμῶν τῶν υἱῶν χορηγία τινα κατ' ἔτος
[καὶ] τελευτήσαντος τοῦ Διογέ[ν]ους ἐχορηγήσατε τὰ διὰ τοῦ γράμματος χορηγία μέχρι ιβ
(ἔτους), τελευτη-
[σά]σης δὲ καὶ τῆς μητρ[ὸς] ἡμῶν Ουκτωρεῖνας νῦν συνεφωνήσαμεν πρὸς ὑμᾶς ὥστε λα-
10 βεῖν ἀποτάκτον (ἀρτάβας) κ ὑπὲρ διαλύσεως πασῶν τῶν χορηγιῶν τοῦ παντὸς χρόνου, ὁμο-
λογούμεν αὐτόθι
ἀπεσχικένα[ι] παρ' ἡμῶν τὸ συμπεφω[ν]ημένον τῇ[ς] διελύσε[ω]ς τῶν αὐτῶν χορηγιῶν
[πασ]ῶν τοῦ παντὸς χρό[ου] καὶ μὴ ἐγκαλεῖν ὑμῖν μη[δὲ] τοῖς παρ' ἡμῶν μη[δὲ] ἐγκαλέ-
[σε]ιν περὶ μηδενὸς ἀπλῶς ὀνόμα[τος] τῆς αὐτῆς χορηγίας ἐπὶ τὸν πάντ[α] χρόνον τρόπῳ
[οὐδεν]ὶ παρευρέσει οὐδεμίᾳ διὰ τὸ ἐντεῦθεν πεπεισθαι ἡμᾶς, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸν ἐπ[ε]λε[ν]υσόμενον
15 πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἡμῶν ὀνόματι περὶ τῶν κατὰ τῇ[ν] [χο]ρηγίαν ἀ[πο]στήσειν ἀφ' ἡμῶν [.]
τοῦ λόγου
[.] . Πολυδεῦκ[.] τὸν Ἑρμ[28 letters

On the verso

ἀποχῇ . [. . .] . [. . .] . τρ[. . .]

1. ο of τούτων corr. 2. υἱοὶ Pap. [ο]υκτω[ρείνας] Pap.; so in ll. 6 and 9. 7. ηγ of χορηγεῖσθαι corr.
from γη. ὑφ . . . υἱων Pap. 9. ὑμᾶς Pap.; so in ll. 11, 12, 15. 10. ὑπερ Pap.

‘Sarapion and Hermes also called Marcullus, both sons of Hermes, and their brother on the mother’s side, Achilles son of Polydeuces, minor, all three sons and heirs of Victorina, the said minor Achilles acting through his father Polydeuces, all four being citizens of Hermopolis, to Herm . . . and . . . and . . . , our three

uncles on our mother's side, sons of Diogenes, ex-cosmetes of the said city of Hermopolis, greeting. Whereas your father Diogenes son of Hermaeus while yet alive desired, according to his written deed, that a certain annual allowance should be furnished in perpetuity from the 8th year of the lords and Emperors Severus and Antoninus to our mother his daughter Victorina and her descendants by you his sons, and after Diogenes' death you furnished the allowance specified by the deed until the 12th year; and whereas on the death of our mother Victorina we have now agreed with you to receive a fixed amount of 20 artabae in discharge of all allowances for the future; we acknowledge that we have here received from you the amount agreed upon in discharge of all the said allowances for ever, and that we make and shall make no claim against you or your assigns on any point whatever concerning the said allowances henceforth for ever in any manner or under any pretext, because we have come to the present agreement, and any person making a claim upon you in our name with regard to the allowance we will repel . . .'

4. For Diogenes cf. 77, 42, 86. 3.

7. *χορήγια*: so l. 8; but in ll. 10, 13, and 15 the feminine form is used.

15. Probably [*μένοντος*] τοῦ λόγου . . . or τοῦ λόγου [*μένοντος*] . . .

182. INVENTORY OF DEEDS.

11.7 × 12.9 cm.

After A.D. 187.

An inventory of miscellaneous deeds (sales, mortgages, &c.) handed over by three guardians, perhaps on the termination of their trust. Apart from the introductory statement, the list is closely parallel to that in P. Strassb. Graec. 87 recto. iii. 29—iv. 13 (*Archiv* iv, pp. 130 sqq.). This latter, according to Wilcken (*op. cit.*, p. 142), describes a body of deeds collected on the occasion of some lawsuit; in the light of 182, however, it is more probably merely an inventory of existing family deeds; cf. also P. Oxy. 962. Some evidence as to the position of guardians in such matters is supplied by P. Fay. 94, which contains the formal indemnification of a guardian by a ward on the attainment of her majority and implies doubtless on the part of the guardian a detailed statement of account. Legal provision for such was made both in Attic (cf. Dem. c. *Nausimach.*, p. 989) and in Roman Law (cf. Gai. *Inst.* i. 191, Just. *Inst.* i. 20. 7).

The papyrus apparently dates from the end of the reign of Commodus, to which the 28th year mentioned in l. 3 no doubt refers. On the verso there are a few letters from the ends of eleven lines in a similar hand.

Ἀναγραφὴ τῶν ἀφεθέντων ἐκτὸς [
 ὑφ' ἡμῶν τῶν γ' ἐπιτρόπων) ἃ καὶ ἔστι . [
 κη (ἔτους) μηνὶ Ἀθὺρ 5, ἔστι δέ·
 ἀσφάλειαι Σαραπίωνος Ἐρεννίου ἀπὸ π[
 5 ἐν τόμῳ ἐνί.
 πρᾶσις οἰκίας καὶ περιστερεῶνων δύο [
 (πρότερον) Ἑρμίνου Ἀρτεμιδώρου. [
 χρηματισμὸς ἐπὶ τοῦ ιζ' (ἔτους) Αὐρηλίου Διογ[υσίου Ποσ-
 τουμίου Μικκᾶλου ὄντος παρ' Ἑρμ[
 10 / τοῦ ()

ἄλλος χρηματισμὸς ὑποθήκ(ης) ἐπὶ τοῦ κβ (ἔτους) (πρότερον) Α[
καὶ Καλοκαίρ[ο]ν εἰ . . ον() Κάστορα α[
. . [

4. σα of σαραπιωνος corr. from ερε. 10. τό(μος) εἰ(s) is hardly likely. 11. υποθηκ(ης) written above the line.

(g) RECEIPTS.

183. RECEIPT FOR HAY.

Euhemeria (Arsinoïte nome).

11.5 × 10 cm.

A.D. 16.

A receipt given by the agent of a person concerned with the transport of State corn-dues, for a thousand bundles of hay; cf. 183 (a). The upper part of the papyrus contained another receipt, which has been purposely washed off, referring to the same year, the second of Tiberius.

Ἀνχορίνφιδις Ἡρακλείδου προστάτης ιδίων ὄνων
Ἀπολλωνίου τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου(ν) ἐπισπουδαστοῦ Ἀφροδ(ισίω)
καὶ Πετερμουθίωνι τοῦ(ς) δυσὶ Ἀσκληπι(ιάδου) χα(ίρειν). ἀπέχω
παρ' ἡμῶν τὰς ἐπεσταλμένας μοι δοθῆναι
5 διὰ χρηματισμοῦ Εὐήμερον καὶ Φιλοξένου γενή(ματος)
πρώτου ἔτους Τιβερίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ
χόρτου διμνώου δέσμας χιλίας ἐν Εὐημερίᾳ
ἐν μηνὶ Μεσορῇ τοῦ β (ἔτους), / χό(ρτου) δέ(σμαι) Ἀ. (ἔτους) β Τιβερίου
Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Μεσορῇ γ.
10 ἔγραψεν ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ Μάρων γραμματεὺς κτηνοτρόφω(ν) Εὐη(μερίας)
διὰ τὸ μὴ ιδέναι αὐτὸν γράμματα.

2. ο of ἀλεξάνδρου is represented by a curve above the line. The same sign occurs in l. 3 over το of τοῖς and over χ of χαίρειν. It may consequently be only an abbreviation sign and not represent actual letters. 6. β of τιβερίου rewritten.

'Anchorimphis son of Heraclides, superintendent of the private donkeys of Apollonius son of Alexander, transport-master, to Aphrodisius and Petermouthion, both sons of Asclepiades, greeting. I have received from you the 1,000 bundles of . . . hay from the produce of the 1st year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus ordered to be delivered to me through the notification of Euhemerus and Philoxenus in Euhemeria in the month Mesore of the 2nd year, total 1,000 bundles of hay. The 2nd year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, Mesore 13. Maron secretary of the herdsmen of Euhemeria wrote for him, as he is illiterate.'

2. ἐπισπουδαστοῦ: in P. Grenf. ii. 23. 17 [W. 159] (108 B.C.) the διοικητής mentions an official called ὁ παρ' ἡμῶν προκεχειρισμένος ἐπὶ τὸν ἐπισπουδασμὸν τοῦ πυροῦ; cf. Rostowzew, *Archiv* iii, p. 211. In 183 the ἐπισπουδαστής was no doubt an official of the same kind and superintended the transport of the state corn-dues. The official charges for such transport were called in Roman times φόρετρα ἐπισπουδασμοῦ; cf. P. Tebt. 311. 24, 377. 28, P. Amh. 90. 18. Aphrodisius son of Asclepiades has occurred in 94. 2.

7. διμνώου: cf. 183 (a). 6, and P. Fay. *Ost.* 20. 3, where διμνώ(ου) should be read in place of λιμνώ(δους); the meaning of the word is not known.

10. Μάρων γραμματεὺς κτηνοτρόφω(ν): cf. 183 (a). 8, P. Fay. 18 (δ). 1-2, *Ost.* 14. 1, 15. 1, Rostowzew, *op. cit.*, p. 220, and 73. 6, note.

183 (a). RECEIPT FOR HAY.

Euhemeria (Arsinoïte nome).

12.5 × 11.3 cm.

A. D. 16. Plate 4.

A receipt similar to the preceding issued to the same persons about a month later in the same year by a man styled προστάτης ὀνηλασίου ὄνων Ἀπολλωνίου. This title is slightly different from that found in 183 but apparently designates the same function.

Πτολεμαῖος Λεωνίδου προστάτης
ὀνηλασίου ὄνων Ἀπολλωνίου τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδ(ρου)
Ἀφροδισίῳ καὶ Πετερμουθίῳ ἀμφοτέροις
Ἀσκληπιάδω(ν) χαίρειν. ἀπέχω παρ' ὑμῶν ἀπὸ λόγου
5 ἀγορασμοῦ* χόρτου γενή(ματος) β (ἔτους) Τιβερίου
Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ χόρτ[ο]ν διμνώου
δέσμας χιλίας, / χόρτ(ου) δέ(σμαι) Ἀ. ἔγραψεν
ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ Μάρων γραμματεὺς αὐτοῦ διὰ
τὸ βραδύτερ[ο]ν [αὐ]τὸν γράφειν.
10 (ἔτους) γ Τιβερίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ, μηνὸς Σεβαστοῦ
ε.

2nd hand Πτολεμαῖος ἀπέχω.

8. ου of αυτου corr. from ων.

12. Written in rude uncials.

'Ptolemaeus son of Leonides, superintendent of the donkeys of Apollonius son of Alexander, to Aphrodisius and Petermouthion, both sons of Asclepiades, greeting. I have received from you on account of the purchase of hay from the harvest of the 2nd year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus one thousand bundles of . . . hay, total 1,000 bundles of hay. Maron his secretary wrote for him because he writes slowly.' Date and signature of Ptolemaeus.

184. RECEIPT FOR RENT.

Theadelphia (Arsinoïte nome).

22.1 × 8.4 cm.

A. D. 214.

Acknowledgement of the receipt of 15 artabae of wheat paid as rent.

Σερηνίλλα διὰ Ἑρακλείδου
Μαρίῳνι γεωργῶ χαίρειν.
ἀπέχω παρὰ σοῦ τὸ ἐκφό-

ριον πυροῦ ἀρτάβας δεκά-
 5 πεντε ὧν γεωργίς μου
 ἀρουρῶν περὶ κώμην Θεα-
 δέλφιαν ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἐνεστῶ-
 τος κβ (ἔτους), κυρίας οὔσης
 τῆσθε μισθώσεως.
 10 (ἔτους) κβ Μάρκου Αὔρηλίου
 Σ[ε]ο[υ]ρήρου Ἀντωνείνου Παρθικοῦ
 Με[γ]ίστου Βρετανικοῦ Μεγίστου
 Γερμανικοῦ Μεγίστου Εὐσεβοῦς
 Σεβαστοῦ Παῦνι λ.

9. 1. τῆσδε.

‘Serenilla acting through Heraclides to Marion, cultivator, greeting. I have received from you fifteen artabae of wheat the rent of the arurae of mine which you cultivate in the area of the village of Theadelphia for the present 22nd year, the lease of which remains valid.’ Date.

F. TAXATION.

185. ACCOUNT OF TAXES PAID THROUGH A BANK.

Hermopolite nome(?).

14.5 x 21.6 cm.

Second century. Plate 23.

A register in alphabetical order of tax-payers recording payments made by them at the local bank for different taxes in successive months. The imposts mentioned are the pig-tax (cf. 193. 4, note), the poll-tax (cf. 191. 7, note), the tax for prison-guards (cf. 191, P. Fay. 53, introd.), perhaps a tax for ferry-guards (ll. 6, 15, 20), and a tax apparently connected with catoeci or catoecic land, the nature of which is obscure (see note on l. 4). The three first of these often appear together in tax-receipts, e.g. P. Tebt. 353 [W. 269], 354, Oxy. 574, Fay. 53, 54, &c. Before each tax is noted the page from which the information was taken, so that the document must have been compiled from the account-books of a bank (cf. note on l. 4). The names of the tax-payers were written out by a single scribe, and in the blank spaces intervening the successive payments were afterwards entered, as made, by different hands, the entries concerning the same tax apparently proceeding throughout from the same hand. It is noticeable that the same tax was usually paid in the same month, e.g. the poll-tax always in Mecheir (ll. 12, 15), though the rule is not invariable (cf. ll. 13, 16). For similar registers recording successive payments made at a bank, but on account of a single tax, cf. P. Fay. 153 (in *Archiv* iv, pp. 95 sqq.), 291, 335, Tebt. 572.

Oblique marks occur sometimes in the margin against names, apparently indicating revision; cf. 188. introd.

Col. i.

- 1] . ε . χεο[]]
- 2 2nd hand] κο(λλήματος) 5
- 3 1st hand] δ(μοίως)
- 4] (τετρώβολον), (3rd hand) Μεσο(ρὴ) κο(λλήματος) ιγ ἀφ() (τετρώβολον) (ἡμιωβέλιον) χ(αλκοῦς) β.
- 5 1st hand] δ(μοίως)
- 6 2nd hand] Φ[αρμο(ῦθι) κο(λλήματος) ι[υί(κῆς)] α (τετρώβολον?), προ(θμοφυλακίας?) (ὀβολὸν?) (ἡμιωβέλιον?), δε(σμοφυλακίας) (ὀβολὸν) χ(αλκοῦς) β.
- 7 3rd hand] ἀφ() σ() [κ(ατ)οί(κων?) (τετρώβολον) (ἡμιωβέλιον) χ(αλκοῦς) β]] [. . .] κο(λλήματος) ιδ ἀφ() σ() κ(ατ)οί(κων?) (τετρώβολον) (ἡμιωβέλιον) χ(αλκοῦς) β.
- 8 1st hand] 5 μῆ(τρὸς) Τεκώσι(ς) δ(μοίως)
- 9 2nd hand Μεχ(εῖρ) κο(λλήματος)] ια ἐπ(ικεφαλαίου) ι5, Φαρμο(ῦθι) κο(λλήματος) ι5

In the margin between the two columns, opposite l. 16, ἐλ() υ. ἐλ() may represent e. g. ἔλασσον or ἐλοιπογραφήθησαν.

Col. ii.

- 10 (2nd hand?) ια.
- 11 2nd hand Τοθῆς Λεωπ() Ψενα(μούνιος) . . . ο() μητρὸς) Τερεῦτος)
- 12 τρα(πέζης) τόπ(ων) Φαμε(νὼθ) κο(λλήματος) γ υί(κῆς) α (τετρώβολον), [(1st hand?) ια]] Μεχ(εῖρ) κο(λλήματος) ιβ ἐπ(ικεφαλαίου) ι5, Φ[αρ]μο(ῦθι) κ(ο(λλήματος)
- 13 3rd hand Μεσο(ρὴ) κο(λλήματος) ιγ ἀφ() σ() κ(ατ)οί(κων?) (τετρώβολον) (ἡμιωβέλιον) χ(αλκοῦς) β.
- 14 1st hand Τοθῆς ὁ κ(αὶ) Παψιούς Νεφερῶτος
- 15 2nd hand τρα(πέζης) τόπ(ων) Θῶ(θ) Φαῶ(φι) κο(λλήματος) ιδ προ(θμοφυλακίας?) (ὀβολὸν?) (ἡμιωβέλιον?), δε(σμοφυλακίας) (ὀβολὸν) χ(αλκοῦς) β, Μεχ(εῖρ) κο(λλήματος) θ ἐπ(ικεφαλαίου) ι5, Φαρμο[ῦθι] κ(ο(λλήματος)
- 16 3rd hand Παχὸ(ν) κο(λλήματος) λ ἀφ() σ() κ(ατ)οί(κων?) (τετρώβολον) (ἡμιωβέλιον) χ(αλκοῦς) β.
- 17 1st hand Τοθῆς ὁ κ(αὶ) Πεκ[ύσις]
- 18 2nd hand τρα(πέζης) τόπ(ων) Μεχ(εῖρ) κο(λλήματος) θ [ἐπ(ικεφαλαίου) ι5
- 19 1st hand Τοθῆς Ψεν[
- 20 2nd hand τρα(πέζης) τόπ(ων) Θῶ(θ) Φαῶ(φι) κ(ο(λλήματος) . . . προ(θμοφυλακίας?) (ὀβολὸν) (ἡμιωβέλιον), δε(σμοφυλακίας) (ὀβολὸν) χ(αλκοῦς) β, . . .
- 21 3rd hand Παχὸ(ν) κο(λλήματος) κθ ἀφ() σ() [κ(ατ)οί(κων?) (τετρώβολον) (ἡμιωβέλιον) χ(αλκοῦς) β.
- 22 1st hand Τοθῆς Φίβιος Ἡρα[
- 23 2nd hand [τρα]π(έζης) τ[ό]π(ων) Θῶ(θ) Φ[α]ῶ(φι) κ(ο(λλήματος) ιδ [
- 24 3rd hand [Π]αχὸ(ν) [

16. l. Παχὸ(ν) ; so in ll. 21, 24.

4. κο(λλήματος) ιγ: it is noticeable that the numbers of the κολλήματα do not increase with the succeeding months: payments made in Mesore were entered on p. 13 (ll. 4, 13), others in Pharmouthi on p. 16 (l. 9); payments made in Thoth and Phaophi stood on p. 14 (l. 15), others in Mecheir on pp. 9 and 12 (ll. 12 and 15). The entries recorded in 185 were consequently not extracted from a single book where the payments of different taxes were entered together, but from several specialized books; cf. Preisigke, *Griewesen*, pp. 159 sqq., 260. Payments of the tax ἀφ() σ() κ(ατ)οί(κων?) made in Pachon were entered on pp. 29 and 30 (ll. 16, 21) of the book dealing with this tax, others made in Mesore, on p. 13 (ll. 4 and 13) only, which suggests that a fresh book had been begun in the meantime. As regards the poll-tax, the payments made on this account in Mecheir filled at least four pages, 9 to 12 (ll. 12, 15, 18).

ἀφ(): in all the other instances this abbreviated word is followed by σ() κ(ατ)οί(κ); cf. ll. 7, 13, 16. The amount paid for this unknown tax is regularly $4\frac{1}{2}$ ob. 2 ch. It can therefore have nothing to do with the direct land-tax κ(ατ)οί(κων) (cf. 202. 11, &c., 202 (a). 8, &c.) which was always paid in kind and on a basis of acreage. Receipts like P. Fay. 56. 8, Hamb. 13 which were thought to deal with land-tax are more probably concerned with ναύβιον or ἀριθμητικόν; cf. 192 (a). 6, &c., where κατοίκων stands for ναύβ. κατ. In P. Hamb. 13. 6 Παῦν(ι) is likely to be a misreading for ναυβ(ίου), no month being expected in this place.

6. προ(θμοφυλακίας): cf. l. 15 and 193. 3, note.

δε(σμοφυλακίας): cf. 191. 6, 193. 3, &c., 194. 4, where $\frac{1}{2}$ ob., 1 ob., and 2 ob. are paid on account of this tax. The amount paid here, 1 obol 2 chalci, recurs in P. Oxy. 574, where a pig-tax of 1 drachma $4\frac{1}{2}$ obols is also found. The correct resolution of this and similar abbreviations is uncertain. The form δεσμοφυλακίας finds a parallel e.g. in ἐρημοφυλακίας, written out in P. Brit. Mus. 1266 (b) (iii, p. 39) (cf. 215. 49), and βιβλιοφυλακίας (374), and is perhaps supported by such taxes as κωμογραμματείας, τοπογραμματείας, ἐπιστατείας φυλακιστῶν (cf. 213). However δε(σμοφυλάκων) (sc. ὑπὲρ δεσμ. or ὑπὲρ ὀψωνίου δεσμ.) is equally possible; cf. 191. 4, note, P. Tebt. 353. 9, &c., 545, Brit. Mus. 844 (iii, p. 55).

9. ἐπ(ικεφαλαίου): cf. 191. 7, note.

11-12. These lines were, apparently, inserted later in the upper margin by the second hand, the original column-number being at the same time deleted and rewritten at the top. To read [[φυλ()]] in l. 12 and to attribute this also to the second hand is on general grounds less likely.

In l. 11 the π of Λεωπ() is the semicircular abbreviation sign, which does not always imply a π (cf. e.g. P. Oxy. 1283. 3-4, note). Λεω(νίδου), therefore, is not excluded.

12. τρα(πέζης) τόπ(ων): cf. P. Brit. Mus. 255 (ii, p. 117 [W. 272]), Preisigke, *Griewesen*, pp. 15 and 138.

186. OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF TAXATION.

13.6 × 9.8 cm.

Late second century.

Part of an account dealing with taxes. Owing to the largeness of the sums, and also to the fact that more than one nome is referred to (cf. ll. 3 and 4), this account must have been drawn up in the office of a high finance official, probably at Alexandria. It mentions sums paid on account of 'ancient fines' (l. 2), a tax on vineyards (l. 3), the eight-drachma tax (ll. 3, 5), price of wheat (l. 6), and naubion (l. 7). The verso contains 226.

] (πεντώβολον) (ἡμιωβέλιον) χ(αλκοῦ) β, / . (τάλαντα) ρπθ (δραχμαὶ) Ὑτξγ
(δυόβολοι) (ἡμιωβέλιον) χ(αλκοῦ) β, ὦν
] (δραχμαὶ) Ἀρνγ (τριώβολον) (ἡμιωβελιον), παλαιῶν ὀφλη(μάτων) (τάλαντα) ις
(δραχμαὶ) Ἐσθα (ὀβολός),
ἀ]μπελ(ου) (δραχμαὶ) Ἀψγη (τετρώβολον) (ἡμιωβέλιον) χ(αλκοῦ) β, λόγου (ὀκτα-
δράχμου) νομ(οῦ)

(δραχμαὶ)] Ἀσθ (τριώβολον), ὁμοίως νομοῦ Ἑρμο(πολίτου)
 5] / λόγου (ὀκταδράχμου) (τάλαντα) σιθ (δραχμαὶ) πγ (τριώβολον),
 (δραχμαὶ)] . κβ, τειμῆς πυροῦ (τάλαντα) ιβ (δραχμαὶ) υμ,
 νομοῦ (?) . . .] πολ(ίτου) λόγου ναυβί(ων) (δραχμαὶ ?) Ἀ,
 (τάλαντα)] λγ (δραχμαὶ) Ὑμμα (ὀβολός ?) (ἡμιωβέλιον) χ(αλκοῦ) β, γίνονται
 (τάλαντα)] υκβ καὶ (δραχμαὶ) Ἐνζ (τετρώβολον) (ἡμιωβέλιον)
 10] τὰ προκεείμενα τῆς δι(ὰ) αὐτῆς

2. παλαιῶν ὀφλη(μάτων) : i. e. arrears of fines incurred in lawsuits.

3. ἀμπελ(ον) : cf. commentary on 192 (δ).

(ὀκταδράχμου) : cf. l. 5 and 216. 128, note.

4. It is not certain that Ἑρμοπολίτου was abbreviated.

6. τειμῆς πυροῦ : cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, p. 290, 213. 69, note.

8. A note in the right-hand margin opposite γίνονται, apparently ἀρξ(), may refer to the following column.

187. ACCOUNT OF TAXATION.

19.1 × 9 cm.

First century.

Fragment of an account mentioning *ιερατικ(ῶν)* (l. 4) without, however, supplying any further information on the nature of this impost, for which cf. note on P. Tebt. 354. 23. The amount paid was $5\frac{1}{2}$ obols; cf. P. Fay. 54. 7, where $4\frac{1}{2}$ obols occur for the same tax. The smallness of the sums suggests that *ιερατικ(ῶν)*, in these two cases, was a definite tax, not the name of a financial department as e. g. in 213. In the specification of the sums there is this curious feature, that one number is frequently placed above another with a horizontal stroke between them; cf. P. Hawara 188 (c) (*Archiv* v, p. 387). These double figures are, however, in so far independent that they are added separately and kept distinct in the totals. In the case of entries where the number is single (ll. 4 and 6), the amount is added to both the top and the bottom figures in the following total (ll. 5 and 7).

A demotic account has been written over the Greek, and has sometimes obscured the figures. There are also remains of demotic writing on the verso.

1 αἱ δηλωθεῖσαι ἐν ἀμ[

2 εἰ

3 ἀργυρίου) (δραχμαὶ) μ β (τριώβολον) $\mu\beta$ (τριώβολον)
 σμ, προσδ(ιαγραφομένων) (δραχμαὶ) ιε, [/ (δραχμαὶ) σνε.

4 *ιερατικ(ῶν)* (πεντώβολον), προσδ(ιαγραφομένων) (ἡμιωβέλιον), / (πεντώβολον) [(ἡμιωβέλιον).

5 $\mu\gamma$ (δυνόβολοι) (ἡμιωβέλιον)
 / (δραχμαὶ) σνε (πεντώβολον) (ἡμιωβέλιον).

6 καὶ σύνπαντι (δραχμαὶ) ιθ (ὀβολός).

7 / ξβ (τριώβολον) (ήμιωβέλιον)
 (δραχμαὶ) σοε (ήμιωβέλιον).

 8 γίνεται τούτων (τάλαντα) [
 9 (τάλαντα) β 'Αφξ . . . β (δυόβολοι), 'Δλζ (τριώβολον), ρο . [
 ξβ (τριώβολον) (ήμιωβέλιον) β 'Ερν (πεντώβολον) [
 10 , / (τάλαντα ?) γ(δραχμαὶ) ρξγ [

5. The figure ν corr.

9. This line is preceded by a round bracket which is probably intended to cancel it. An oblique dash is placed over the figures β and ζ perhaps to indicate that the numbers to which they belong are separate items.

188. REGISTER OF TAXES ON LAND.

Arsinoïte nome.

Fr. 1 28.2 × 13.4 cm., Fr. 2 9.1 × 6 cm.,
Fr. 3 19.9 × 4.9 cm.

Early second century.
Plate 11.

Fragments of a register of private land-owners recording the amounts of corn or money due upon their land, with entries of the payments made. The corn-taxes are those for κατοικική and ιερὰ γῆ, the first being far more frequent than the second, which occurs only once; the money-tax is the ναύβιον. The nature of a further charge called κ̄ is discussed in the note on ll. 4-5. The arrangement followed in the register is that the name of each tax-payer is accompanied by the amounts expected from him, and below this statement a blank space was left where the corresponding payments were subsequently recorded. A similar arrangement may be observed in P. Brit. Mus. 193 (ii, p. 122), which like 188 is a register dealing with corn-taxes and ναύβιον; cf. also 185. Whether the entries recording payments should be attributed to a hand or hands different from that which drew up the list of names is open to question. On the whole we think that, though of course written at another time, they are not necessarily to be referred to another scribe. The money payments are preceded by the letters τρ which evidently stand for τράπεζα (cf. 185), indicating that the tax had been paid through a bank; sometimes the sum is said to have been partly or entirely paid out of funds described as ὑποκείμενα (see note on l. 2). The payments in corn are similarly introduced by the abbreviation με(), i. e. μέτρον or some allied form; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 193. 31, &c. (ii, p. 123). It appears from the dates mentioned in the text that the money-taxes were generally paid in Phamenoth (February-March) of the 9th year, occasionally also in Pharmouthi and Pauni, whereas the payments in corn were, as a rule, made later, at the beginning of the next Egyptian year, i. e. in September-October; twice however, if the reading is correct, the corn was delivered in the same year as the ναύβιον (ll. 14 and 21). It may be remarked that in P. Brit. Mus. 193, also, the payment of the ναύβιον always precedes the delivery of the corn-taxes, which,

however, did not take place quite so late as in 188, but generally in the last months of the year. The different names are marked off by two oblique strokes going upward from left to right above which another short thick one is visible (cf. facsimile). These marks denote, according to Preisigke's interpretation of P. Fay. 153 (*Archiv* iv, p. 102), that the register was submitted to two successive revisions. Similar marks occur in 185, P. Brit. Mus. 193 (the edition does not mention them), B. G. U. 561, *Stud. Pal.* x, no. 113, all these documents being tax-registers of the same kind as 188.

Three fragments belonging to different columns of the register are preserved; the third, which is small and contributes nothing to the comprehension of the text, has not been printed.

Fr. I.

- Διόφαντος *Ορφεως π[
 τρ(απέξης) ἀπὸ τῶν ὑποκ(ειμένων) [
 *Ορφις Διοφάντου (πρότερον) Ἑρακλείδ(ου) το(ῦ) Ο . [
 τρ(απέξης) (ἔτους) θ Φαρμούθι ια ροε κ[αὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ὑποκ(ειμένων)
 5 ἰ με(τρημάτων) (ἔτους) ι μη(νὸς) Σ[ε]β(αστοῦ) λ α, κ ἰ β'. [
 *Ονήσιμος Ἀνδρονίκου κ[ατ]οί(κων) σλ() δ, κ δ', / (πυροῦ) δδ', ν(αυβίου) ν.
 αἴτι προσδ(ια- τρ(απέξης) (ἔτους) θ Φαμενῶθ) λ με(ρισμοῦ) γ ν, ἰ με(τρημάτων) (ἔτους) [. . . δ,
 γραφόμενα), κ δ'.
 *Ονησοῦς *Ονησίμου γν(νῆ) Λουκ(ίου) Φ[α]βίου(?)
 αἴτι προσδ(ια- κ δ', γ(ίνονται) (πυροῦ) ὑ'β', ν(αυβίου) τν.
 γραφόμενα) τρ(απέξης) (ἔτους) θ Παῦ(νι) ις τυ, τρ(απέξης) ἀπὸ τῶ(ν) [ὑποκ(ειμένων) τ, ἰ με(τρημάτων)
 π(). (ἔτους) ι . . .
 11 ἱερ(ᾶς) γῆ(ς) ζλ, κ ε', κ(ατ)οί(κων) ελ, κ γ', / (πυροῦ) [ιδγ'ε'.
 Μάρκος Ἀπολῆιος ἱππε(ὺς) . [
 (πυροῦ) ζλ, κ ε', γ(ίνονται) (πυροῦ) κδλ [
 τρ(απέξης) (ἔτους) θ Παῦ(νι) λ με(ρισμοῦ) ε ωκα, (ἔτους) π[ροκ(ειμένου)
 15 Λούκιος Θέωνος ἔξερο(ς) υἱ(ὸς) κ(ατ)οί(κων) σλ() γ, κ ε', / (πυροῦ) γε', ν(αυβίου) τ.
 τρ(απέξης) (ἔτους) θ Παῦ(νι) λ με(ρισμοῦ) ε τ, ἰ με(τρημάτων) ἀπὸ τῶ(ν) ὑ[π]οκ(ειμένων)
 γε'.
 *Ολυμπιάς Ἀπελλείους ἀδελ(φῆ) Ζ() καὶ Νο() γν(νῆ) τρ(ῶ) . . σ() κ(ατ)οί(κων) σλ()
 δ, κ δ', / (πυροῦ) δδ', ν(αυβίου) [ν.
 τρ(απέξης) ἀπὸ τῶ(ν) ὑποκ(ειμένων) ν, ἰ με(τρημάτων) ὁμοίως) δδ'.
 Ἑρακλείδης Ἀνταί(ου) ἱππε(ὺς) Βελανω() ον . () κ(ατ)οί(κων) σλ() δδ', κ δ', / (πυροῦ)
 δλ, ν(αυβίου) υκε. [
 20 τρ(απέξης) (ἔτους) θ Φαμ[ε]νῶθ)] χ(ριστῆ) κώ(μης) υ[[κε]] καὶ (πρότερον) Ἰσιδώρα(ς) καὶ
 Πτολεμαῖς υκε (ἔτους) προκ(ειμένου) ν, Παῦ(νι) χ(ριστῆ) κώ(μης) Ἑρμ(οῦ πόλεως) [
 (πρότερον) Πτολεμαῖ(ς) τῆ(ς) Ἑρακλείδου) αἰ καὶ ὑποκ(ειμέναι) (πρότερον) ρν, ἰ με(τρη-
 μάτων) [(ἔτους?)] ι μη(νὸς) Σ[ε]β(αστοῦ) λ . . δ', κ γ'ίβ', (ἔτους) προκ(ειμένου)
 δδ' [
 Οὐαλέριος Οὐαλερίου υἱ(ὸς) ἰχνε(υτῆς) κ(ατ)οί(κων) [σλ() ελδ'ίβ',] κ γ'ίβ', / (πυροῦ) ζδ',
 ν(αυβίου) χθ. [

τρ(απέζης) (ἔτους) θ Φαμε(νὼθ) χύριστην κώ(μης) χϞ, / με(τρημάτων) (ἔτους) ι Φα[ρ(μοῦθι)
 ςΛδ'ίβ', κ γ'ίβ'.

αἴτι Οὐαλ(έριον) εἰς εἰσδο(σιν) Νίγρο(ν).

25 Πτολεμᾶ ἡ καὶ Ταπτόλλις Ἑρακ(λείδου) γ[υ(νῆ)] (?) κ(ατ)οῦ(κων) σλ() γδ', κ ς', / (πυροῦ)
 γδ'ς', ν(αυβίου) τκε.

[ν(αυβίου) ρν] τρ(απέζης) (ἔτους) θ Φαρ(μοῦθι) κε ροε καὶ ἀπὸ τῶ(ν) ὑποκ(ειμένων) [ρν,
 / με(τρημάτων) (ἔτους) ι μη(νὸς) Σεβ(αστοῦ) λ γδ', κ ς'.

Πτολεμαῖος Πτολεμαῖο(ν) ἀγχ() β[

τρ(απέζης) (ἔτους) θ Φαμε(νὼθ) λ με(ρισμοῦ) δ ψν, / με(τρημάτων) (ἔτους) ι μ[

αἴτι Πτολ(εμαῖον) Μενεκ(ράτου) δι(ὰ) Ἑραῖδ(ος) θγγ(ατρὸς) δι(ὰ) προσδ(ιαγραφόμενα).

αἴτι Πτολ(εμαῖον) δι(ὰ) προσδ(ιαγραφόμενα).

21. προκ() corr. from υποκ()?

Fr. 2.

32 [Πτολε]μαῖ[ο(ς) Λου]κρητίου γ . . [

τρ(απέζης) . . . χύριστην] κ(ώ(μης)) Ἑρμ(οῦ πόλεως) ησιδι[

[. . . .] [.] . ι(ν)ου δι(ὰ) . [

35] . ρ() τ . () [. . .] . . () ἔωνη(μένης) σ . . [

τρ(απέζης) (ἔτους) θ Φαρμο(ῦθι) χύριστην κώ(μης) Ἐ[. ,] / με(τρημάτων) [(ἔτους) ι

[Ταπ]τόλλις Σαμβαθίωνο(ς) δι(ὰ) Σαμβ[αθίωνο(ς)

Λ ὑπόκ(είται) Λουκίῳ Φαβίῳ κ . . . [

τρ(απέζης) (ἔτους) θ Φαμε(νὼθ) χύριστην κώ(μης) Ἑρμ(οῦ πόλεως) μ, / με(τρημάτων)

[(ἔτους) ι

.

2. Cf. ll. 18 and 33, where, as here, τρ is not followed by a date. We consider the angular sign which follows ρ in these places to be not an α or an abbreviation mark, but a reminiscence of the year-sign which the scribe usually wrote immediately after τρ; cf. l. 4, &c. The interpretation of Λ there as the year-sign is made certain (1) by the fact that it is followed by a number after which comes a month and day (e.g. l. 4), (2) by a comparison with P. Brit. Mus. 193, a revision of that document showing that the group read by Wilcken ἀρ(γυρίου) (*Archiv* iii, p. 241) is in reality τρ-, as in 188, and this is always followed by a year and month, so that the parallelism of the two documents is complete; cf. also P. Fay. 335. (3) After με() (cf. note on ll. 4-5) the same sign occurs, and must there equally signify (ἔτους), as P. Brit. Mus. 193 also shows. That τρ should thus be left without any abbreviation mark creates no difficulty; cf. 82. 6, note.

ὑποκειμένων: cf. ll. 10, 16, 18, 21, 26, 38, P. Fay. 153 recto, Col. ii. 20 (*Archiv* iv, p. 96). The meaning of this word in the present context is obscure. It is noticeable that when a payment is made ἀπὸ τῶν ὑποκειμένων no date accompanies it, and from ll. 16 and 18 it appears that corn also could be paid ἀπὸ τῶν ὑποκ. To take ὑποκ. in the ordinary sense of 'what follows' seems impossible, and some technical meaning is likely.

4-5. It appears that Ὀρφις paid one artaba for land-tax and 175 dr. and more for ναύβιον; consequently he cannot have been a proprietor of catoecic land, for one artaba would then correspond to one arura, which paid only 100 dr. for ναύβιον. His land must have belonged to a category paying a lower corn-tax and the ναύβιον ἐναφισίων; cf. below, pp. 245 sqq., 252.

με(τρημάτων): cf. P. Brit. Mus. 193. 31, &c. (ii, p. 123). In 188, however, the first stroke of the μ is invariably linked with a taller vertical stroke of which the purpose is not clear. It resembles the sign often employed for ὦν (cf. 86. 1, note), but this gives no sense in the present context. To regard it as an abbreviated καί seems scarcely likely.

κ: cf. the similar abbreviation in 202. 1, &c. The surmounting stroke is either a horizontal line or a curving dash descending to form a link with the next letter. To resolve κ(αθάρεως) (cf. 71. 12) involves

h h

difficulties: (1) This charge, common enough in Ptolemaic documents, does not seem to have survived in taxing-sheets of the Roman period, occurring only once in the different context of a private lease (P. Brit. Mus. 1225. 11 (iii, p. 138)). (2) καθάρσεως is known from P. Tebt. 72. 398 sqq., to have been a 5 per cent. charge on the main amount; but in 188 and 202 the analysis of the instances in which $\bar{\kappa}$ occurs leads to the conclusion that this tax was levied on a basis of acreage rather than of dues (cf. below). (3) Neither in P. Brit. Mus. 372 (Tebt. ii, p. 339) nor in the new Ghent papyrus (Appendix II below) which give directions for the calculation of taxation in corn, does any extra charge καθάρσεως find a place. On the other hand in both documents rules are laid down for the assessment of an extra charge of 2 choen. ($\frac{1}{20}$ art.) per arura, called the διχοινικία. Now in P. Brit. Mus. 193 (ii, pp. 122 sqq.), a document in other respects closely parallel to 188 and 202, the διχοινικία fills the place occupied here by $\bar{\kappa}$. The identification of the two charges is thus prima facie desirable, and it might be suggested that $\bar{\kappa}$, as giving the rate of the διχοινικία ($\frac{1}{20}$), became an alternative title of the tax itself, or in brief $\bar{\kappa}$ =εἰκοστή=διχοινικία. The only evidence is that derived from 188 and 202. The numbers of taxed arurae are not given, but in the case of land on which the incidence of taxation is known they can be reckoned from the amount of the tax. Of the two tables which follow the first deals with land, mostly catœcic, known to have been taxed at 1 art. per ar., the second with categories of which the status is uncertain.

I. LAND TAXED AT 1 ART. PER AR.

	Amount of Main Tax.	Extra charge for $\bar{\kappa}$.	References.
(a) 188 κατοίκων and κατοίκων σλ()	(1) 3 art. (2) $3\frac{1}{4}$ (3) 4 (4) $4\frac{1}{2}$ (5) $6\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$ art. $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	Line 15 25 6-7, 17 19 22
(b) 202 μοναρταβίας and μοναρταβίας κατοίκων	(1) $1\frac{1}{2}$ (2) $2\frac{2}{3}$ (3) 3 (4) $3\frac{1}{2}$ (5) 4 (6) $4\frac{3}{4}$ (7) 5 (8) 6 (9) $8\frac{1}{3}$ (10) 10 (11) $15\frac{1}{4}$ (12) $81\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{12}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $4\frac{1}{6}$	16 3 11, 14 8 10, 15 19 2 7 6 5 12 17

II. LAND OF UNCERTAIN STATUS.

Nature of Land.	Amount of Main Tax.	Extra charge for $\bar{\kappa}$.	References.
(1) ἀμπελῖτις	$3\frac{5}{12}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	202. 6
(2) "	$3\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	202. 1
(3) ἐπιβολῆς	$1\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	202. 4
(4) "	2	$\frac{1}{12}$	202. 13
(5) "	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	202. 17-18
(6) ἱερᾶς γῆς	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	188. 11
(7) μαχίμων	3	$\frac{1}{12}$	202. 5
(8) φυλακτιῶν κληροῦχων	$3\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	202. 5
(9) Uncertain; cf. (6)	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	188. 13

At first sight Table I reveals for $\bar{\kappa}$ a uniform rate of $\frac{1}{20}$ on the artabae paid, which is absent in II. The two lists, however, can be brought into line if we disregard the artabae and suppose $\bar{\kappa}$ to be a uniform charge of $\frac{1}{20}$ art. per ar. on classes of land of which the land-tax varied. This fact, if established, is of some importance, as it enables us to reckon within certain limits the rate of land-tax on the several categories of land in Table II. From Table I it appears that the rules for the assessment of the $\bar{\kappa}$ percentage were very similar in outline to those for extra-payments in money; cf. 192. 10 note. For $\bar{\kappa}$ the unit of progression seems to have been $\frac{1}{12}$ art.,

no lower payment being admissible. A holding of 5 ar. would pay $\frac{1}{4}$ art. $\bar{\kappa}$, while a holding exceeding 5 ar. by however small a fraction would pay $(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{12} =) \frac{1}{3}$ art.¹ Thus in Table II as regards ἐπιβολή land the fact that $\frac{1}{8}$ art. was paid for $\bar{\kappa}$ in (5) implies a taxed area of land more than $1\frac{3}{8}$ ar., but not exceeding $3\frac{1}{2}$ ar., in extent, so that the rate of the land-tax must have amounted to several artabae per ar., a conclusion in agreement with the evidence from other sources; cf. 202. 1, note. Similarly on γῆ ἱερὰ the rate must have been high, exceeding 2 art. and perhaps reaching 4 art. per ar. The same principle applied to the other cases shows that the rate for γῆ μαχίμων must have exceeded $1\frac{3}{4}$ art., and may have been several art., per ar., that for γῆ φυλακιδῶν κληρούχων the rate per ar. was not less than 1 art. nor as high as 2 art., and that on the uncertain category (9) more than 2 art. per ar. at least were levied. As regards γῆ ἀμπελῆτις the evidence is insecure. From the first instance (1) the rate per ar. might well have been the $1\frac{1}{2}$ ar. attested by P. Brit. Mus. 193. 5, 8 (cf. 202. 1, note), but the second payment (2) shows this to be impossible unless an exceptional remission of half of the usual land-tax is here supposed.

The alternative to this theory, to suppose a καθάρσεως charge which varied in rate in accordance with the nature of the tax, is on general grounds less likely. We hesitate as yet, however, definitely to identify $\bar{\kappa}$ with the διχοιδικία, since it is possible that the Ptolemaic καθάρσεως itself developed into the Roman διχοιδικία, the system of assessment being changed, and that in the first century A.D. the original title remained for the different process.

6. For κ(ατ)ολ(ικων) σλ() restored here and in l. 15 cf. note on l. 17.

7. με(ρισμοῦ) γ: cf. ll. 14, 16, 29, 190. 4, &c., P. Fay. 153 verso. 25, 37 (*Archiv* iv, p. 97). In all these texts, which relate to taxation, the abbreviation με() is followed by a numeral and placed between the date at which a payment is effected and the sum paid. Preisigke has proposed to expand this abbreviation into με(ρισμοῦ) (*Archiv* iv, p. 105), an interpretation which suits 190 extremely well; for με^α, [με^β], με^γ, &c., there actually introduce successive instalments, and l. 4, e. g., may be translated: 'X. has paid on the 30th of the month Neus Sebastus a first instalment of x dr., and on the . . . of the month . . . a second instalment of x dr., &c.' Payments made by successive instalments are also recorded in P. Fay. 153, but in 188 the sums following με() cannot be so regarded, since they are the complete sums due from and paid by each tax-payer for ναύβιον. However, since με() should be the same word in all these documents, and με(ρισμοῦ) in 190 and P. Fay. 153 seems highly probable, we may perhaps assume that the sums recorded in 188 are in fact the result of several instalments, but that for some reason the date of the last one only has been noted. Line 14 could then be translated: '(Paid) at the bank in the 9th year, the 5th (and last) instalment (delivered) on Pauni 30, 821 dr.' This interpretation is, however, not very satisfactory, and cannot be regarded as conclusive without corroborative evidence. Collocations like Παῦ(νι) λ με() ε may recall at first sight the so-called double dates found in ostraca and occasionally also in papyri (e.g. B. G. U. 988. 4; cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, pp. 813 sqq.), but they cannot be brought into connexion, since (1) με() never appears in ostraca, (2) the second number in the ostraca is never followed by a sum of money, and cannot be regarded as referring to an instalment; in Wilcken, *Ost.*, ii. 453, e.g., a total of 11 dr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ob. is paid Φαμ(ενώ)θ λ κθ, and it would be absurd to suppose that such a small sum was paid in 29 instalments. Moreover Wilcken's proposed interpretation (though hardly a satisfactory one) of such 'double dates' does not suit 188. Nor, again, is it likely that με() can represent μετὰ λόγον, a phrase occurring in connexion with days of the month in P. Fay. 53. 2-3, &c., μετὰ λόγον always accompanying a single numeral, not two.

8. Λουκ(λου) Φ[αβ]ίου: cf. l. 38.

9-11. It is remarkable here that the figures in l. 11 are considerably larger than those in l. 9. The explanation of this may be that at the time when l. 9 was written Onesous was the proprietor of land for which a total of $10\frac{1}{2}$ art. were expected. Out of this, $3\frac{1}{2}$ arur. were catoecic land taxed at 350 dr. for ναύβιον (l. 10). In the course of the fiscal year, however, she acquired new land, including apparently 3 more arurae of catoecic land (l. 11), and consequently had to pay the taxes not only upon her original holding, but also upon the new acquisition. This is the reason why she is recorded in l. 11 as having paid $6\frac{1}{2}$ art. for catoecic land, whereas the amount of ναύβιον tax in l. 9 points to an original extent of $3\frac{1}{2}$ arurae only, and l. 10 shows that she had already paid the ναύβιον due upon them when she came into possession of the

¹ The rule seems clear; cf. especially Table I (a) 5, where $6\frac{3}{8}$ would have paid $\frac{1}{2}$ but $6\frac{5}{8}$ pay $(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{12}) \frac{7}{12}$. The only exception is (b) 4, where $\frac{1}{2}$ should be $\frac{1}{4}$.

3 additional arurae for which she paid later 300 dr. ἀπὸ τῶν ὑποκειμένων. The case is apparently the same in ll. 20-1.

For the rate of taxation on *ιερά γῆ* see note on ll. 4-5.

12. *ἱππε(ύ)ς*: cf. l. 19, 159. 5-7, note, 202. 3, 4, Dittenberger, *Or. Graec. Inscr.*, 499. 2.

The class of land taxed is lost in the lacuna, but the figures show the same proportion as for *ιερά γῆ*; see note on ll. 4-5.

17. *γν(νῆ)* is very doubtful but gives a sense. If the reading is correct the vertical stroke of *γ* has entirely disappeared. The following words might be read as *το(ῦ) ὑπο(κειμένου)*; *προ(κειμένου)* is hardly possible.

σλ(): cf. l. 19 and Wilcken, *Ost.*, ii. 760, 761, 1539, 1546. Wilcken (*Ost.*, i, p. 294) proposes to read *σ(ιτο)λ(ογίας)*, and to regard this as the name of a tax for the maintenance of *σιτολόγοι* (cf. P. Oxy. 740. 22, Milne, *Theb. Ost.* 113. 2). However since the ostraca in question deal evidently with rent, and in them as in 188 *σλ()* is apparently a qualification of the land (cf. *Ost.*, ii. 760. 3 ἀπὸ (ἀρουρῶν) ἡ σλ() (ἀρουραι) δ ἀνὰ βλ(β') (πυροῦ) ιγ'), such an interpretation is unsuitable unless only certain kinds of land were subject to the tax, which could thus in its turn differentiate the land. An alternative is to restore *σ(ιτο)λ(ογουμένης)*, i.e. 'land subject to taxation in corn', in which case the use of *ἐκτολογουμένη*, 'land subject to the ἐκτε,' may be adduced as parallel; cf. p. 248, P. Brit. Mus. 195. 16, note (p. 257 below).

20. Since Heraclides held $4\frac{1}{2}$ ar. of catocic land, 425 dr. for naubion is the amount expected, and this was originally written, but the figures *κε* have apparently been crossed through. The entry *καὶ (πρότερον) Ἰσιδάρας κτλ.* may be explained as referring to a new acquisition (cf. ll. 9-11, note), the following number *υκ* perhaps specifying the sum due upon it. Out of this, 400 dr. were again paid, and the remaining 50 dr. due on account of the two pieces of land may be supposed to have been recorded in the lacuna.

Ἐρμ(οῦ πόλεως): cf. ll. 33, 39. The place meant here is the village in the Fayûm (cf. P. Tebt. ii, p. 376), not the metropolis of the Hermopolite nome.

37. Cf. 202 (a). 14, note.

189. RECEIPT FOR ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΣ ΙΜΑΤΙΣΜΟΣ.

Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome).

9.7 x 11.6 cm.

A. D. 128.

A badly written and ill-spelled receipt issued by the 'receivers of public clothing' to the weavers of Socnopaei Nesus, acknowledging the delivery of 19 tunics and 5 cloaks. The same officials recur with the title of *παραλημπτὰ δημοσίων ἱματίων* in an unpublished papyrus mentioned by Grenfell and Hunt in P. Hibeh 67. 10, note, Tebt. 347. 12, note; cf. also P. Leipzig 57. 6-11 [ὄνομα]σθεῖς . . . [εἰς ἐπιμέλειαν καὶ κατασκευὴν καὶ κατακομιδὴν δημοσίω(ν) ἱματίων λούδου μονομάχων. This impost *ἱματισμοῦ* or *ἱματίων* is, in the present instance, further defined as *κουστωδιῶν*, and the tunics may accordingly be assumed to have been intended for the military guards, while the five cloaks are expressly designated as destined for soldiers serving in Judaea (ll. 4-5, note). It is thus the precursor of the later *ἐσθῆς στρατιωτικῇ* (e. g. P. Leipzig 45-6, 48-60), contributed by the towns in the form of *χλαμίδες*, *στιχάρια*, and *πάλλια*; cf. Mitteis, introd. to P. Leipzig 45, Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 362; an analogous tax is attested by the Leipzig papyrus cited above, which shows that in the third century clothing was supplied from similar sources for the gladiatorial school of Alexandria. The fact that the weavers of Socnopaei Nesus here contribute corporately is a new indication that trades were organized in guilds in the villages as well as in

the nomes; cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, p. 331. Whether other bodies than the weavers contributed to the ἱματισμός is uncertain.

Διονύσιος Σωκράτους καὶ οἱ μέτοχοι παραληπτὰι
 δημοσί(υ) ἱματισμοῦ κουστωδιῶν παρ{α}ειλ(ή)φμεν) παρὰ γερδί-
 ων κάμης Σεκνωπαίου Νήσου ιστωλο . . . ὅς χι-
 θωνους δέκα ἐννέα, / ιθ, καὶ ἰς (σ)τρατιωτικὰς χρείας
 5 τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἰου{α}δαίᾳ στρατευομένων παλλίωλα λευκὰ
 πέντε, / ε. ιγ (ἔτους) Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραιανοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ
 Σεβαστοῦ, Χοίακ κβ. (2nd hand) Διογέν(η)ς παρέλαβα.
 (3rd hand) Ὀνησᾶς συνπαρέλαβα. (4th hand) Φιλόξερος
 συνπαρέλαβα.

3. 1. Σοκνωπαίου . . . χίτωνας. 5. 1. παλλίωλα.

'We, Dionysius son of Socrates and the associate collectors of public clothing for the guards, have received from the weavers of the village of Socnopaei Nesus nineteen . . . tunics, total 19, and for the needs of the soldiers serving in Judaea five white cloaks, total 5. The 13th year of the Emperor Caesar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, Choiak 22. (Signed) Received by me, Diogenes. Received also by me, Onesas. Received also by me, Philoxenus.'

3. The doubtful passage may be read ἰς (σ)τωλον (for στόλον) . . . or ἰς τω (for τὸ) λο . . . or possibly as a compound adjective formed from ἰστός and in agreement with χιθωνους.

4-5. The words εἰς στρατιωτικὰς χρείας κτλ. seem at first sight to point to a campaign in Palestine at this time, but there is no record of any particular military expedition there in A.D. 128. Hadrian was then at Athens (cf. W. Weber, *Untersuch. zur Gesch. des K. Hadrianus*, pp. 206 and 279), and the great Jewish mutiny did not break out before A.D. 132. Nor is there any evidence of an Egyptian auxiliary cohort having been stationed in Palestine. Possibly there was a considerable number of Egyptian legionaries serving in that region, although it appears that the majority of the recruits were retained in their own country; cf. Mommsen, *Hermes*, xix, pp. 5, 218.

190. RECEIPT FOR ΣΥΝΤΑΞΙΜΟΝ.

Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoite nome).

11.7 x 6 cm.

A.D. 83-4.

A receipt for the tax called συντάξιμον, for which payments of several instalments of 4 drachmae in different months are recorded, the instalments being numbered μερισμοῦ α, β, &c. (cf. 188. 7, note, Preisigke, *Archiv* iv, p. 105). The normal amount paid for συντάξιμον in Roman times was 44 dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ob. 2 ch. (cf. P. Tebt. 349. introd., where the evidence is collected, and 191. 3), and instalments of 4 dr. or multiples of 4 often occur, e. g. P. Fay. 153 (Preisigke, *op. cit.*, pp. 95 sqq., and *Griewesen*, p. 258, note 6).

(ἔτους) τρίτου Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Δομ[ιτιαν]οῦ Σεβαστοῦ. διέγραψεν)
 ? ἀπ[ο]π(ητῇ) δι(ὰ) Ἀλκ() χι(ριστοῦ) Στοτοή(ις) Στοτοή(τεως) [
 συν]τάξιμου Σοκνωπ(αίου) Νήσου τρ[ίτου] (ἔτους)

- μη]νεὶ Νέου Σεβαστοῦ λ μερισμοῦ) α [ἀργυρίου]
 5] λ μερισμοῦ) γ ἀργυρίου) τέσσα[ρ]as, / (δραχμαὶ) δ, [
 τέσσα]ras, / (δραχμαὶ) δ, Μεχε(ῖ)ρ λ μερισμοῦ) ε ἀργυρίου)
 μερισμοῦ] η ἀργυρίου) τέσσαras, / (δραχμαὶ) δ, Παχῶν [
 4. 1. μη]νός.

5. The letters σsa of τεσσαras here and in l. 7 are slurred over, not really formed.

191. RECEIPT FOR VARIOUS TAXES.

Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome).

10 x 16.3 cm.

A. D. 115-17.

A receipt for various taxes paid by the same person to the same tax-collectors in two successive years. They comprise (1) the συντάξιμον of 44 drachmae $\frac{1}{2}$ obol 2 chalci; (2) a guard-tax of 2 dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ obol; (3) a tax of $2\frac{1}{2}$ (?) obols for the guards of the watch-towers; (4) a tax of 1 obol for the river-guards; (5) a tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ obol for the prison-guards (cf. 185), and (6) a poll-tax of 16 drachmae $2\frac{1}{2}$ obols. All these frequently appear together in tax-receipts; cf. e. g. 185, 194, P. Fay. 53-4 and introd., Tebt. 355, Brit. Mus. 844 (iii, p. 54).

*Ἔτους [έννεακαιδεκάτου] Αὐτοκράτορος Κ[αίσαρος Νερούα Τραιανοῦ] Ἀρίστου Σεβαστοῦ
 Γερμανικοῦ Δ[ακικοῦ Ἀθῦρ] δ εἰς ἀρίθ(μῃσιν) Φαῶφ[ι. διέγρα(ψε) . . .] . ταμοῦηλ() καὶ μετόχ(οις)
 πράκ(τορσιν) ἀργυρικῶν Σ[οκ(νοπαίου) Νήσ(ου) Στο]τοῦητ(ις) Σαταβ[ο](ῦτος) [μη(τρὸς) Ταμ]ύσθ(ας)
 συντ(αξίμου)
 έννεακαιδεκάτου (ἔτους) (δραχμας) ὀκτώ, / (δραχμαὶ) η, Χοίακ κς (δραχμας) [ὀκτώ,] / (δραχμαὶ) η,
 φυλ(άκων) (δραχμας) δύο (ἡμιωβέλιον), / (δραχμαὶ) β (ἡμιωβέλιον),
 5 Μεχεῖρ κη (δραχμας) τέσσαras, / (δραχμαὶ) δ, μαγδωλ(οφυλάκων) (δυοβόλους) χ(αλκοῦς) δ,
 Παῦνι δ (δραχμας) δεκαεξ, / (δραχμαὶ) ις,
 Καισαρεῖο(ν) κς (δραχμας) ὀκτώ (ἡμιωβέλιον) χ(αλκοῦς) β, / (δραχμαὶ) η (ἡμιωβέλιον) χ(αλκοῦ) β,
 ποτ(αμοφυλακίας) (ὀβολόν), δεσμ(οφυλακίας) (ἡμιωβέλιον),
 κ (ἔτους) Τρα[ια]νοῦ Φαρμο(ῦθι) κη ἐπικ(εφαλαίου) ιθ (ἔτους) (δραχμας) δεκαεξ (ὀβολοὺς) β
 [(ἡμιωβέλιον),] / (δραχμαὶ) ις [(ὀβολοῖ)] β (ἡμιωβέλιον), φυλ(άκων) (ὀβολόν),
 μαγδ(ωλοφυλάκων) (ὀβολόν), δεσμ(οφυλακίας) (ἡμιωβέλιον?).

'The 19th year of the Emperor Caesar Nerva Trajanus Optimus Augustus Germanicus Dacicus, Hathur 4, for the account of Phaophi. Paid by Stotoëtis son of Satabous and Tamustha to . . . tamouel . . . and his associates, collectors of money-taxes at Socnopaei Nesus for the contribution of the 19th year eight drachmae, total 8 dr., Choiak 26 eight drachmae, total 8 dr., for the guards-tax two drachmae $\frac{1}{2}$ obol, total 2 dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ob., Mecheir 28 four dr., total 4 dr., for the tower-guards 2 ob. 4 chalci, Pauni 4 sixteen dr., total 16 dr., Caesareus 26 eight dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ob. 2 ch., total 8 dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ob. 2 ch., for the river-guard 1 ob., for the prison-guard $\frac{1}{2}$ ob., 20th year of Trajan, Pharmouthi 28, for the poll-tax of the 19th year sixteen dr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ob., total 16 dr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ob., for the guards-tax 1 ob., for the tower-guards 1 ob., for the prison-guard $\frac{1}{2}$ ob.'

3. συντ(αξίμου): cf. 190. introd. The payments unaccompanied by the name of a tax in ll. 4-6 refer to the συντάξιμον, the amount of 44 dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ob. 2 ch. thus obtained being the sum normally paid for that tax.

4. φυλ(άκων): i. e. (ὑπὲρ) φυλ(άκων) or (ὑπὲρ ὀψωνίου) φυλ(άκων); cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, p. 320, 185. 6, note.

But a form φυλάκτρον written out occurs in P. Cairo 10429. 10 (= P. Goodsp. 10), Oxy. 502. 43. Payments of $5\frac{1}{2}$ ob. for this tax are found in 373.

5. (χαλκοῦς) δ: (ἡμιωβέλιον) is rather expected, but δ is a more suitable reading than β, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ obols is the amount paid for μαγδωλοφύλακες in P. Fay. 54 and 317.

7. ἐπικ(εφαλαίου): while admitting that the ἐπικεφάλεια (*sic*) in *Theb. Ost.*, 136 (cf. pp. 153-4), refer to taxes on trades (χειρωνάξια), we are unable to agree with Milne in a general identification of the ἐπικεφάλαιον with the χειρωνάξιον in preference to the λαογραφία (cf. *l. c.* and no. 73. introd.). In P. Oxy. 288 the γερδιακὸν Ἱπποδρόμου (a branch of the χειρωνάξιον) and the ἐπικεφάλαιον Ἱπποδρόμου are clearly distinct, while the four taxes which occur there—γερδ., ἐπικ., ὑκκή, χωματικόν—are matched in Oxy. 308 by γερδ., λαογραφία, ὑκκή, χωμ. Similarly the occurrence of ἐπικ. and χωμ. together in *Theb. Ost.*, 73, is paralleled by the frequent collocation of payments for χωμ. and λαογρ. in other ostraca from Thebes (cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, ii. 419, 422, 429, 431, 452, 465, 466, 480, 1378), these two imposts falling into a single category in Egyptian taxation; cf. 213. introd., p. 294. In 106. 9-11 the phrase τελῶν τὰ ἐπικεφάλαια ἐπὶ . . . ἀμφόδου seems to be merely a variant of ἀναγραφόμενος ἐπὶ κτλ., and τὰ ἐπικεφάλαια refers naturally to the poll-tax, a view confirmed by Wilcken's reading (*Archiv* iii, p. 555) of a papyrus published in *Compt. Rend.*, 1905, pp. 160 sqq. [W. 28] καὶ οὐ τὰ [ἐ]πικεφάλαια τελούντα, where the privileges of Antinoë can scarcely have extended beyond an exemption from the λαογραφία. Therefore, though the meaning of ἐπικεφάλαιον (or ἐπικεφάλαια) may have varied in different contexts, normally no doubt it referred to the capitation-tax *par excellence*, the λαογραφία. Annual payments of 16 dr. for poll-tax occur in P. Tebt. 353 (cf. 306. introd.), 185. 9, &c.

(ὀβολοῦς) β: for this way of indicating obols instead of the usual sign cf. P. Brit. Mus. 1177. 30 *et saep.* (iii, p. 182).

192. RECEIPT FOR NATBION.

Heraclia (Arsinoïte nome).

13.9 × 9.4 cm.

A. D. 142.

The two receipts which follow are concerned with ναύβιον, a tax paid by the privileged κάτοικοι and ἐναφέσιοι in lieu of personal service on the embankments; cf. l. 6, note, pp. 243 sqq., Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 336-7. The rate of incidence of the two branches (100 copper dr. per arura for ναύβιον κατοίκων and 150 for ναύβ. ἐναφεσίων) as well as the rules for the assessment of the extra-charges ($\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$ respectively on the capital sums) are given by P. Brit. Mus. 372 in P. Tebt. ii, pp. 339 sqq.; cf. note on l. 10 below.

*Ετους πέμπτου Αὐτοκράτορος
Καίσαρος Τίτου Αἰλίου Ἀδριανοῦ
Ἀντωνίνου Σεβαστοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς
Παοῦνι θ. διέγρα(ψε) Σωτῆ καὶ
5 μετόχ(οις) πράκ(τορσιν) ἀρ[γ]υρικ(ῶν) κώμ(ης) Ἡρακ(λείας)
Σοκνοπαίου θεοῦ μεγάλου
μεγάλου διὰ Στοτοήτιος Πακύσιο(ς)
ναυβ(ίου) κατοίκ(ων) Ἡρακλείας τοῦ αὐτ(οῦ)
ε (ἔτους) χα(λκοῦ) (τάλαντον) α χα(λκοῦ) ω, προσδ(ιαγραφόμενων) [[χα(λκοῦ)]]
10 χα(λκοῦ) χπ, κολ(λύβου) χα(λκοῦ) ρκε, συμ(βόλου) (τριώβολου) (ἡμιωβέλιον).

4. 1. Παῦνι.

'The 5th year of the Emperor Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, Pauni 9. Paid to Sotas and associates, collectors of money-taxes for the village of Heraclia (by . . . priest) of Socnopaeus the great god through Stotoëtis son of Pakusis for the naubion-tax upon catœci of Heraclia for the said 5th year 1 talent 800 drachmae of copper, for extra payments 680 copper dr., for change 125 copper dr., for the receipt 3½ obols.'

6. A line containing the name of the tax-payer, who was either a priest or held some priestly office in the temple of Socnopaeus, must have dropped out between ll. 5 and 6. For priests in possession of catœcic land cf. Otto, *Priester und Tempel*, ii, p. 200. The payment of the ναύβιον κατοίκων was an obligation attached to catœcic land, just as ναύβιον ἐναφεσίων was incident upon γῆ ἐν ἀφέσει (cf. p. 252). Thus, though priesthood gave exemption from the *corvée* (cf. B. G. U. 176 [W. 83]), the possession of land would nevertheless entail the obligations inherent in it; this explains the occurrence of women in ναύβιον receipts.

10. κολλ(ύβιον): an extra charge connected with the exchange of the copper into the silver currency; cf. P. Tebt. 542 κολλ(ύβιον) χαλ(κοῦ) (ἱεραρχαί) 5, where, since the payment is obviously silver, the χαλ(κοῦ) is to be taken in close connexion with κολλ(ύβιον), i. e. 'for changing copper'. It was levied, therefore, on those taxes normally paid in copper (cf. pp. 245 sqq.). In P. Brit. Mus. 372 *cit.* the rate of its incidence on the ναύβιον κατοίκων is stated to be $\frac{1}{80}$.¹ Moreover, analysis of the instances in which it occurs shows that a nominal rate of $\frac{1}{80}$ was universal, and that apparent divergences are in fact the result of certain rules to which its assessment was subject. (a) The charge was levied upon the main sum *plus* the προσδιαγραφόμενα, a natural arrangement since the latter were also paid in copper. (b) The rate being uniform, the entry detailing κολλ. is not attached separately to each item, but is often added in a lump sum, with the σ(υμβόλου), at the end of a series of payments for different taxes; cf. e. g. P. Fay. 41. 13 sqq. (c) Since the unit of calculation in copper drachmae was 5 (cf. P. Tebt. i, p. 593), absolute precision in levying an extra rate was obviously impossible. In practice, therefore, the rule was adopted that for κολλ. 5-300 copper dr. paid 5, 305-600 paid 10, 605-900 paid 15, and so on. Instances of this principle in use will be seen in the following table:—

Reference	Tax + προσδιαγρ.	Total	κολλ.
(1) P. Fay. 56. 5 sqq.	300 + 30	330	10
(2) P. Tebt. 352. 9-10	300 + 30	330	10
(3) P. Brit. Mus. 372. 5 sqq.	550 + 55	605	15
(4) 192 (a). 10-11	600 + 120	720	15
(5) P. Tebt. 352. 5-7	420 + 45 + 300 + 60	825	15
(6) P. Tebt. 549	(4,300) + 430	4,730	80
(7) P. Brit. Mus. 917	940 + 1,175 + 120 + 165 + 480 + 2,190 + 170	5,240	90
(8) P. Hamb. 41	3,000 + 120 + 625 + 2,000 + 155	5,900	100
(9) 192 (b)	3,000 + 300 + 660 + 4,000 + 310	8,270	140
(10) P. Hamb. 40	6,000 + 240 + 1,250 + 4,000 + 310	11,800	200
(11) P. Hamb. 51	9,000 + 360 + 1,875 + 6,000 + 465	17,700	300 ²

Where the copper payments are stated in terms of their conversion into silver, the excess over the $\frac{1}{80}$ rate observable in the item for κολλ. is in part (see also below) to be explained on these grounds; e. g. P. Fay. 41(11 silver dr. on 300 + 15 + 63 + 260 + 20 = 658), 193 ($\frac{1}{2}$ ob. on 3 dr. 2 ch. + 2 ob. = 3 dr. 2 ob. 2 ch.). The $\frac{1}{80}$ is therefore nominal, and in practice varies widely within the limits of the above rule; in instances (1) and (2) the *actual* rate is $\frac{1}{83}$.

The same principle is true, *mutatis mutandis*, of the assessment of the προσδιαγραφόμενα on taxes paid in copper; see Tables I, II, IV on pp. 245, 250, and in addition to the data there gathered P. Fay. 341 (= P. Graz. in Wessely, *Stud. Pal.*, iv, p. 118, ἐπαρούριον, 60 on 750 copper dr.), P. Tebt. 352. 5-6 (ναύβ. κατ., 45 on 420 copper dr.), Brit. Mus. 193. 30 (ii, p. 123, ναύβ. κατ., 290 on 2,863 copper dr.).

In general in cases where such sums are stated in silver (e. g. P. Grenf. ii. 65, Fay. 41, 57, 190, 193, and perhaps Tebt. 500) it is noteworthy that no figure lower than 2 ch. ever occurs.³ This, therefore, was the unit of progression at any rate for small sums, i. e. on a conversion of 5-300 copper dr., 2 ch. were paid, on 305-600,

¹ This is borne out by the parallel Ghent papyrus now published (cf. below, p. 243, note 1 and Appendix II) which lays down an unvarying rate of $\frac{1}{80}$.

² Here the figure should strictly be 295.

³ Milne, *Annals of Arch. and Anthropol.*, vii, pp. 56-7, thinks that the dichalchon was the lowest denomination in Egyptian currency.

4 ch. and so forth. When larger sums were at stake it is possible that a larger unit, e.g. $\frac{1}{2}$ ob., was employed (cf. P. Brit. Mus. 195. 12, and p. 247); in the village totals in P. Fay. 41 it is noticeable that in the converted sums no figure lower than a drachma occurs.

This analysis enables certain corrections in published texts to be made. In P. Brit. Mus. 193 (ii, pp. 122-4) revision shows ρπ in place of ρν in ll. 20-1, and νν in place of νπ in l. 54. In P. Fay. 57. 5, reference to the original transcription proves that $\frac{1}{2}$ ob. has dropped out of the προσδιαγρ. in the text as printed. In P. Brit. Mus. 372. 10 sqq. (Tebt. ii, App. i), the editors were wrong in assuming blunders on the part of the scribe. The text (revised) reads ναύβιον ἐναφεσίω(ν) (ἀρουρῶν) δδ', ὡς δεῖ ποιῆσαι. ποιεῖ ἐκάστη ἀρούρη ἀνὰ χαλκοῦς ρν, [ἐπὶ] τὰς ἀρούρας δδ', / χμ, προσδιαγραφόμενων τὸ ε', / ρλ, [προσ]θού, / ψο, κολλύβου (κ corr. from τ) τὸ [ξ, / ιε, προσ]θού, / ψπε. Lastly, and more conjecturally, in P. Fay. 218. 7 l. κολλύβου ι σ(νμβόλου). The ε of ιε is read doubtfully in the original transcription. The multiplication of the 65 copper dr. paid as προσδιαγρ. on ἀπόμοιρα, [ναύβιον, and παραγωγή?] by 5 (cf. p. 245) gives the possible variation of the total for these taxes as 305-325. The capital sum, therefore, on which the κολλύβου charge was levied cannot have exceeded 580 which demands 10 only.

σνμ(βόλου): cf. P. Tebt. 295. 12, note. The evidence added by the present volume gives no further clue as to the method of assessment. In three of the ἔδῃ receipts (192 (δ), P. Brit. Mus. 917, Fay. 55, all from Theadelphia) the rate is apparently 3 ch. irrespective of the amount of the tax. In payments under ναύβιον $3\frac{1}{2}$ ob. occur for Heraclia (192) and $1\frac{1}{2}$ ob. for Theadelphia (192 (α)). For the form σνμβόλου see P. Brit. Mus. 372. 9, 17 (Tebt. ii, App. i).

192 (α). RECEIPT FOR NATBION

Theadelphia (Arsinoïte nome).

13.7 × 8.8 cm.

A. D. 152.

This receipt includes payments for both ναύβιον κατοίκων and ἐναφεσίων; cf. 192. introd. For the form in which it is cast διέγραψε τῷ δεῖνι ὁ δεῖνα . . . καὶ εἰς τὸν δεῖνα . . . cf. P. Tebt. 352, which is parallel, and 202 (α). 8 sqq., note. In the notes the variations stated to be possible in the restoration of figures, are based on the rules for the assessment of προσδιαγραφόμενα and κολλύβου in copper dr.; cf. 192. 10, note.

On the verso is a short account in 11 lines, headed γρα(φῇ) ναυβ(ίον), followed by amounts in drachmae and obols.

*Ετους πεντεκαϊδεκάτου Αὐτοκράτορος
 Καίσαρος Τίτου Αἰλίου Ἀδρια[νοῦ]
 Ἀντωνίνου Σεβαστοῦ Εὐσεβ[ιοῦς]
 Παῦνι κδ. διέγρα(ψεν) Ὡσι καὶ μετόχ(οις) [πράκ(τορ)σιν]
 5 ἀρχ(υρικῶν) κώμ(ης) Θεαδελ(φίας) Τῶις Σαραπίω[νος]
 διὰ Ἀθην[α]ίου Ἡρακλείδου [κ(ατ)οί(κων)
 χα(λκοῦ) Ἀφ[.]ε, προσδιαγραφόμενων) χ(αλκοῦ) ρπε, κολλύβου) λε, σ(νμβόλου) (ὀβολὸν)
 (ἡμιωβέλιον),
 καὶ εἰς Διοδότου τὸν καὶ Νίνναρο(ν) Ἀνουβίω(νος)
 κ(ατ)οί(κων) χα(λκοῦ) ρ[.]ε, προσδιαγραφόμενων) κ, κολλύβου) ε, σ(νμβόλου) (ὀβολὸν) (ἡμιω-
 βέλιον),
 10 καὶ εἰς Σαβείνο(ν) Πρωτάρχ(ου) ἐνα(φεσίω) χ, προσδιαγραφόμενων) ρ[κ,
 κολλύβου) ιε, σ(νμβόλου) (ὀβολὸν) (ἡμιωβέλιον),
 καὶ εἰς[. . .]. Ἡρακλείδ(ου) κ(ατ)οί(κων) [χα(λκοῦ) . . . ,
 προσδιαγραφόμενων) λ[.,] κ(ολλύβου)] ι, σ(νμβόλου) (ὀβολὸν) (ἡμιωβέλιον),

καὶ εἰς [Δ]ημάριο(ν) πρεσβυτέραν) Ἡρώδ(ου) κ(ατ)οί(κων)
 15 χα(λκοῦ) Ἄ[. .] προσδιαγραφομένων ρι, κολ(λύβου) κ, σ(υμβόλου) (ὀβολὸν) (ἡμιωβέλιον),
 κα[ὶ εἰς . . .]ωνα Παππίωνο(ς) κ(ατ)οί(κων) χα(λκοῦ) τ,
 [προ(σ)διαγραφομένων] λ, κολ(λύβου) [ι,] σ(υμβόλου) (ὀβολὸν) (ἡμιωβέλιον).

4. € of διεγρα(ψεν) corr.

'The 15th year of the Emperor Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, Pauni 24. Paid to Osis and the associate collectors of money-taxes for the village of Theadelphia by To's daughter of Sarapion, through the agency of Athenaeus son of Heraclides, for (the naubion-tax on) catoeci 1,8[.]5 copper dr., for extra payments 185 copper dr., for change 35, for the receipt 1½ ob.; and to the name of Diodotus also called Ninnarus, son of Anoubion, for (the naubion-tax on) catoeci 1[.]5 copper dr., for extra payments 20, for change 5, for the receipt 1½ ob.; and to the name of Sabinus son of Protarchus for (the naubion-tax on) enaphesii 600, for extra payments 120, for change 15, for the receipt 1½ ob.; and to the name of . . . of Heraclides for (the naubion-tax on) catoeci . . . copper dr., for extra payments 3[.], for change 10, for the receipt 1½ ob.; and to the name of Demarion elder daughter of Herodes for (the naubion-tax on) catoeci 1[. .] copper dr., for extra payments 110, for change 20, for the receipt 1½ ob.; and to the name of . . . son of Pappion for (the naubion-tax on) catoeci 300 copper dr., for extra payments 30, for change 10, for the receipt 1½ ob.'

7. Any multiple of 5 from 1,805–1,845 is here possible; cf. introd. The spacing is not sufficiently certain to determine whether there is actually a letter missing or no.

8. Διόδοτον κτλ.: cf. 202 (a). 10.

9. The variation possible is 155–195.

15. Variation possible 1,055–1,100.

17. [ι]: cf. 192. 10, note.

192 (b). TAXES ON GARDEN-LAND.

Theadelphia (?) (Arsinoïte nome).

9.2 x 6.4 cm.

A. D. 156.

The characteristics of this type of receipt are discussed at length below, pp. 243 sqq.

Ἐτους ἑννεακαιδεκάτο]ν Αὐτοκρά[το]ρος
 [Καίσαρος Τίτ]ου Αἰλίου Ἀδριανοῦ Ἀν[των]ίνου
 [Σεβαστοῦ] Εὐσεβοῦς Φαμενῶθ κθ. διέγρα(ψε)
 [. κα]ὶ μετόχοις πράκ(τορσι) Θερμουθάριον
 5 [.] εἰδῶν ὀκτώκαιδεκάτου ἔτους
 [παραδ(είσου)] Ἰ, ρ(αυβίου) τ, προσδ(ιαγραφομένων) χξ,
 [ἐπαρο(υρίου)] Δ,] προσδ(ιαγραφομένων) τι, κολ(λύβου) ρμ, σ(υμβόλου) χ(αλκοῦς) γ.
 [καὶ εἰδ(ῶν)] ἑκκαιδεκάτου ἔτους παραδ(είσου) ψο,
 [ρ(αυβίου) οε,] προσδ(ιαγραφομένων) ρο, ἐπ(αρουρίου) Ἀκε, προσδ(ιαγραφομένων) π, κολ(λύβου) μ,
 10 [σ(υμβόλου) χ(αλκοῦς) γ. ἡ αὐ]τ(ῇ) Φαρμουῖθι κθ γεω(μετρίας) ἑννεακαιδεκάτου
 [ἔτους α]ργ(υρίου) (δραχμὰς) ε[ῖ]κοσ[ι] π[έν]τε, / (δραχμαὶ) κε.

9. ο in the number ρο corr.?

'The 19th year of the Emperor Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, Phamenoth 29. Paid by Thermoutharion to . . . and associates, tax-collectors, for the dues of the 18th year:—for the garden-tithe 3,000 (copper dr.), for the naubion-tax 300, for extra payments 660, for the acreage-tax 4,000, for additional payments 310, for change 140, for the receipt 3 ch.; and for the dues of the 16th year:—for the garden-tithe 770, for the naubion-tax 75, for extra payments 170, for the acreage-tax 1,025, for extra payments 80, for change 40, for the receipt 3 ch. By the same person on Pharmouthi 29, for land-tax of the 19th year twenty-five silver drachmae, total 25 dr.'

1. ἐννεακαίδεκάτοϋ: cf. l. 10; εἰκοστοῦ would be too short. P. Tebt. 478 similarly includes a payment for γεωμετρία on account of the current year.

2. From this point onwards the break on the left side of the papyrus is straight, but the calculation of the letters missing is complicated by the fact that the scribe is not consistent in the spacing of numerals.

6. For the restoration cf. p. 247, and l. 8, where the payment for the 16th year was also for παραδείσου.

7. ἐπαροῦριον is a certain restoration in this position; cf. Tables I–IV below. The figure in the lacuna can be approximately reckoned by the application of the rules for the assessment of the κολλύβου and προσδιαγρ. (cf. 192. 10, note). On this basis the κολλύβου gives a possible variation for the missing sum of 3,835–4,130. The προσδιαγρ. (rate $\frac{1}{13}$; cf. pp. 245–6) limit the variation still further to 3,970–4,030. Comparison with other instances where round figures are in question (i. e. where either no fractions or only simple fractions of an arura are involved; cf. especially Table IV) assures the restoration 'Δ. The ἐπαροῦριον in this case, like the παραδείσου (sc. ἀπόμοιρα) and ναύβιον, was on 2 ar.

σ(νμβόλου) χ(αλκοῦς) γ: cf. 192. 10, note.

9. The sum of 75 copper dr. restored for ναύβ. ἐναφ. is in the correct ratio to the sums for ἀπόμ. and ἐπαροῦρ. (1:10 and 3:40; cf. p. 245) and is justified by the προσδιαγρ. which allow a variation of 60–80 for the missing total.

The publication of this receipt supplies an opportunity for a re-examination of the questions relating to the taxation upon garden land. Existing evidence falls naturally into three parts:¹ (a) P. Brit. Mus. 195, of which a revised text is published below; (b) the group of receipts for εἶδη and γεωμετρία of which 192 (b), P. Tebt. 478, Brit. Mus. 917, and an emended text of Fay. 55 are here printed, further examples being P. Fay. 192, 218, 341 (Wessely, *Stud. Pal.*, iv, p. 118) and Hamb. 40–1, 46–51; cf. Grenf. ii. 65, Fay. 41, 190; (c) ostraca from Thebes and Syene, and P. Brit. Mus. 119 + 109 (a) (i, pp. 140 sqq.). The evidence for Middle Egypt under headings (a) and (b) is first considered separately and in detail, and the conclusions are then stated with special reference to the data from Thebes.

(a) P. BRIT. MUS. 195 (revised text below, p. 254).

This necessarily forms the starting-point on which all discussion of the subject must at present rest. Lines 3–14 give a detailed account of the contents of a κτήσις or ἀμπελών, and of the taxation incident upon its various parts; for the vineyard, as was often the case (cf. e.g. Milne, P. Hawara 308 and below), was composite and embraced several forms of culture in its area. The taxation itself is arranged on a descending scale:

TABLE A.

γεωμετρία	ἀμπέλου ²	50 dr.	per ar. (cf. note on l. 6).
„	παραδείσου ²	25 „	„ (cf. ibid.).
ἀπόμοιρα	ἀμπέλου	10 „	„
„	παραδείσου	5 „	„
ἐπαροῦριον		6 „	4 ob. „
ναύβιον (sc. ἐναφεσίων)			3 ob. „

¹ New evidence has now been added by a Ghent papyrus published in the *Revue de l'Instruction publique en Belgique*, 1913, pp. 306 sqq., too late, however, to be made use of except in foot-notes here, and by the addition of an amended text in Appendix II below. References are throughout to this republication since the figures which the editor has failed to interpret can be mostly restored from the Tables in the present analysis.

² ἀμπ() and παραδ() in taxation are resolved ἀμπ(έλου) and παραδ(είσου) throughout in place of the ἀμπ(έλων) and παραδ(είων) employed hitherto by editors. Cf. P. Ghent ap. Appendix II, Brit. Mus. 1157. 33, 35, &c. (iii, pp. 63 sqq.) where ἀμπελου (τελέσ-ματα) ἀμπ. is written out, and 213. 115, note on φόρος ἀμπελον. However in P. Fay. 226 the form παραδίσων, apparently, occurs, so that possibly the usage was not stereotyped.

The further incidence of this taxation upon the component parts of the vineyard is stated in the following table, in which the distribution of the land is placed on the left and the taxation on the right.

TABLE B.

$\dot{\alpha}\mu\pi.$ 192 ar.	$\dot{\alpha}\mu\pi.$ φορίμου 65½ ar.	{ μυροβαλάνων and συ[κ]. () cf. l. 4, note καλάμου Ἑλληνικοῦ ἐλαιῶνος λαχαναίαις }	59½ ar. 4 ar. 1 ar. 1 ar.	$\dot{\alpha}\pi\acute{o}\mu.$ $\dot{\alpha}\mu\pi.$ Not paying { $\dot{\alpha}\pi\acute{o}\mu.$ παραδ. παραγ. ἐλαίας Not paying	} γεωμ. $\dot{\alpha}\mu\pi.$ } γεωμ. παραδ.	} ἐπαρούριον } ναύβιον } ἐναφεσίων				
							$\dot{\alpha}\mu\pi.$ (ἀφόρου?) 126¾ ar.	{ Excluded from the taxation of the $\dot{\alpha}\mu\pi.$ φορ., 4 (?) ar. being the site of a winepress; cf. below.		

Certain features depend upon conjectural restoration, but the main outline is clear. The vineyard was divided for the purposes of taxation into two main divisions, of which one comprised all fruit-producing garden-land; the nature of the other, provisionally termed *ἄφορος*¹ in the table, is discussed at length below. The taxes proper to garden-land fell only upon the *φόριμος*. Of these the *ἑπαρούριον* was universal and here at a uniform rate per arura.² The *γεωμετρία*, though similarly universal, had a rate of incidence varying according to the nature of the crop, while the *ἀπόμοιρα* was both partial in its incidence and varied in its rate. A special tax on the transport of olives, *παραγωγὴ ἐλαίας*, was confined naturally to olive-producing ground. The question of the character and distribution of the 126½ ar. which were not liable to these taxes is unfortunately obscured by the mutilation of ll. 3-4. Thus even the number of the arurae placed in this category in the table is not itself directly stated in the text, but is an inference from l. 13, where the *ναύβιον* (sc. *ἐναφεσίων*; see below) is incident upon 192 ar. of vine-land. This figure is assumed to represent the acreage of the whole *ἀμπελών*, a view supported by the characteristics of the *ναύβιον ἐναφεσίων* as a tax upon all *γῆ ἐν ἀφέσει* without reference to the nature or quality of the cultivation upon it; and the deduction of the fruitful area from this total gives the remainder as stated. The same mutilation renders it difficult to define precisely the cause of the non-liability of this land to the taxation detailed. It might, for instance, be supposed that the land was in fact *φόριμος* but was leased and that the burden of taxation fell upon the lessee, or that it was *σπόριμος*, comprising *γῆ ἀμπελῆτις σιτική* (cf. 202. I, note), which was taxed elsewhere in corn, or finally that it was exempt (*ἀτελής*). All three classes are found grouped under *γῆ ἀμπελῆτις* in the early land-survey, P. Tebt. 82 (B. C. 115 [W. 232]). A clue, however, to the interpretation of the passage is contained in the remains of another column of the same text (ll. 20 sqq.). Here apparently the composition of another vineyard is in question; indeed, the only considerable difference between the two passages lies in the fact that while in ll. 1 sqq. the *κτῆσις* was already existent, ll. 20 sqq. contain the detailed summary of the creation of a *κτῆσις* from a number of smaller *κτῆματα*. It will be seen that the same distinction of categories of land (*φορ.* and *ἀφ. (?)*) is here present (ll. 28 sqq.); the species of *φόριμος* garden-land (2½ ar. of *κάλαμος Ἑλληνικός*, 1 ar. of *ἐλαιών*) are grouped by themselves, and the further class to which these are opposed is described in detail, and the total of its acreage separately given. Moreover, as apparently in ll. 3-5, the second class is in order placed first. The distribution of its contents is as follows:—*νεόφυτα* 208½ ar., *κεραμείον* ½ ar., *ληνών* &c. 4 ar., and 3 ar. the nature of which is uncertain (cf. l. 29 and note *ad loc.*). The young plantations, if *νεόφυτα* is the correct solution of *ν()* (cf. l. 17 and note), may be identified with the vines of one to five years' growth (cf. P. Tebt. *cit.*), which were exempted from taxation (cf. P. Tebt. 5. 95 sqq., Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, p. 15, 216, introd.), and the juxtaposition with them of the *κεραμείον*, *ληνών*, &c., gives ground for supposing that these were in some way similar. This conclusion well accords with the analysis of the taxation in ll. 6 sqq., and there can be little doubt that the link which bound the entries in ll. 28-30 together was non-liability to the taxation upon garden-land. The greater disproportion shown in them between *φόριμος* and *ἄφορος (?)* finds a ready explanation in the fact that the *κτῆσις* was still being formed.

That ll. 3-4 contained entries similar to those in ll. 28-30 is, therefore, in itself probable, and weight is added to the argument by the presence of the *ληνών* in l. 4. Such items were in fact frequent in connexion with garden-lands; so, e. g., in P. Hamb. 23 an *ἀμπελικὸν χώριον* includes a *λάκκος*, *λίμνη*, *οἰκία* and *ἐπανλῖς*, *ἀχυροβολών*, *ληνόπιθος*, *ξύλινον ὄργανον*, *πωμάριον*, while in B. G. U. 563. i. 10, ii. 2, 3 *πωλαίαι* are embraced within the meaning

¹ Another possible distinction would be that between *γῆ τελοῦσα* (= *φόριμος*) and *μὴ τελοῦσα*.

² For a discussion of a different rate shown in certain cases by the *ἑπαρούριον*, see pp. 247 sq.

of garden-land; cf. also 157. Even land on which corn was grown (γῆ ἀμπ. σιτ.) is not necessarily excluded; its presence in this class would be intelligible enough, since it would resemble the νεόφυτα in non-liability to taxes upon garden-land, and would only differ in so far as it paid regular taxes elsewhere; there is no direct evidence whether, e.g., the κεραμεῖον¹ and ληνών themselves paid some other form of direct land-tax. Two points, however, may be noticed in this connexion. In the first place, if a κεραμεῖον was exempt from the taxes both on garden-land and corn-land, it is difficult to see to what other or intermediate form of land-tax it could be subject, unless, perhaps, to some form of πηχισμός (cf. P. Oxy. 917. introd.). Secondly, in the case of land paying in corn, the money payment for ναύβιον was apparently assessed with the corn-tax; cf. 188, P. Brit. Mus. 193 (ii, p. 120). It is possible, therefore, that the νεόφυτα, κεραμεῖον, and other members of this class were on a level as regards exemption. In any case, the mere fact that they paid ναύβ. ἐναφ. shows that such ἀτέλεια as they enjoyed was not absolute but was primarily concerned with the taxes peculiar to garden-land.

The importance for taxation purposes attached to φόριμος garden-land by this analysis is fully borne out by the surveys of the period; cf. e.g. B. G. U. 563 for the distinction between φόριμος γῆ and νεόφυτα (see also 776 and P. Tebt. 82 [W. 232]), and for that between φόριμος and διάψιλος γῆ P. Hawara unnumbered verso in *Archiv* v, p. 397. P. Class. Philol. 5 attests the existence of special ἐπισκέπται ἐλαικῶν καρπῶν, and contains a complaint that their βοητοί had wrongfully registered φόριμος land as ἀφορος and ἀφορος as φόριμος.

(b) EVIDENCE OF RECEIPTS FOR εἶδη AND γεωμετρία (INCLUDING P. BRIT. MUS. 195).

(i) First (?) and second centuries.

TABLE I.

τελέσματα	εἶδη (copper dr.)	(ἀπόμ.) { ἀμπ. 3,000 copper dr. per ar. παραδ. 1,500 " " }	+ προσδ. at rate of $\frac{1}{6}$ in lump sum	+ κολλήβιον rate $\frac{1}{6}$ in lump sum and small charge for συμβόλου
		(παραγ.) ἐλαίας 210 ² " "		
		ναύβιον (ἐναφ.) 150 " "		
		ἐπαρούριον { 2,000 " " 1,000 ³ " " }		
	γεωμετρία (silver dr.)	(ἀμπ. 50 silver dr. per ar. [" (Thebes) 40 " "]	+ προσδ. rate $\frac{1}{16}$	
		παραδ. 25 " "		
		[φουνικ. (Thebes) 20 " "]		

TABLE II.

εἶδη: copper dr.										Silver dr.		
	(ἀπόμ.) ἀμπ.	(ἀπόμ.) παραδ.	(παραγ.) ἐλαίας.	ναύβ. (ἐναφ.)	προσδ. on pre- ceding taxes.	ἐπαρούριον.	προσδ. on ἐπαρ.	κολλ. on all pre- ceding taxes.	συμβόλου.	γεωμετρία.	προσδ. on γεωμ.	συμβόλου.
P. Tebt. 478 (A.D. 128)	11th year	—	5,210	—	[525] ⁴	1,150 ⁴	3,480	275	180	[—]		
	12th year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	{ [17 dr. 2 ob. ⁴ 26 dr. 3½ ob.]	1 dr. ½ ob.	< 1½ ob. >
P. Fay. 55 (A.D. 136)	19th year	—	1,785	1[90] ⁴	190	435	1,190	100	65	3 ch.	—	—
	? year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 dr. [—	—
P. 22 (b) (A.D. 156)	16th year	—	770	—	[75] ⁴	170	1,025	80	40	[3 ch.]	—	—
	18th year	—	3,000	—	300	660	[4,000]	310	140	3 ch.	—	—
	19th year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 dr.	[—
P. Brit. Mus. 917 (A.D. 167)	5th year	940	1,175	120	165	480	2,190	170	90	3 ch.	—	—
	6th year	940	1,175	120	165	480	2,190	170	90	3 ch.	—	—
P. Fay. 218 (2nd cent.)	15th year	—	—	—	—	65	175	15	10 ⁵	[—]	—	—
	? year	—	130	20	15	[35	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ A lease of a κεραμεῖον is contained in P. Tebt. 342.

² For the new evidence supplied by the Ghent papyrus see p. 248, n. 1.

⁴ Approximate restoration only; cf. note *ad loc.*

⁵ See below, pp. 247 sq.

⁶ Cf. 192. 10, note.

Given in terms of silver conversion.

P. Fay. 192 (A. D. 135-6)	19th year	(ἀπόμ.) ἀμπ.	ναύβ. (ἐναφ.)
		11 dr. 1½ ob.	3 ob. 2 ch.

The fragmentary P. Fay. 190 (A. D. 117-18), 341 (*Stud. Pal.*, iv, p. 118, second cent.), Grenf. ii. 65 (second cent.?) are separately dealt with below.¹ The following readings and emendations are suggested:—in P. Fay. 190. 2 εἰδ(ῶν); in 341. 4 κολ(λύβου) λ[ε(ρ)], 5 ἡ αὐτ[ῆ] ὁμ[οί]ω(ς) . . . Θ[ε]αδελφίας, 7-8 ἡ αὐτῇ . . . [προσ]δια(γραφομένων) . . . κολ(λύβου) ι (or ιε), 10 ἡ [αὐ]τῇ γεωμετ(ρίας) . . .; in P. Grenf. ii. 65. 1 ν(αυβίου) (ἡμιοβέλιον), 2 ἀπο(μοίρας).

TABLE III.

Village totals in silver drachmae of Hephaestias (P. Fay. 41, A. D. 186):

Mecheir—Phamenoth.			
ἀπόμοιρα	240	} + προσδ. 50	} + κολλ. [8?] + συμβ. 1 dr. 1 ob.
ναύβιον (ἐναφ.)	10		
ἐπαρούριον	156		
Pharmouthi.			
ἀπόμοιρα	300	} + προσδ. 63	} + κολλ. 11 + συμβ. 3 ob.
ναύβιον (ἐναφ.)	15		
ἐπαρούριον	260		

Table I combines the evidence of P. Brit. Mus. 195 with that supplied by the receipts, &c., and gives the completest summary yet attempted of the taxation incident upon garden-land. Table II contains the data on which the conclusions in Table I rest, and Table III presents the evidence of P. Fay. 41, which is unique in supplying the totals of a village.

It will be seen that here the order of the taxes is changed, being no longer descending in rate as in P. Brit. Mus. 195. The arrangement is influenced by two facts. In the first place the ἀπόμοιρα, παραγωγή, ναύβιον, and ἐπαρούριον were paid in copper, and the conversion charge (κολλύβου) upon them was paid in a lump sum at the conclusion of the entries; the γεωμετρία, on the other hand, was paid directly in silver and therefore necessarily stands apart, the distinction being still further emphasized by the grouping of the copper taxation under a special heading εἶδη (discussed below) from which the γεωμετρία was excluded. In the second place the taxes embraced within the section εἶδη owe a subsidiary grouping to the assessment of their προσδιαγρ. The ἀπόμοιρα, παραγωγή, and ναύβιον paid extra charges at the uniform rate of $\frac{1}{5}$, and these are entered in the receipts in a lump sum at the conclusion of the entries. These three taxes, therefore, stand together, and the ἐπαρούριον which differed from them in paying προσδιαγρ. at a rate of $\frac{1}{13}$ (cf. P. Brit. Mus. 195. 11, note) follows. It is noticeable that where the προσδιαγρ. are at a single rate the order is still descending. Thus (ἀπόμ.) ἀμπ. always precedes (ἀπόμ.) παραδ. as does (παραγωγή) ἐλαίας the ναύβ. (ἐναφ.). It may be merely coincidence that the arrangement of the taxes, including γεωμετρία, shows a descending scale of προσδιαγρ. i. e. $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{13}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, but the ground of the variation of the extra charges is at present unknown, and may have been itself determined by the basis of taxation.

The rules for the assessment of the προσδιαγρ. and κολλύβου where payments in copper are concerned have been dealt with in detail (cf. 192. 10, note). The method of calculation there explained is of great assistance in the restoration of figures in lacunae, though such restoration is subject to a possible variation within limits which are fixed.

The evidence supplied by the receipts throws some light on the proportions of the taxes to one another (cf. below), but does not give the actual rate of incidence per ar., since the area taxed is in no case mentioned. To arrive at the assessment in copper two indirect methods may therefore be employed, both leading to the same results. The first is based on the fact that the ναύβ. ἐναφ. is known from P. Brit. Mus. 372 (Tebt. ii, p. 339) to have been levied at the rate of 150 copper drachmae per ar., and from this the various figures for the taxes may be deduced by the ratios supplied by P. Brit. Mus. 195. The second method is to take the figures in silver given by P. Brit. Mus. 195, and to multiply by 300. The evidence that at any rate for the first two centuries the basis of conversion of copper into silver in this class of payment was a stable ratio of

¹ See below, pp. 247 and 248, n. 3.

300 : 1 is as follows:—(1) P. Brit. Mus. 372. 8-9 (Tebt. ii, *l.c.*, second century), lays this ratio down, ἐν δραχμαῖς (i.e. silver dr.) τὸ τ.¹ (2) In P. Tebt. 549 (second century) the rate is approximately the same. (3) In P. Brit. Mus. 195. 12 (reign of Tiberius) the conversion of 210 copper dr. into $4\frac{1}{2}$ obols gives a true ratio of 280 : 1; but if no lower unit in conversion was used than $\frac{1}{2}$ ob. (cf. 192. 10, note) the ratio could be 300 : 1. (4) The assessment of the ναύβ. ἐναφ. has already been stated to be 150 copper dr. per ar. It is significant, therefore, that where payments for ναύβ. on vineyards are stated in terms of silver, the rate is always 3 obols per ar.; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 195. 11 ἀν(ὰ) (τριώβολον), B. G. U. 572. 4-5, where 3 dr. $3\frac{1}{2}$ ob. are paid on 7 ar. odd, and 574. 5-6 where 23 ar. odd yield 11 dr. 3 ob. This conclusion is without prejudice to the rate of exchange outside this class of receipt (cf. P. Oxy. 242. introd.), which may have varied.²

In the foregoing remarks the identification of the taxes has been assumed. In the receipts, however, their names are much abbreviated, and the designations adopted above differ considerably from those hitherto accepted. The taxes ἀμπ. and παραδ., which we have amplified ἀπόμ. ἀμπ. and ἀπόμ. παραδ., had been thought to be some direct form of land-tax (ὑπὲρ ἀμπελώνων and ὑπὲρ παραδείσων; cf. e.g. P. Hamb. i, pp. 184-5); the tax interpreted as the παραγωγὴ ἐλαίας was regarded as a land-tax ὑπὲρ ἐλαιῶνων parallel to the above, and the identification of the ναύβ. as the ναύβ. ἐναφ. is new. It will be convenient, therefore, to review the evidence upon which the proposed explanation is based. In the first place the examination of P. Brit. Mus. 195 reveals a list of imposts which has all the appearance of comprehensiveness, and the endeavour to trace the same taxes elsewhere, rather than to multiply fresh forms of taxation, is a natural one. Furthermore, internal evidence is corroborative. It is to be observed in the case of sums paid for several taxes in a single receipt in a single year that these tend to show the proportions proper to the taxes with which the identification is proposed. The feature is curious, since, if the observation is correct, it implies that the amounts fell on the same amount of φόριμος γῆ, and, if the tendency is hardened into a principle, it appears to conflict with P. Brit. Mus. 195, where the ναύβιον embraces a wider category of land than the ἐπαρούρ. and the ἐπαρούρ. than the ἀπόμ. A probable explanation is that the sums paid in these receipts represent instalments on the same system as that found in P. Brit. Mus. 119 (i, pp. 140 sqq.), i.e. are complete payments for a certain portion of the land (cf. Wilcken, *Gött. Gel. Anz.*, 1894, p. 734). The tax on land liable to the ναύβ. only could thus be paid separately. At any rate the payments for the third century are apparently instalments (cf. below), and a separate payment of ναύβ. is found in P. Fay. 341. 7 (*Stud. Pal.*, iv, p. 118).

The evidence of this tendency just noticed is contained in Table II. 192 (b) is a good example. For the 18th year, 3,000 dr. for ἀπόμ., 300 for ναύβ., and 4,000 for ἐπαρούρ. give precisely the taxation required upon 2 ar. of παράδεισος, and the sums for the 16th year are no less exact. The absence of the παραγωγὴ is explicable, since it was by its nature incident only upon ἐλαιῶνες (cf. below), and these were but one of various forms of culture liable to the ἀπόμ. P. Brit. Mus. 917 supplies, perhaps, the best instance; for the fact that the same amounts were paid in two consecutive years precludes the possibility of arrears. The amounts are almost exactly in the proportions of the scale. $\frac{9400}{3000} + \frac{1175}{1500} = 1\frac{29}{30}$, $1\frac{29}{30} \times 150$ (for ναύβ. ἐναφ.) = $164\frac{1}{2}$ (165 Pap.); $1\frac{29}{30} \times 2,000$ (for ἐπαρούρ.) = 2,193 $\frac{1}{3}$ (2,190 Pap.). The παραγωγὴ alone does not show the proportion due, doubtless also by reason of its limited incidence. In P. Fay. 218, 130 dr., 20 dr., and 15 dr. are in the true ratio of ἀπόμ., παραγ., and ναύβ., the implication being that in this case olive-growing land was alone in question. In P. Fay. 192 the sum paid for ναύβ. is in the correct ratio (1 : 20) to the ἀπόμ. ἀμπ. P. Tebt. 478 and P. Fay. 55 remain. The Tebtunis papyrus, though mutilated, gives in the main a similar result, the restoration gaining confirmation from the figure of the κολλ. (cf. note *ad loc.*). Here, however, it is noteworthy that the figure for ἐπαρούρ. is not in the ratio of 2,000 : 1,500 to ἀπόμ. παραδ. but of 1,000 : 1,500. In P. Fay. 55 the ναύβ. is approximately correct, showing a ratio only slightly in excess of the correct $\frac{1}{16}$ of ἀπόμ. παραδ., and the παραγ. is as usual an insignificant sum; but the ἐπαρούρ. is again in the ratio of 1,000 : 1,500 to the ἀπόμ. This can scarcely be coincidence. Moreover in P. Fay. 341. 6 (*Stud. Pal.*, iv, p. 118) the figures for the προσδιαγρ. on the ἐπαρούρ. and for the κολλ. charge on the series can be made consistent on a similar supposition. In P. Fay. 218, also (see Table II) it is possible that the payments for the 15th year were double instalments (or on double the area of land; cf. above) as compared with those for the uncertain year following. This yields in the lacuna 260 παραδ., 35 παραγ., 25 ναύβ. Not only does the total of these items demand 65 as

¹ The parallel Ghent papyrus (cf. p. 243, n. 1 and Appendix II) now published gives the same rate throughout.

² Cf. Milne, *Annals of Archaeol. and Anthropol.*, vii. pp. 63-4, for a modern parallel at Smyrna.

προσδιαγρ., but 260 (παρὰδ.) stands to 175 (ἐπαρούρ.) in the ratio of 1,500:1,000. In P. Grenf. ii. 65. 1 (see p. 246, and below) a conjectural restoration [$3\frac{1}{2}$ ob.] 2 ch. for ἀπόμ. (sc. παρὰδ.) gives correct ratios throughout on the basis of a 2 ch. unitary rate of progression (cf. 192. 10, note), and on the supposition that the ἐπαρούρ. was half the usual rate. Rough memoranda of such receipts contained in an unpublished papyrus recently purchased in the Fayum yield similar results; cf. p. 249, n. 3. It is thus clear that in certain cases a remission of a half of the ἐπαρούρ. was allowed, the ἀπόμ. and ναύβ. remaining untouched. The cause of the remission is obscure, but there is perhaps some connexion with the special categories of ἐλαιῶνες (or παρὰδεισοι) and ἀμπελῶνες ἐν κατοικικῇ τάξει or κατοικικοί, ἐν ἐκτολογουμένη τάξει, ἐκτολογούμενοι or ὧν ἕκτη often mentioned in papyri; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 141. 6 (ii, p. 182), 1179. 45 (iii, p. 146), B. G. U. 282. 11, 17, 379. 12, 444. 7, 446. 14, 622. 8, 636. 14 (?), Tebt. 343. 70, 357. 16, B. G. U. 1034. 9 (l. ἀμπ(ελῶνος) ἐκτολ(ογουμένη)), Brit. Mus. 195. 16 and note, 933. 13 (iii, p. 69, l. ἐλαιωνοπαρὰδ(είσου) ἐν ἐκτολ(ογουμένη) τάξει), Milne, P. Hawara 303. 12.¹

It is significant that in the only instance (P. Fay. 226) where no proportions between the taxes are observable neither the form of the receipt (if it is a receipt) nor the order of the taxes is the same as usual.

The result of this tentative analysis is at least to establish a presumption in favour of the identification proposed. Further evidence may be briefly reviewed. In Table III (P. Fay. 41) the totals are of a village, so that only relative evidence is to be derived from the figures.² However, for the identification of the charges ἀμπ. and παρὰδ. with the ἀπόμ. the document supplies the crucial instance. There is the same grouping, with the same peculiarities of the προσδιαγρ.; the only difference is that in place of the specific branches (ἀμπ. and παρὰδ.) the generic ἀπόμ. is alone inserted as the title. P. Fay. 190³ is another case in point. Here we have to do not with the totals of a village but with a register (?) of receipts. The fragment remaining records payments made by an individual on account (α) of εἰδ(ῶ)ν (ll. 1-8), (β) of other taxes (ll. 9 sqq.) which by the position of the year are shown to have been excluded from the category of εἰδῆ. In l. 5 occurs an entry for ἀπόμ. Similarly in an unpublished papyrus in the British Museum, for a knowledge of which we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. H. I. Bell, the generic ἀπόμ. is consistently used in a somewhat similar classification of εἰδῆ taxation by individuals. Yet another example is P. Grenf. ii. 65,⁴ where ἀπο(μοίρας) is to be read in l. 2. It appears, therefore, that only in those receipts issued to the tax-payers was the distinction of ἀμπ. and παρὰδ. of importance. In the further stages and in their relations to the treasury the tax-gatherers and scribes were primarily concerned with the ἀπόμ. as such, a standpoint intelligible enough, as the destination of the funds from the two sources was the same.

The frequent conjunction of the ἀπόμ. and ἐπαρούρ. outside this form of receipt is also corroborative: e.g. Rylands papyrus not yet published (second century B. C.) τήν τε ἀπόμοιραν καὶ τὸ ἐπαρούριον καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ εἶδη, Wilcken, *Ost.*, ii. 352 (119 B. C.), 1234 (120-19 B. C.), P. Oxy. 1283. 13 ἐπαρουρίου, (ἕκτης). A passage in P. Oxy. 917 (A. D. 195-6?) is instructive:—ἐξ ἐφη(μερίδος) Ἀπίωνος πράκ(τορος) ἀργ(υρικῶν) Ταλαώ. να(υβίου) καὶ (ἕκτης) καὶ να(ύλου) φο(ρέτρον?) . . . (δραχμαί) κβ (ἡμιωβέλιον), ἐπαρο(υρίου) (δραχμαί) ρθ χ(αλκοί) γ (cf. P. Oxy. 653). Here the ἕκτη and ναύλον φορέτρον, which are linked closely with the ναύβιον and totalled separately from the

¹ This view is supported by the Ghent papyrus (see Appendix II below). The analysis of sections 1 and 2 of Col. iii shows that the ἐλαιὼν ἐν κλήρῳ and ἐλαιὼν ἐν ἐκτολ(ογουμένη) τάξει were alike in paying ἐπαρούρ. at the rate of 1,000, the only difference between those two classes being, apparently, that the second paid a higher παραγωγή (?280 dr.) than the first (210 dr.). This evidence, combined with that already extant, reveals the existence of three different classes of ἐλαιῶνες. (1) ἐλαιὼν 'without qualification paying ἐπαρούρ. at 2,000 and παραγ. at 210 (cf. Brit. Mus. 195. 11 and note *ad loc.*, 917 (?)), (2) ἐλαιὼν ἐν κλήρῳ paying ἐπαρούρ. at 1,000, παραγ. at 210, (3) ἐλαιὼν ἐν ἐκτολογουμένη τάξει paying ἐπαρούρ. at 1,000 (?), παραγ. at 280 (?). It seems probable that the corresponding classes of ἀμπελῶνες also existed. The Ghent papyrus does not actually mention ἐλαιὼν κατοικικός, but it is possible that ἐν κλήρῳ = κατοικικός and ἐν κατοικικῇ τάξει; the only difficulty being that though κατοικικός the land would pay the ναύβιον at the ἐναφείλιον rate. The Ghent papyrus, dealing only with copper taxation, does not mention the γεωμετρία.

² Apart from the question of arrears it is impossible to detect the proportions in which the ἀπόμ. ἀμπ. and ἀπόμ. παρὰδ. or the two scales of ἐπαρουρ. contributed to the single totals for ἀπόμ. and ἐπαρουρ.

³ P. Fay. 190. 1-8 repays further analysis. Lines 1-8 must have contained two series of payments for different years, and since in each the ἐπαρούρ. stood at the same sum, 7 dr. 1 ob., it may be assumed that the whole series was repeated as in P. Brit. Mus. 840. Now 5 dr. 2 ob. 2 ch. (5 dr. . . . [Pap.] for ἀπόμ. (sc. παρὰδ.) gives 7 dr. 1 ob. for ἐπαρούρ. at the 2,000 rate. The ναύβ. at the true ratio would be 3 ob. 2 ch., the προσδιαγρ. on the combined ἀπόμ. and ναύβ. 1 dr. 1 ob. 2 ch. The sum total under εἶδη would thus be 14 dr. 5 ob. 2 ch., which demands a κολλύβου payment of $1\frac{1}{2}$ ob. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ ob. 2 ch. Pap.).

⁴ See above and p. 246. It is noteworthy in l. 2 that 2 ch. for ναύβ. ἐναφ. is in the correct ratio ($\frac{1}{16}$) to the sum for ἀπόμ. (sc. παρὰδ.).

ἐπαρούριον, are without doubt the equivalents of the ἀπόμ. and (παρ.) ἐλαίας of the Fayûm receipts; cf. also P. Tebt. 347. 14, 21 φόλετρον τῶν ἐλεῶν. For the rate of the ἐπαρούρ. and its προσδιαγρ. see further P. Brit. Mus. 195. 11, note.

With the ναύβιον in these receipts the suffix ἐναφεσίων is nowhere found. The ground of the connexion of this form of ναύβ. with garden-land will be discussed below. Meantime it is sufficient to point out that the proportion of the προσδιαγρ. ($\frac{1}{5}$) to the tax is conclusive in all instances of the proposed identification, since this rate is attested for the ναύβ. ἐναφ. by P. Brit. Mus. 372 (P. Tebt. ii, pp. 339 sqq.), as opposed to that of $\frac{1}{10}$ for the ναύβ. κατοίκι, and no other variety of ναύβ. is known to have existed.

Grounds for the rejection of the interpretation ὑπὲρ ἐλαιῶνων in favour of παραγωγὴ ἐλαίας (ἐλάς) for the charge occurring between ἀπόμ. and ναύβ. are as follows:—(1) Whereas the former interpretation placed this impost on a level with ἀμπελώνων and παραδείσων and prefixed (ὑπὲρ) alike to them all, the identification of the two latter charges with the ἀπόμ. renders the assimilation difficult, for no instance of an ἀπόμ. ἐλαιῶνων has as yet occurred (cf. below); on the contrary P. Brit. Mus. 195 shows that there an ἐλαιῶν paid γεωμ. and ἀπόμ. παραδ. (2) The sums paid are uniformly small. (3) In P. Brit. Mus. 917 ἐλαίας is in each case written in full. This evidence combined with that of P. Brit. Mus. 195 is conclusive that the παρ. in garden-lands fell only upon ἐλαιῶνες. P. Fay. 218 is not in itself sufficient to confirm the continuance of the rate given by P. Brit. Mus. 195,¹ though the fact that the charge invariably precedes the ναύβ., as already noted (p. 246), is significant.

Unfortunately no clear deduction can be drawn from these receipts as to the rate and incidence of the γεωμ. However, from B. G. U. 915. 3 (first-second century) it appears that a 25 dr. rate was still existent (l. ἀν(α) (δραχμὰς) ιβ (τριώβολον)), and that a remission of half might be made while the rate of the ἀπόμ. remained stationary². This reduction was apparently not governed by the same circumstances as in the case of the ἐπαρούρ.³ Ostraca from Thebes and Syene attest rates of 40 dr. ἀμπ. and 20 dr. φοινικ. (cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, pp. 147 sqq., 313 sqq., and below). That the extra charges were assessed at $\frac{1}{16}$, a common rate in silver taxation (cf. 194. 3, note), is proved by P. Tebt. 478. 8–9.

(ii) Third century.

A further series of receipts of the same character has now been added by the publication of P. Hamb. 40–1, 46–51. From these it appears that an ex-decurion, Julius Serenus, owned certain garden-lands in Hephaestias and Karanis, those in Hephaestias being classed as ἄμπελος,⁴ those in Karanis as παράδεισος. The payments are for the years A. D. 213–19, and apparently represent instalments, since there are two payments of the same amount for the 24th year (cf. 48–9), and probably two also for the first year of Severus (cf. 50–1, and n. 4, below). The cursiveness of the hands has resulted in considerable confusion between the numerals 'A (1,000) and 'T (3,000), but happily this is confined to the entries which detail the προσδιαγρ. on the ἀπόμ. and ναύβ., and the analysis of the evidence of the second century enables the text to be corrected with certainty. Figures so corrected are enclosed in angular brackets to call attention to the fact. The instalments repeat themselves so that it is only necessary to give the types. As usual payments are in copper.

¹ However, the new Ghent papyrus (cf. above, p. 243, n. 1) also gives the 210 copper dr. rate for the ἐλαιῶν ἐν κλήρῳ, the ἐλ. ἐν ἐκτολ. τάξει paying more; cf. p. 248, n. 1.

² Thus in 192 (b) the 25 dr. for γεωμετρία might represent a payment on 2 ar., the area indicated by the εἶδη of the preceding year, and in P. Fay. 55 and Tebt. 478 the sums of 15 dr. and (17 dr. 2 ob. + 26 dr. 3½ ob. =) 43 dr. 5½ ob. can be reconciled with the acreage implied by the εἶδη on the basis of a 12½ dr. rate for γεωμ.

³ A receipt recently purchased is on this point decisive ¹ Ἀπολλώ(νιος) ὁ καὶ Ὡρο(ς) π(αράδεισου) ἽΤρξ, ἐλ(αίας) ² σιε, ν(αυβίου) τλε, προ(σδιαγραφόμενων) ψπ, ἐπ(αρουρίου) ἽΒσε, ³ γεωμε(τρίας) (δραχμὰς) νε (δβολόν) (ἡμιωβέλιον). The area taxed was clearly slightly less than 2½ ar., and while the γεωμ. was at the full rate of 25 dr. the ἐπαρούρ. was on the lower (1000) scale. Possibly the reduced land-tax (γεωμ.) referred to γῆ ἐπηντλημένη; cf. 96. 15–7, note.

⁴ Meyer (P. Hamb. i, p. 184) prefers to regard the payment in 51. 5–6, where, apparently, there is a deletion of ἀμπ(), as incident upon παράδεισοι, φοινικῶνες, or ἐλαιῶνες. It is curious, however, if the deletion carried this significance, that (ἀπόμ.) παραδ. (which according to the present analysis could include in its scope both φοινικῶνες and ἐλαιῶνες) was not superscribed. Moreover, all other payments for Hephaestias are on account of ἀμπ., and only those for Karanis on that of παραδ. We prefer, therefore, to regard this payment also as for ἀπόμ. ἀμπ. and the deletion as erroneous. If, however, Meyer's supposition is preferred, the main argument remains the same.

TABLE IV.

	(ἀπόμ.) ἀμπ.	(ἀπόμ.) παραδ.	ναύβ. (ἐναφ.) ¹	προσδ. on pre- ceding taxes.	ἐπαρούρ.	προσδ. on ἐπαρούρ.	καλλ. on all pre- ceding taxes.	References.
KARANIS	(1) |	3,000	120	625 ²	2,000	155	100	(41)
	(2) |	1 tal.	240	(1) 250	4,000	310	200	(40. 1-9)
HEPHAESTIAS	(3) | 1 tal.		240	(1) 250 ³	4,000	310	200	(47, 49, 51. 8-11; cf. 46, 48)
	(4) | 1 tal. 3,000		360	(1) 875 ⁴	1 tal.	465	300	(51. 1-7; cf. 50)

The figures in types (2), (3), and (4) are multiples of those in (1), and the stability in the proportions of the figures in each is at once apparent—a fact which emphasizes the correctness of the analysis of Table II for the earlier period. Viewed on the same basis the figures suggest certain changes in the rates of taxation. Thus either the ναύβιον at this date was less per ar. than formerly or it was less in proportion to the other taxes; i. e. either the ναύβ. was 120 copper dr. per ar. while the ἀπόμ. (ἀμπ.) and ἐπαρούρ. were at the usual rate, or its assessment remained at 150 copper dr., while the ἀπόμ. became 3,750 (= 12½ silver dr. on a 300:1 basis of exchange) and the ἐπαρούρ. 2,500 (= 8½ silver dr.). It may be noted in this context that B. G. U. 572. 4-5, 574. 5-6 (early third century, but subsequent to the reforms of A. D. 202) still show a silver rate for the ναύβ. of ½ dr. per ar.⁵ The second point of interest lies in the observation that at this date both the ἀπόμ. ἀμπ. and the ἀπόμ. παραδ. show the same ratio to the ἐπαρούρ., 10-6⅔, i. e. that originally proper to the ἀπόμ. ἀμπ. alone. Ground is thus given for supposing that at this date the rates coincided, and that the distinction in terminology was a survival.

With these reservations, therefore, to which must be added also the omission of the small συμβόλου charge, the data supplied by the Hamburg series for the third century agree with those contained in the earlier texts.

Evidence for this period external to the Hamburg group is but slight. B. G. U. 572-5 (cf. 141) add little in their mutilated state, but the inclusion of the δικάδραχος as a special tax on garden-land is of interest; cf. 216. 128, note.

Conclusions.

In general, the fresh analysis tends to confirm Wilcken in his opinion that the γεωμετρία was the land-tax *par excellence* on garden-land (cf. *Ost.*, i, pp. 173 sqq.), since with the disappearance of the supposed ὑπὲρ ἀμπελώνων, παραδείσων, ἐλαιώνων no tax remains with any claim to the position. To interpret the ἐπαρούριον as such is objectionable, since on vine-land the rate of the land-tax would then be less than that of the tithe. The identification of the taxes ἀμπ. and παραδ. with the ἀπόμοιρα in these receipts in no way runs counter to Wilcken's own supposition that ἀμπ. in certain ostraca stands by a similar ellipse for γεωμετρία (*Ost.*, i, pp. 147 sqq.; cf. *φουικίωνων*, pp. 313 sqq.). The meaning must simply depend on the context (e.g. the rate and medium of payment). Thus in P. Brit. Mus. 195. 7, 10 παραδ. is, apparently, used first for the γεωμ., then for the ἀπόμ. (cf. note on l. 6).⁶ Kenyon (*Class. Rev.*, xiv, pp. 170-1) accepts Wilcken's view as regards P. Brit. Mus. 195, but adds the suggestion that ὑπὲρ γεωμετρίας without further qualification was a fee

¹ In certain cases Meyer transcribes the name of the second tax as π() (see his table on p. 185) and supposes it, apparently, to be a different tax. This solution cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The exact similarity in ratio to the other taxes of the figures for ν() and π() in the second column of his table is *prima facie* evidence that the same tax is meant. The rate (which Meyer failed to observe) of ⅓ for the προσδιαγρ. would only suit in this position either ναύβ. ἐναφ. or παραγ. ἐλ. The objections to the resolution of Meyer's π() as παραγωγή ἐλαίας are the following: (1) What evidence there is (cf. p. 248, n. 1) goes to show that the rate of the παραγ. differed from that of the ναύβ. (2) In that case the ναύβ., which there is ground for supposing was universal on γῆ ἐν ἀφείσει, would be absent and its place taken by the παραγ., which was limited to ἐλαιῶνες. (3) Land paying ἀπόμ. ἀμπ. need not pay the παραγ. ἐλ. according to P. Brit. Mus. 195 (cf. Table B). (4) παραγ. ἐλ. is invariably abbreviated ἐλ(), ἐλαι(), or ἐλαίας (ἐλας), never as π(). It may be noted that in 192 (δ) the cursive ν() resolved ν(αυβίου), might equally be read π().

² Meyer, [A?]χκε.

³ Meyer, Γον.

⁴ Meyer, Δωδε.

⁵ An unpublished Oxy. pap. now confirms this argument by disclosing a 12½ dr. rate for the ἀπόμ. at this date.

⁶ Similarly in one context κατοίκων may stand for the land-tax in corn (e.g. 202 (a)), in another for the ναύβιον (e.g. 192 (a)).

for the resurvey of the soil. In P. Tebt. i, p. 39 the editors preferred the latter interpretation for Tebt. 93-4, and have since extended it to the Roman period and apparently to all instances; cf. P. Oxy. 917. introd. But to treat as analogous the small fixed charge of $\frac{1}{2}$ art. irrespective of acreage in P. Tebt. *cit.* and the payments per ar. in P. Brit. Mus. 195, B. G. U. 915, &c., is unjustifiable. A survey-tax would have fallen on wheat-land and garden-land alike; and there is no evidence for the Roman period of γεωμ. paid by corn-land whether in money or kind, while the connexion with garden-land is constant. A survey-tax would not be expected to vary with the form of culture, nor does it appear credible that large areas ranking under an ἀμπελών, as shown by the analysis of P. Brit. Mus. 195, should have been exempt. It is equally unlikely that the survey-charge, if annual, should have exceeded the total of all other imposts on the land (cf. Tables A and II). A more probable view is that in the Roman period all payments for γεωμετρία were for a direct tax upon garden-land. To Wilcken's definition must be added the qualification that the γεωμ. fell only upon garden-land actually bearing fruit. Furthermore, the γεωμ. ἀμπ. and γεωμ. παραδ. seem to have resembled the ἀπόμ. ἀμπ. and ἀπόμ. παραδ. in representing not the distinction between ἄμπελοι and παράδεισοι in the strict sense, but between the higher and lower grades of fruit-producing land which were thus said to pay at the vine-rate or garden-rate. So in P. Brit. Mus. 195 as analysed a συνών (? or συνκάμιντοι) and μυροβάλανοι pay at the vine-rate, an ἐλαιών at the garden-rate, and the three forms of culture were equally included under the ἀμπελών in a looser sense. That text seems to show that the γεωμ. ἀμπ. and γεωμ. παραδ. varied coincidentally with the ἀπόμ. ἀμπ. and ἀπόμ. παραδ. Similarly in B. G. U. 915 the 5 dr. rate of the latter is linked with the 25 dr. rate of the γεωμ. P. Brit. Mus. 1157 (iii, p. 61) also indicates that τελέσματα ἀμπέλου and τελ. παραδείσου constituted the two main divisions of taxation upon garden-land at the end of the second century. It is tempting, therefore, to bring the rates of 40 dr. ἀμπ. and 20 dr. φοινικ. at Thebes and Syene (cf. Wilcken, *l. c.*) into line with the two rates known from Middle Egypt, to regard the lower scale as due to special considerations (cf. the variations in the λαογραφία), and to suppose that the φοινικ. rate was a local variant in nomenclature of the παραδ. It is quite possible, e. g., that the predominance of date-palm cultivation in the district should have given this rather than παραδ. as the generic title to the lower rate. The question, however, is much complicated by P. Brit. Mus. 1119 + 109 (a) (i, pp. 140 sqq., also from Thebes), where the assessments on γῆ ιδιόκτητος, provisionally identified by Wilcken (*l. c.*) with the γεωμ., do not conform in detail to this scheme. Here φοινικῶνες pay both 20 and 40 dr. per ar. (ῥασσιμ), λαχανεῖαι 20 dr. (119. 5, 61, 70), ἀκρόδρυα 20 and 30 dr. (119. 42, 53, 102, 109 (a). 5), παράδεισοι 30 dr. (109 (a). 5), μυροβάλανοι 30 dr. (119. 80; cf. 109 (a). 18), and ἀμπελώνες 40 dr. (ῥασσιμ).

Obviously this list might be reconciled with the hypothesis proposed if a φοινικῶν was liable at times to pay at the higher 40 dr. rate in place of its own 20 dr. rate, a possible view in the light of the mixed cultivation practised and the uncertainty of the inundation (though conversely ἀμπελώνες would be expected sometimes to show the lower rate, as in Brit. Mus. 195), and if there existed in Thebes a third intermediate scale between the 40 dr. and 20 dr. rates; cf. the independent ἐκτὴ ἀκρόδρυν (i. e. ἀπόμ.) attested by ostraca from Thebes (cf. Wilcken, *op. cit.*, pp. 134-5). In awaiting further evidence it may be noted that if the γεωμ. φοινικ. was itself liable to variation, an explanatory ἀνὰ κ or ἀνὰ μ would rather be expected in the ostraca receipts, especially since in those from Thebes the area of the acreage taxed is in each case given (*op. cit.*, pp. 316-17). The fact that in such a context φοινικ. is introduced as a self-explanatory tax-heading seems to imply that its rate was stable and known.¹ The farmed tax, the τέλ(ος) τῆς λαχανίας, which appears on one ostrakon (*op. cit.*, pp. 250-1), can have nothing to do with the γεωμετρία.

The alternative view that while the ἀπόμ. was the key-note of a system of classification by 'vine' and 'garden' rates, the γεωμ. was a variable land-tax confined to no such fixed scale is discussed below in the note on P. Brit. Mus. 195. 6.

In any case the analysis which allots to the taxation ἀμπ. and παραδ. (Middle Egypt) the meaning of typical rates for the various cultures, whether this is applied to ἀπόμ. and γεωμ. or to the former alone, has the further merit of explaining the apparent divergence in meaning of land classed as ἀμπ. and παραδ.; cf. Grenfell, *Rev. Laws*, pp. 94 sqq., whose views require slight modification. Thus, while in a loose sense ἀμπ. and παραδ. might designate land subject to the taxation ἀμπ. and παραδ., in the strict and more limited sense they were alike definitely distinguished from φοινικῶνες, ἐλαιῶνες, ἀκρόδρυα, λαχανεῖαι, &c. Contrast, e. g., on the one

¹ This argument is not, however, decisive, since e. g. in the ἐῖδη receipts the rate of ἐπαούρ. varies without explanation; cf. pp. 247-8. Moreover the variations here may have the same origin as those of the γεωμ. discussed on p. 249.

hand the Rosetta Stone (Dittenberger, *Or. Gr. Inscr.* 90), ll. 13-15, P. Petrie iii. 26. 4 sqq. (where the *κῆπος* may be analogous to the *λαχανεῖα* of P. Brit. Mus. 195. 5, 7; cf. notes *ad loc.*), B. G. U. 915. 7 (Wilcken's correction), 1185. 21-2, P. Tebt. 343. 69, Brit. Mus. 1292 (iii, p. lxxi), with P. Petrie ii. 39 (2), 43 (b) + (a) 24-44, Brit. Mus. 119 + 109 (a) (i, pp. 140 sqq.), B. G. U. 572-4 (cf. 141).

The history of the origin and development of the *ἀπόμ.* need not be rediscussed (cf. Grenfell, *Rev. Laws*, pp. 119-21, Wilcken, *op. cit.*, pp. 157 sqq., 340 sqq., Otto, *Priester und Tempel*, i. pp. 340 sqq.). New evidence as to the departmental destination of the proceeds in Roman times is given in 213; cf. introd. and l. 100, note. The relation of the *γεωμ.* to the *ἐπαρούρ.*, the *raison d'être* of the latter, and the relation of both to the *δκτάδραχμος* are questions as yet unanswered. All that can be said in the light of the present analysis is that while the incidence of the *ἐπαρούρ.* depended, apparently, on the category of tenure, that of the *γεωμ.* and *ἀπόμ.* varied in accordance with the class of crop or soil.

The *ναύβ. ἐναφ.* was not connected with garden-land as such, but fell upon all *γῆ ἐν ἀφέσει* as distinct from *γῆ κατοικική* without reference to its contents. As a matter of fact, in virtue of the history of its formation, garden-land fell usually into the category of *γῆ κληρουχική* or *ιδιόκτητος* (cf. Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, pp. 13 sqq.), i. e. *ἐν ἀφέσει*, while *γῆ κατοικική* was pre-eminently corn-land. Catoecic garden-land existed but its status in taxation is not known.¹ In all *εἶδη* receipts yet published the *ναύβ.*, as has been shown above (p. 249), is the *ναύβ. ἐναφ.* Apparently it is its position between the *ἀπόμ.* and *ἐπαρούρ.* which renders the suffix *ἐναφ.* unnecessary. P. Fay. 41 is in this respect significant. Where the *ναύβ.* stands outside the taxes on garden-land, it is given its suffix, in this case *κατοίκων*: where inside, it stands alone, and only the rate of the *προσδιαγρ.* gives the clue to its identity. This fact may be used to suggest that catoecic garden-land was not included in *εἶδη* receipts, but obviously such inductive evidence is insecure, and catoecic garden-land may, by exceptional treatment, have paid its *ναύβ.* at the *ἐναφ.* rate.

That the *ναύβ. ἐναφ.* should have a wider incidence than e. g. the *γεωμ.* is thus in conformity with its origin. Evidence supplementary to P. Brit. Mus. 195 may here be cited. In P. Brit. Mus. 193 (ii, p. 122), l. 5, in conjunction with ll. 7-8, shows an arura *ἀμπ()* paying *ναύβ. ἐναφ.*, though the land was *σιτόφορος* and the land-tax therefore in corn. So in B. G. U. 572. 15 the payment of 20 dr. implies an area of garden-land of 40 ar. (cf. p. 247), yet the *γεωμ.* stands only at 60 dr. A similar disproportion between *τελέσματα ἀμπέλου* and *τελ. παραδείσου* on the one hand and *ναύβ.* on the other is observable in P. Brit. Mus. 1157 (iii, pp. 61 sqq.), but the context does not make it clear whether in this case the payments for *ναύβ.* were confined to garden-land or were the general product of both the catoecic and *ἐν ἀφέσει* branches. The contrary fact that in the *εἶδη* receipts, representing small areas of land, the *ναύβιον* was apparently paid on the same area of land as the *ἀπόμ.* and *ἐπαρούρ.* has already been commented upon above.

The precise meaning of the term *εἶδη* appearing in connexion with these taxes is still obscure. That its scope did not include all taxes upon land admits of no doubt; for apart from the *γεωμ.* the exceptions are numerous. Thus the *φόρος φυτῶν* is separately classified in 195. 10, P. Fay. 190 (cf. pp. 246, 248), *λιτουργικόν* in 195. 2, *δκτάδραχμος* in B. G. U. 572-4, doubtless also *ἀριθμητικὸν κατοίκων* in P. Brit. Mus. 451. 4-5 (ii, p. 110), though the evidence is rendered indecisive by a lacuna, *ναύβ. κατοίκων* in P. Fay. 190 (cf. 41), *ναύβ.* (no evidence as to its identity) in 195; and finally the *ναύβ. (ἐναφ.)*, while included in the instances in Table II above, is definitely excluded in B. G. U. 572-4. On the other hand, positive evidence associates with *εἶδη* the *ἀπόμ.*, *παραγ.*, and *ἐπαρούρ.*, and the recurrence of the term in this connexion suggests that its use may have been limited to the special imposts upon garden-culture, and that taxes assessed upon a different basis (e. g. *ναύβ.*) were classified apart. This interpretation agrees with the natural meaning of the term, which in a different context is used as a departmental heading to embrace taxation affecting sheep and cattle (*ἐννόμιον*), fowls (*τοκαδεῖα*), and pigs (*δική*); cf. 213. 9, note. An objection, however, lies in the fact that amongst the excluded taxes the *δκτάδραχμος* was apparently a special impost upon some form of garden-culture (cf. 216. 128, note), as indeed was the *γεωμ.* itself, so that unless special circumstances were attaching to these two taxes the generalization fails. Moreover, the system by which the *ναύβ.* was at one time included under, at another excluded from, the *εἶδη* remains unexplained. For the latter difficulty no solution presents itself. That the term *εἶδη* in this context merely denoted copper payments in contra-distinction to payments in silver is incredible in itself if the content was thus liable to vary; and the frequent reference to *εἶδη* without further

¹ Cf. now the new Ghent papyrus (Appendix II below) and above, p. 248, n. 1.

qualification implies that their scope was known; cf. B. G. U. 65, 215, 362. i. 2, &c., 779, P. Brit. Mus. 451 (ii, p. 109). Again, the suggestion that the *ναύβ.* when excluded was levied on land other than garden-land is negated by B. G. U. 572-4. The question must therefore be left undecided.

P. FAY. 55.

Theadelphia (Arsinoïte nome).

14.3 × 6.3 cm.

A.D. 136.

Actual revision has not in this case been possible, as the text is in Victoria (Australia). However, the analysis of the other texts gives a degree of certainty to restoration which justifies republication.

Ἔτο[us] εἰκοστοῦ Αὐτοκράτορος
 Καίσαρος Τραιανοῦ
 Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ, Φαμενώθ [. . .
 διέγραψε) διὰ Ἡρώνος καὶ μετό(χων) [πρακ(τόρων)
 5 Θερμούθ(ιον) Σεύθ(ου) δι(ὰ) Χαιρά(τος) . [. . .
 εἰδῶν ἐννεακαίδεκάτου ἔτους
 παραδ(είσου) χα(λκοῦ) Ἀψπε, ἐλαΐ(ας) χα(λκοῦ) ρ[. . .
 ναυβίου χα(λκοῦ) ρθ, προσδιαγραφομένων χα(λκοῦ) υλε, ἐπα[ρο(υρίου)
 χα(λκοῦ) Ἀργ, προσδιαγραφομένων ρ, κολ(λύβου) ξε, σ(υμβόλου) χα(λκοῦ) γ.
 10 ἡ αὐτὴ διὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ
 γεωμετρία[ς] ἔτους
 ἀργ(υρίου) (δραχμὰς) δέκα πέντε

7. Calculation from the *προσδιαγρ.* (cf. 192. 10, note) shows that the figures at the end of the line may have varied from 180 to 200. The ρ surviving still further limits the choice.

9. Both the *προσδιαγρ.* on the *ἐπαρούρ.* and the *κολλύβου* charge should stand in this line. Reference, however, to the text as previously printed and to the original transcription shows that there is no room for these if the sum paid was in each case prefaced by χα(λκοῦ). Now 65 copper dr. are the correct sum for κολλ. on all preceding items; so that there can be little doubt that what the editors read doubtfully as χα(λκοῦ δόβολους) is in reality κο^λ or κ^ο. 100 dr. for *προσδιαγρ.* on the *ἐπαρούρ.* is 5 in excess; cf. P. Tebt. 478. 4, note. For the omission of χα(λκοῦ) with the two items preceding *συμβόλου*, where it is otherwise used consistently throughout a receipt, cf. P. Brit. Mus. 917. 7.

χα(λκοῦ) γ: cf. P. Brit. Mus. 917. 5, note.

11-12. For the γεωμ. see p. 249, n. 2.

P. TEBT. 478.

Tebtunis (Arsinoïte nome).

10.5 × 10.5 cm.

A.D. 128.

See especially p. 247 above.

Ἔτους δωδεκάτου Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραιανοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ
 Σεβαστοῦ Φαμενώθ ιζ. διέγραψεν Χαιράμμων Σ[
 παραδ(είσου) ἐνδεκάτου (ἔτους) Κερκεσήφews χα(λκοῦ) Ἑσι, ναυβίου [φε, προσδ(ιαγραφομένων) Ἀρν,
 ἐπαρ(ουρίου) χα(λκοῦ) Ἑπ, προσδ(ιαγραφομένων) χα(λκοῦ) σοε, κολ(λυβοῦ) χα(λκοῦ) ρπ, συμ[βόλ(ου)] . .
 καὶ [γε]ωμετρίας δωδεκάτου (ἔτους) Κερκεσήφews [(δραχμὰς) ιζ (δυόβολους), προσδ(ιαγραφομένων) (δραχμῇ) α (ἡμιω-
 βέλιον), / (δραχμαὶ) ιζ (δυόβολοι),
 π[ροσ]δ(ιαγραφομένων) (δραχμῇ) α (ἡμιωβέλιον), συμβόλ(ου),
 καὶ Φ[αρ]μ[ι]οῦθι κα ὁ αὐτὸς γεωμετρία[ς] θωδ[εκ]άτου (ἔτους?) [(δραχμὰς) κς (τριώβολον) (ἡμιωβέλιον), προσδ(ιαγρα-
 φομένων) α (τετρώβολον?),
 / (δραχμαὶ) κς (τριώβολον) (ἡμιωβέλιον), π[ροσ]δ(ιαγραφομένων) α (τετρώβολον?), συμβόλ(ου) (δόβολος) (ἡμιω-
 βέλιον), δι(ὰ) Μίσσιος [

3. The sum paid for *παραδ.* implies a taxed area of $3\frac{1}{5}\frac{1}{5}$ ar. This multiplied by 150 for *ναύβ.* yields 521 dr., or in terms of 5 (cf. 192. 10, note), 525. The *προσδιαγρ.* are $\frac{1}{5}$ of the sums preceding. The resulting general total (5,210 + 525 + 1150 + 3480 + 275 =)10,640 dr. demands 180 dr. for *κολλ.*, the number in the text.

4. The *προσδιαγρ.* on the *ἐπαρούρ.* show an excess of 5, 270 being the correct figure; cf. P. Fay. 55. 9, note. In view of the many contrary instances proving stability of system, this is probably to be regarded in both cases as a mistake.

5. 17 dr. 2 ob. are restored on a ratio of 16.1 to 1 dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ob. *προσδιαγρ.* If in silver assessments 2 ch. were employed as the unit of a system of progression parallel to that found in copper payments (cf. 192. 10, note), 17 dr. could stand equally. For the $\gamma\epsilon\omega\mu$. charges here and in l. 7 see p. 249, n. 2.

6. The space after *συμβόλ(ου)* is left blank.

P. BRIT. MUS. 917 (iii. p. xlv).

Theadelphia (Arsinoïte nome).

15.7 × 16.3 cm.

A.D. 168.

This text is published here for the first time by the courtesy of the authorities of the British Museum. On the same sheet of papyrus is a receipt issued on the same date by the same tax-collector to . . . *ρος* "Ωρου. The payments are in *ῥυπαρά δραχμαί*, and include items for $\xi[\pi\iota\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\iota]κ(οῦ)$ *ιερῶ(ν)* and $[ύι]κῆς$ (?).

Ἔτους ἐβδόμου Ἀντωνίνου καὶ Οὐήρου τῶν κυρίων Σεβαστῶν Ἀρμενικῶν
Μηδικῶν Παρθικῶν Μεγίστων Παῦ(νι) [α.] διέγρα(ψε) Διοδ . . . () καὶ μετόχ(οις) πράκ(τορσι)ν
ἀργυρικῶν Ταμίσθα Ὀριγένους εἰδῶν πέμπτου ἔτους Θεαδ(ελφίας) ἀμπ(έλου) χα(λκοῦ)
Τμ, παρα(δείσου) Ἀροξ, ἐλαίας χα(λκοῦ) ρκ, ναυβ(ίου) χα(λκοῦ) ρξε, προσδιαγραφομένων χα(λκοῦ) υ[π,] ἐπαρο(υρίου)
χα(λκοῦ) Ἐργ,
5 προσδιαγραφομένων χα(λκοῦ) ρο, κολ(λύβου) γ, σ(υμβόλου) χα(λκοῦς) γ. ἡ αὐτὴ εἰδῶν ἔκτου ἔ[το]υς ὁμοίως
ἀ[μ]π(έλου) χα(λκοῦ)
Τμ, παρα(δείσου) χ[α(λκοῦ)] Ἀρ[ο]ξ, ἐλαίας ρκ, [ναυβ(ίου) χ[α(λκοῦ) ρξε, π[ροσδιαγραφομένων] χα(λκοῦ)] υπ,
ἐπαρο(υρίου) χα(λκοῦ) Ἐργ[γ],
προσδιαγραφομένων ρο, κολ(λύβου) γ, σ(υμβόλου) χα(λκοῦς) γ.

2. The date of the month is restored from the following unpublished receipt; cf. introd.

4. Of the κ read doubtfully in the *ἐλαίας* payment only the bottom angle remains. This is too narrow for an σ , and the remains in the parallel payment in l. 6, while quite consistent with κ , equally do not suit σ . 170, moreover, is inconsistent with the amount of the *προσδιαγρ.*

$\upsilon[\pi]$: cf. l. 6. The remains are consistent with υ , although in neither case decisive. It is therefore restored on general grounds, 480 being exactly $\frac{1}{5}$ of $(940 + 1,175 + 120 + 165 =) 2,400$. At the end of the line part of the tail of the ρ is visible.

5. $\sigma(υμβόλου)$ χα(λκοῦς) γ: the sign for χα(λκοῦς) is made in the same way exactly as that for χα(λκοῦ) (sc. *δραχμάς*) throughout the piece; so also, apparently, in P. Fay. 55. 9. There is, however, no doubt that χαλκοῖ and not copper drachmae are meant, since not only is ς the stable unit in copper payments, but the *συμβόλου* charge is invariably paid in the silver scale; cf. P. Tebt. 295. 12, note. In 192 (δ), a similar receipt from Theadelphia (?), the 3 ch. are indubitable.

6. A fragment of papyrus which wants adjusting rests over the α of $\chi[α(λκοῦ)]$, and apparently contains the σ or loop of the ρ of the figures following. The flourish of the Λ is visible and the tail of the ρ . At the end of the line the papyrus is rubbed. There is a slight dark trace where the γ should be, but, owing to the glass frame, it is impossible to decide whether it is ink. The γ is therefore printed in square brackets.

P. BRIT. MUS. 195 (ii, p. 127).

Arsinoïte nome.

(a) 26.3 × 18.8 cm., (b) 15.9 × 17.7 cm.

First century.

The characteristics of this document have been discussed at length in the general introduction. The two fragments, (a) and (b), are from the same roll, and (a) contains traces of a preceding and (b) of a following column. There is no evidence to show that the column represented by (b) directly followed (a) in the roll. The omission of the item (undeciphered) at the beginning of l. 18 in the totals in ll. 28 sqq., proves, at any rate, that ll. 20 sqq. are not the conclusion of the section beginning at l. 15, though their structure is the same. Possibly, however, the top of the column missing in (b) contained the end of the one section and the beginning of the other, but to judge from the height of (a) this would not allow room for a statement of taxation similar to that of ll. 6–14, which may be supposed to have followed each section. On the verso is a private account.

Other documents with which on general grounds this text is to be compared are P. Tebt. 82 [W. 232], 343, P. Hawara unnumbered (Milne, *Archiv* v, p. 397), B. G. U. 563, 776.

(a) τελέσματα κτήσεως λεγομένης [

Τιβεριού Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ [

ἀμπέ[λ]ωνος . . . [.] . π[.] . [

ληνῶ(νος) δ, σὺ[κ] . () φ[ο]ρίμου) . ,] μυροβ[αλ(άνων) . .] . . [. .] πβδ',

5 καλάμου) Ἐλ(ληνικοῦ) φορίμου) δ, ἐλαιῶ(νος) φορίμου) α, λαχα[ν]ε(ίας) α.

γεωμε(τρίας) ἀμπέλ(ου) (ἄρουραι) νθδ', καλάμου) Ἐλ(ληνικοῦ) δ, / (ἄρουραι) ξγδ'

ἀν(ὰ) (δραχμὰς) ν (δραχμαὶ) Ἰρξβ (τριώβολον), παραδ(είσου) (ἄρουραι) α, λαχανε(ίας) α,

/ β ἀν(ὰ) (δραχμὰς) κε (δραχμαὶ) ν, / γεομε(τρίας) Ἰσιβ (τριώβολον)

καὶ εἰς ἀπόμοιραν) ἀμπέλ(ου) νθδ' ἀν(ὰ) (δραχμὰς) [ι] (δραχμαὶ) φγβ (τριώβολον),

10 παραδ(είσου) (ἄρουραι) α (δραχμαὶ) ε, / (δραχμαὶ) φγζ (τριώβολον)· καὶ εἰ[ς] ἐπαρ[οῦ]ρ[ι]ου

ἀμπέλ(ου) ξεδ' ἀν(ὰ) ς (τετρώβολον) (δραχμαὶ) υλε· καὶ εἰς

παραγωγῇ(ν) ἐλὰς ἐλαιῶ(νος) (ἄρουραι) α χ(αλκοῦ) σι τιμῇ(ς) (τετρωβόλον) (ἡμιωβελίον)·

καὶ εἰς ναύβ(ιον) ἀμπέλ(ου) ργβ ἀν(ὰ) { (δραχμὰς) } (τριώβολον) (δραχμαὶ) ρς.

γίνονται τῆς οὐσί(ας) (δραχμαὶ) Ἄτμα (τετρώβολον) (ἡμιωβέλιον).

15 Μάρκου Ἀντωνίου Πάλλαντος (πρότερον) Γαλλίας Πώλλη(ς)

(πρότερον) δὲ Λουκίου Σεπτιμίου ἀμπελ(ώνων) ὦν (ἐκτη?),

· ε . [.] θου (πρότερον) δὲ Ἐρωτος καὶ Χάρμου (ἄρουραι) νς, ι ν(εοφύτων?) μῆδ

· . . . βδ', / (ἄρουραι) νλ, καὶ Φιλοξένου

το(ῦ) Θέωνος (ἄρουραι) ς, ι ν(εοφύτων?) βλ, ληνῶ(νος) καὶ χρηστηρίω(ν) β.

(b)

20 [.] . [

[.] πος α[

καὶ (πρότερον) [Ἀμ]μωνί(ου) σιτολόγ(ου) ν(εοφύτων?) . [

καὶ (πρότερον) [Σω]γάτος το(ῦ) Σωτάτος ν(εοφύτων?) . [

καὶ (πρότερον) Τιμ[ο]θέου το(ῦ) Φιλο[ν]ίκου (ἄρουραι) κβ .

25 καὶ (πρότερον) Μενδείου το(ῦ) Θεομνήστ(ου) (ἄρουραι) . [.] . . [

καὶ λαχανε(ίας) (ἄρουραι) γ,

καὶ (πρότερον) Ἀνικητό(υ) το(ῦ) Ἀνικητό(υ) (ἄρουραι) ι, ι ν(εοφύτων?) β.

γίνονται ἐπιγρ(αφῆς) (ἄρουραι) τοϛλ'β', ι ν(εοφύτων?) σηζδ',

π[.] . γ[.] καὶ λαχανε(ίας) (ἄρουραι) γ, κεραμ(ί)ου λ,

30 ληνῶ(νος) καὶ χρηστηρίω(ν) (ἄρουραι) δ, / σιςδ',

καλάμου) Ἐλλ(ληνικοῦ) φορίμου) βλ, ἐλαιῶ(νος) φορίμου) α.

8. 1. γεωμε(τρίας). 11. λ of ἀμπελ() corr. from ε(?) . ε of ξε corr. from σ. ς after αν() corr. 23. τ of σωτάτος corr. from σ or δ.

3-5. These lines give the component parts of the vineyard. With l. 6 commence the details of the taxation proper, together with a curtailed account of the areas taxed which refers back to the fuller details given here; cf. notes on ll. 4 and 6 sqq.

4. The structure demands that the entries which directly precede καλάμου(ν) Ἐλ(ληνικοῦ) should be the constituents of the 59½ ar. paying γεωμ. ἀμπ. in l. 6, and that these should be fruit-producing (φόρими); cf. pp. 244 sqq. and notes on ll. 3-5 and 6. On this view the ληνῶν ends the catalogue of areas exempted in virtue of their non-productivity, and the σὺ[κ] . () and μυροβάλανοι together (or with a third item lost; cf. below) make up the 59½ ar. required. That there is no general total of the non-fruit-producing area before σὺ[κ] . () is not inconsistent with this, since ll. 28 sqq., where such an arrangement occurs, differ somewhat in detailing the creation of a κτήσις and giving the formal totals extracted from numerous subsidiary ἐπισκέψεις.

σὺ[κ] . () : at this point the lower half of the line is defaced, but Mr. Bell agrees in reading σν. For the termination the vestiges are indecisive, and either σὺ[κ]ῶ(νος) (cf. B. G. U. 776. i. 3, 5) or σὺ[κ]ᾰμ(ίνων) (cf. P. Tebt. 343. 86, C. P. Herm. 28. 6) is possible. In the lacuna there is room for one or at most two numerals, these being widely spaced throughout.

μυροβ[αλ(άνων) κτλ. : for this form of culture cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, ii. 296-300, 1460, P. Brit. Mus. 119. 80 (i, p. 146), 109 (a). 18 (p. 151), Milne, *Archiv* vi, p. 135, Oxy. 338 (Μυροβαλάνων ἀμφοδον). The vestiges of ink which follow are not sufficient to determine the reading; moreover, the abbreviation of μυροβαλάνων is conjectural except in so far as the β is not suspended. φορίμου(ν) is expected, but the remains do not suit this, though it may quite well be placed in one of the

lacunae. The figures at the end of the line are fairly secure, but the δ' may equally be $\angle\delta'$. If $\nu\theta\delta'$ could be read, this might be supposed to be the total of the *φόριμος* land preceding, but θ is inadmissible; moreover, no totals occur elsewhere in this introductory statement (cf. above). It is preferable, therefore, either to refer the $52\frac{1}{2}$ ar. directly to the area under *μυροβάλαντοι* and to suppose that a defining adjective intervened (in which case 7 ar. should be restored after $\sigma\nu[\kappa] \cdot ()$ $\phi[\omicron\rho\acute{\iota}\muου)$ to complete the $59\frac{1}{2}$ ar.), or to suppose a third form of culture in addition to *μυροβάλαντοι* and $\sigma\nu[\kappa] \cdot ()$, for which there seems scarcely room.

The figures $\nu\beta\delta'$ stand outside the usual line of the column, doubtless owing to the scribe's intention to commence the taxation with a fresh line. In view of this evidence of cramping the usual wide spacing of the figures has towards the end of the line not been assumed.

5. *καλάμο(ν)* 'Ελ(ληνικῶ): cf. l. 31, B. G. U. 619. 19, 776. ii. 10, and P. Tebt. 81. 31, 82. 12, &c. [W. 232], 83. 74, 79, 87. 43 (where *κά(λαμος)* 'Ελ(ληνικός) is to be restored in place of the editors' *κα()* *ἐλ(αίων)* and *κα()* *ἐλ(αιωφόρος)*).

6. *ἀμπέλ(ου)* is probably not to be taken with the acreage following in the sense of 'land under vines', but is best constructed closely with *γεωμ.* as defining the category of the land-tax (cf. pp. 250 sq.), while the $59\frac{1}{2}$ ar. gather up a previous total from the account of the contents of the *ἀμπελών* in ll. 3 sqq. (cf. note on l. 4). The same is true of *παρὰδ(είσου)* in l. 7. The reasons for this interpretation are the following: (1) There is then the same distinction between the two branches of the *γεωμ.* as between those of the *ἀπόμ.*, which occur similarly grouped in ll. 9 sqq.; for the *ἀπόμ.* the existence of these two branches is attested by the long series of receipts already reviewed. (2) The introduction of the $59\frac{1}{2}$ ar. without more exact definition than is contained in the summary in l. 4 is paralleled in ll. 7 and 10, where the 1 ar. refers back to the *ἐλαιών* of l. 5. In these cases to link *παρὰδ.* directly with the land-area following rather than to the category of taxation which precedes involves the difficulty that *ἐλαιῶνος*, not *παρὰδ.*, would have been expected; cf. l. 12, where *ἐλαιῶνος* is in fact inserted for the *παρὰγωγῇ*. (3) If *ἀμπέλ(ου)* were to be taken primarily with the land, i.e. in the sense of land actually growing vines, then a corresponding section should have preceded *καλάμο(ν)* 'Ελ(ληνικῶ) in l. 4; for this, however, there is no place; cf. note *ad loc.* (4) In other entries below similar calculations are implied as familiar to the reader. Thus in l. 11 the $65\frac{1}{2}$ ar. paying *ἐπαρούρ.* gather up all the *φόριμος* details (cf. Table B), and the 192 ar. liable to the *ναύβ.* in l. 13 include apparently the whole acreage of the *κῆσις*, yet in neither case is any explanation given. (5) It may be objected that the *κάλ.* 'Ελλ. is stated separately, and that, if a backward reference were implied, one total (i.e. $63\frac{1}{2}$ ar.), directly following the *γεωμ. ἀμπ.* would have sufficed. The same objection applies to the *λαχανέ(ια)* under *παρὰδ(είσου)*, where there is equally strong reason for believing *παρὰδ.* to refer to the tax; cf. above. Reference, however, to Table B shows that the status of *κάλ.* 'Ελλ. and *λαχ.* was the same—though paying *γεωμ.* they did not pay the *ἀπόμ.* This fact implies that for taxation purposes they were classified differently, possibly on the basis of fruits versus non-fruits, and would account for their separation here. (6) If we are right in supposing the charges *ἀμπ.* and *φοινικ.* (sc. *γεωμ.*) on ostraca from Thebes to be typical rates rather than specific taxes on vines and palms, the practice in these, where the acreage is inserted without further definition, may be invoked as similar.

Nevertheless, in view of the fact that *ἀμπελών* (or *ἀμπελος*) and *παράδεισος* could apparently be used loosely of the land on which the two categories of taxation fell (cf. p. 251), the opposite interpretation which connects *ἀμπέλ(ου)* and *παρὰδ(είσου)*, used in this sense and equally gathering up the items from ll. 4–5, with the acreage which follows, is not impossible. If, however, *ἀμπελος* meant here land subject to the 50 dr. *γεωμ.* rate, and *παράδεισος* that subject to the 25 dr. rate, there could no longer be any reason why *κάλ.* 'Ελλ. and *λαχ.* should be classified separately. The difficulty can be overcome by defining *ἀμπελος* and *παράδεισος* as land subject to the *ἀπόμ. ἀμπ.* and *ἀπόμ. παρὰδ.* The introduction of this classification under the *γεωμ.*, with its rather awkward substitution of *ἀμπέλ(ου)* for $\sigma\nu[\kappa] \cdot ()$ and *μυροβάλαντων*, and *παρὰδ(είσου)* for *ἐλαιῶ(νος)*, must then be justified by the assumption that the *ἀπόμ.* supplied the key-note of the system. This explanation, while leaving the *ἀπόμ.* untouched, discards the two named branches of the *γεωμ.* with their fixed rates.

On the whole the balance of evidence inclines to the first view. Outside this papyrus, it is true, there is no evidence of the branches *ἀμπέλου* and *παράδεισου* of the *γεωμετρία* in the Fayûm, but the use of *ἀμπ.* and *φοινικ.* (sc. *γεωμ.*) in ostraca from Thebes seems analogous to that of *ἀμπ.* and *παρὰδ.* (sc. *ἀπόμ.*) in the *εἶδη* receipts above, and in P. Brit. Mus. 195 the 50 and 25 rates of the *γεωμ.* appear to correspond to the 10 and 5 rates of the *ἀπόμ.*

Whatever view is taken it is a noteworthy illustration of the difficulties of nomenclature that in this document *ἀμπελών* (or *ἀμπελος*) is used in at least three distinct and gradually widening senses.

For the arura sign employed by the scribe, which resembles a looped η written in a cramped style and is surmounted by a horizontal stroke, cf. B. G. U. 915. 1, 14, 16, 23, P. Brit. Mus. 193 (ii, pp. 122 sqq.). A similar sign without the stroke occurs apparently for an artaba in P. Brit. Mus. 372. 24 (P. Tebt. ii, p. 340).

10. Where only 1 ar. is in question the scribe does not trouble to state the rate, as this explains itself; cf. l. 12.

11. For the rate of the *ἐπαρούρ.* cf. pp. 245 sqq. Further evidence is contained in P. Brit. Mus. 374 (cf. ii, p. xxxv), of which ll. 7 sqq., being of some interest for the taxation of garden-land, are quoted *in extenso*: $\tau \dots ()$ (ἀρουραι) $\theta \angle \{ \delta' \}$, ἀπομοί(ρας) (δραχμας) $\eta \epsilon$, προ(σδιαγρα ομένων) (δραχμας) $\epsilon \theta \dots$ $\delta / [\dots ()]$ (δραχμαί) $\rho \sigma$, προ(σδιαγραφόμενων)

(δραχμαὶ) κδ (τετρώβολον) (ἡμιωβέλιον) χ(αλκοῖ) β [. . . ⁹ (δραχμαὶ) 'Βυνε (τριώβολον) (ἡμιωβέλιον), / (τάλαντα) γ (δραχμαὶ) ω[. . . ¹⁰ ἀμπ(έλου) (ἄρουραι) ιγλδ', ἀπομοί(ρας) (δραχμαὶ) ρλζ (τριώβολον) [. . . ¹¹ ἐπαρο(υρίου) (δραχμαὶ) ρα (τετρώβολον), προ(σδιαγραφόμενων) (δραχμαὶ) ζ [χ(αλκοῖ) β . . . ¹² προσδ(ιαγραφόμενων) 'Βυγς [. Here the 91 dr. 4 ob. paid for ἐπαρούρ. on 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ ar. give exactly the rate of 6 dr. 4 ob. For the rate in Ptolemaic times cf. P. Hib. 112. 13, note. The rate of the προσδιαγρ. was always $\frac{1}{12}$; cf. Tables, pp. 245 sq., 250, 192. 10, note, and P. Tebt. 500. 2 sqq., where in nine instances legible this rate holds good.

15. Γαλλίας: Rostowzew's conjecture 'Ιουλίας (*Röm. Kol.*, p. 121) is not confirmed by a revision of the original.

16. ὦν (ἐκτη): cf. P. Tebt. 343. 69-70 πα(ράδεισων) ὦν ἐκτη (where this heading includes an ἐλαιών), Oxy. 917. 2 να(υβίου) καὶ (ἐκτης), 1283. 13 ἐπαρο(υρίου), (ἐκτης), and for similar phrases, e.g. P. Berlin 1422. 15 (Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, p. 159) καὶ ὦν (sc. παραδείσων) ἀπόμοιρ(αν) μὴ ἀγεσθαι, Tebt. 343. 10, 16 ὦν ἐκφόριον, B. G. U. 563. ii. 8 ὦν πρόστειμον τελεῖσθαι, 776. i. 4 ὦν τὸ ἐπαρ(ούριον). In P. Tebt. 343. 69-70 πα(ράδεισοι) ὦν (ἐκτη) are contrasted with πα(ράδεισοι) ἱερ(ατικοί), a natural distinction since γῆ ἱερά did not pay ἀπόμ. (cf. p. 297). For the class of garden-lands referred to indifferently as ὦν ἐκτη, ἐκτολογούμενοι, or ἐν ἐκτολογουμένη τάξει see above, p. 248.

17. The individual whose name is not deciphered at the beginning of the line and Philoxenus in l. 18 are, apparently, tenants. For the sign after νζ cf. 66. 1-2, note, 199. 21, &c. It occurs frequently in ἐπισκέψεις (e.g. P. Tebt. 60 sqq. *passim*), introducing the component parts of a preceding total. In the present case the sum of the items is always less than the total preceding, the remainder being left unaccounted for.

ν(εοφύτων): cf. above, p. 244, and e.g. 138. 9, P. Brit. Mus. 131 recto. 192 (i, p. 175), 131*. 42, 83 (ibid., pp. 190-1).

25. The ink at the end of the line is not sufficient to determine the letters though there is no doubt, of course, that this entry corresponds to that at the beginning of l. 29 in the totals (cf. note *ad loc.*).

28. ἐπιγρ(αφῆς): cf. in a similar context P. Hawara unnumbered, verso i. 3 (Milne, *Archiv* v, p. 397). In P. Brit. Mus. 119. 33 (i, p. 140) ἐπιγρ(αφῆς) is from the facsimile to be read in place of πάνν.

29. ν(). γ(): the ink is clear, but the ν may be read as τρ. Next to this, what we have regarded as a composite character containing both an abbreviation sign and a letter, may also be a cursively written τ; but this produces an impossible collocation. In any case it is apparently the connexion of the λαχανεία with the preceding word or words which takes it out of the category of φόρμος.

193. RECEIPTS FOR VARIOUS TAXES.

Hermopolis.

18.5 x 15.5 cm.

A.D. 132-5.

A series of three receipts for miscellaneous taxes, written by different hands in two columns on one sheet of papyrus. It is remarkable that the second receipt (Col. ii), which contains payments for, and is dated in, the 16th year should be preceded by a similar receipt containing payments for the 19th year. The payments fall under five headings: (1) λαογραφία 8 drachmae; (2) δεσμοφυλακία 1 obol; (3) προθ(μοφυλακία?) 1 ob. 2 chalchi; (4) ὑκῆ 1 drachma 4 obols; (5) τέλος μόσχου 14 obols. Since the sums are in each case identical, and since in the case of the δεσμοφυλακία the evidence coincides with that from other sources, it is probable that full annual amounts, not instalments, were here paid. For the bearing of this conclusion on the poll-tax cf. note below.

Col. i.

[. (ἔτους) 'Αδριανοῦ Κ[αίσαρος τοῦ κυρί[ο]ν
[() λαο(γ)ραφίας ιθ (ἔτους) 'Αρπαησίω(ν)
[] ὀκτώ, / η, δε(σ)μοφυλακίας (ὀβολόν), προ(θ)μοφυλακίας(?) (ὀβο
λόν) χ(αλκοῖ) β,
[] ὀκτώ, / η, ὑκ(ῆ)ς μίαν (τετρώβολον),

l 1

5 [/ α (τετρώβολον)] . Ἀπολλωνι) Ἑρμοφιλ() Ωρι-
 [Σαρα]πάμμων ἀδελ(φός)
 [] προ(θοφυλακίας ?) (ὀβολόν) χ(αλκοῦς) β, δι(ὰ) Ἑρμείνου Φιλ()
 [] ιθ (ἔτους) Διόσκ(ορος) Ἀρπαησίω(νός)
 [] . δι(ε)σμοφυλακίας] (ὀβολόν ?), προ(θοφυλακίας ?) (ὀβολόν)
 χ(αλκοῦς) [β,] δι(ὰ)
 10 []
 [λα]ρχ(γραφίας) ιθ (ἔτους) Ποτάμ[ων]
 [] () ἀδελ(φ) (ὑικῆς) μίαν (τετρώβολον), [/] α (τετρώβολον)
 [μία]ν (τετρώβολον ?), / α (τετρώβολον ?), δι(ὰ) Ἑρμείνου Φιλ() .

Col. ii.

(2nd hand) ις (ἔτους) Ἀδριανοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου
 15 Φαρ(μουῦθι) κβ, Πόλ(εως) Λιβ(ός), λαο(γραφίας) ις (ἔτους) Ἀροειποῖ ()
 Ἀρατσ() ὀκτώ, / η, δε(σμοφυλακίας) (ὀβολόν), προ(θοφυλακίας ?) (ὀβολόν) χ(αλκοῦς) β,
 δι(ὰ) Νικομάχου. Παῦνι κς
 ὁ α(ὐτός) ὑικ(ῆς) μίαν (τετρώβολον), / α (τετρώβολον), δι(ὰ) τοῦ α(ὐτοῦ).
 (3rd hand) Φ[ρο]ν(ρίων) Λιβ(ός) Ἀπ(ηλιώτου), ιθ (ἔτους) Ἀδρ[ιανοῦ] Κ[α]ί[σαρος]
 20 [το]ῦ κυρίου Τῦβ(ι) κγ, Διόσκ[ορος] Ἀρπ(αησίωνος) τέλ(ους)]
 μόσχου ὀβολ(ούς) δέκα τέσσ(αρας), δι(ὰ) Καλλ[ί]ου.

Col. ii. 'The 16th year of Hadrianus Caesar the lord, Pharmouthi 22, West-end Quarter, (paid by) Haroeipoi . . . son of Harats . . . for the poll-tax of the 16th year eight drachmae, total 8, for the prison-guard 1 obol, for the ferry-guard (?) 1 obol 2 ch., through Nicomachus. Pauni 26, (paid by) the same person through the same agency for pig-tax one drachma four obols, total 1 dr. 4 ob.

'Quarters of the Western and Eastern Guard-houses, the 19th year of Hadrianus Caesar the lord, Tubi 23, (paid by) Dioscorus son of Harpaëtion for the tax on a calf 14 obols, through Callias.'

3. ὀκτώ: cf. ll. 4 and 16. On the supposition that these are annual payments (cf. introd.) an 8-drachmae rate of the poll-tax is here attested for Hermopolis; cf. P. Brit. Mus. inv. no. 1897, where *μητροπολίται ὀκτάδραχμοι* occur (Bell, *Archiv* vi, pp. 107 sqq.). Payments on a similar scale are found for Memphis in P. Flor. 12 and for the Arsinoïte nome in P. Tebt. 354. If 278 is rightly attributed to Hermopolis, a 12-drachmae scale also existed.

δε(σμοφυλακίας): cf. 185. 6, &c., 191. 6, 8, 194. 4. Payments of 1 obol occur also in P. Fay. 54. 17, Tebt. 354. 9, 17.

προ(θοφυλακίας): cf. ll. 7, 9 and especially l. 16, where the fuller προθ() occurs, 185. 6, 15; the amount here is uniformly 1 ob. 2 ch. The tax is doubtless in some way connected with the ferries; for the common transposition of the *o* and *p* cf. e.g. P. Petrie iii. 37 (*o*) verso. Col. iii. 14, Milne, *Archiv* vi, p. 134, Oxy. 118. 6, 732. 2, Leipzig 32. 2, Amh. 110. 16. The smallness and fixity of the amount distinguish the charge here from the tax on ferries which existed in Ptolemaic times (70. 18, note). Similarly the Roman φόρος πορθμείος of P. Oxy. 732 (cf. P. Bibl. Nat. in Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, 392. 10, B. G. U. 1188. 11 sqq., and note *ad loc.*) was not only large in amount but was paid to τελῶναι. Not improbably, therefore, the abbreviated title here is to be rather expanded on the analogy of δε(σμοφυλακίας), θη(σαυροφυλακίας), ποτ(αμοφυλακίας), and a charge ὑπὲρ πορθμοφυλακίας supposed. πορθμοφύλακες have not yet occurred in papyri, but the ὀρμοφύλακες (P. Tebt. 370. 5, Hamb. 17. 5, Fay. 23. introd.), would be analogous.

4. ὑικ(ῆς): the sums paid by individuals under this heading in tax-receipts show considerable variation:— 1 dr. (P. Oxy. 289. 6), 1 dr. 1 ob. (Fay. 53. 7, 54. 7, 316, 317; cf. 230), 1 dr. 4 ob. (185. 12, 193. 4, 12, 13,

18, Oxy. 308, Tebt. 353. 8, &c. [W. 269], 354. 9, &c.), 1 dr. $4\frac{1}{2}$ ob. (Oxy. 289. 10, &c., 313, $5\frac{1}{4}$, in the last case + 1 ob. προσδ.), 1 dr. $5\frac{1}{2}$ ob. (Oxy. 733. 3, 6 ? = 1 dr. $4\frac{1}{2}$ ob. + 1 ob. προσδ.), 2 dr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ob. (Oxy. 288. 10, &c., cf. 311), 5 dr. $5\frac{1}{2}$ ob., 12 dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ob., 13 dr. 3 ob., 14 dr., 26 dr. $4\frac{1}{2}$ ob. (Oxy. 389). For village totals cf. 213. introd., Table V. The variations in these figures cannot be explained on chronological or geographical grounds, and combined with the evidence of Wilcken, *Ost.*, ii. 1031, acknowledging payment for τέλος δελφάκιτος μῆς, give ground for supposing that the ὑκλή was not a licence-charge, but was assessed on a basis of number or value.

For the inclusion of the *ὑκμή* under the departmental heading *εἰδῶν* cf. 213. 9, note.

15. Πόλ(εως) Λιβ(ός): cf. l. 19 Φ[ρο]ν(ρίων) Λιβ(ός) Ἀπ(ηλιώτου). There, if the reading is correct, the conjunction of two ἀμφοδα seems to refer rather to the organization of the *πρακτορία* (cf. the quarter Νότον καὶ Λιβός in Thebes) than to the domicile of the individual tax-payer. The hand of this receipt is extremely cursive, and what is read as Λιβ(ός) might as well be Βο(ρρά), but in spite of Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 143. introd., Hermopolis possessed no ἀμφοδον Πόλεως Βορρά.

19. Φ[ρο]ν(ρίων) κτλ. Or perhaps Φ[ρο]ν(ρίου); cf. 419. 2 Λευκοπυργίτου Ἄνω Κάτω.

20-I. τέλους] μόσχου: cf. 213. 7, note.

194. RECEIPT FOR VARIOUS TAXES.

' Arsinoïte nome (?).

7.7 × 14.8 cm.

A. D. 134-6.

Two receipts for various taxes paid in two consecutive years. The taxes include, besides those for guards and prison-guards, which have already occurred in **185**, **191**, and **193**, the ἀριθμητικόν, on which see the note on **213**. 22, the χωματικόν, or tax for the maintenance of the embankments, and the licence for donkeys. In the second receipt, which is much mutilated, the beer-tax possibly appears.

[Ε]τους ἑνεακαίδεκάτου Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραϊανοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ
 [Σ]εβαστοῦ μηνὸς Ἀδριανοῦ κε. διαγέγραφε) Σισύτι πρά[κ]τορι ἀργυρικῶν)
 χω[ματικῶν] ὑπὲρ ιη (ἔτους) ρνπ(αράς) (δραχμᾶς) ἐπτὰ ἡμιωβ(έλιον), / (δραχμαὶ) ζ (ἡμιωβέλιον),
 καὶ Παχῶν ιε (ὧ) αὐ[τ]ὸς
 ἀριθμητικῶν) (δραχμᾶς) δεκαεξί, / (δραχμαὶ) ις, δεσμοφυλ(ακίας) [ὀ]βολ[ο]ῦς δύο, / (δύοβολοι),
 [.
 [δι]πλ(ώματος) ὄνων τετρώ(βολον), / (τετρώβολον), φυλ(άκων) ὀβολ(οὺς) πέντε χαλκοῦς β, [/]
 (πεντώβολον) χαλκοῦ β.

Ἐτους εἰκοστοῦ Ἑδρια[ν]οῦ Καίσαρ[ο]ς τοῦ [κ]υρίου, Παῦ[ν]ι
[.]αθρεῖ[ο]υς μ[. . . .] . [. . .] . [.]ν [? κω]μογρα[μματ]) [20 letters
[.] (δυόβολοι) (ἡμωβέλιον), τέλ(ους) ζ[ύ]του] τετρώ[βολον] [20 letters
[.] . . [.] [

3. 1. ἡμιωβέλιον.

ll. 1-5. 'The 19th year of the Emperor Caesar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, the 25th of the month Hadrianus. Paid to Sisois, collector of money-taxes . . . by . . . for the embankments-tax of the 18th year

7 drachmae of discounted silver $\frac{1}{2}$ obol, total 7 dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ob.; and Pachon 15, the same person . . ., for the numeration-tax 16 drachmae, total 16 dr., for prison-guards-tax 2 obols, total 2 ob., . . . for donkey-licence 4 obols, total 4 ob., for guards-tax 5 obols 2 chalci, total 5 ob. 2 ch.'

3. $\chi\omega(\mu\alpha\tau\iota\kappa\omicron\upsilon)$: the reading is doubtful, but the amount of 7 dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ob. points to the $\chi\omega\mu\alpha\tau\iota\kappa\omicron\nu$; cf. P. Tebt. 353. 15 [W. 269], where the same amount is paid for this tax. The normal rate at this period was 6 dr. 4 ob. (cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, pp. 333 sqq., P. Oxy. ii, p. 281), and the editors of P. Tebt. *cit.* suggested that the difference there was due to the inclusion of the $\pi\rho\omicron\sigma\delta\iota\alpha\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\acute{o}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha$. This suggestion is confirmed by the Strassburg ostrakon in *Archiv* iv, p. 146, which shows that 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ob. for $\pi\rho\omicron\sigma\delta\iota\alpha\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\acute{o}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha$ were paid on the stater, a rate of $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., which gives 3 chalci on 1 dr., and consequently 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ob. on 6 dr. 4 ob. In B. G. U. 359 (where the payment is made, as in 194, in $\rho\acute{\nu}\pi\alpha\rho\alpha\iota$ δραχμαί), 391, and P. Brit. Mus. 844 (iii, p. 55), the amount is 7 dr. 4 ob. 2 ch. This increase is perhaps due to the inclusion of the sum paid for βαλανικόν, those two taxes being often coupled in ostraca (cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, p. 334, and e.g. ii. 391). The total amount, however, including the $\pi\rho\omicron\sigma\delta\iota\alpha\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\acute{o}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha$ on both at the above-mentioned rate should be 7 dr. 5 ob. 2 ch. (6 dr. 4 ob. + 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ob. + 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ob. + 2 ch.). Some other exceptions to the usual rate are noted by Milne, *Theban Ostraca*, pp. 129-30. The $\chi\omega\mu\alpha\tau\iota\kappa\omicron\nu$ is often coupled in receipts with δεσμοφυλακίας; cf. e.g. P. Tebt. 354. 13, Brit. Mus. 844 (iii, p. 55).

On the significance of the term $\rho\acute{\nu}\pi\alpha\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ applied to drachmae see Milne's recent discussion in *Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology*, vii, pp. 64-6.

5. δι]πλ(ώματος) is uncertainly read, and the amount of 4 obols seems very small, since 8 dr. were paid for a single donkey in B. G. U. 213; possibly, however, the 4 ob. were only an instalment. Cf. διπλώματος ἵππων in P. Amh. 92. 21 [W. 311], Hamburg 9.

195. TAXING-LIST.

Arsinoïte nome (?).

14 x 8.5 cm.

Second century.

An account of payments in money made in different months by several persons on account of εἶδη, λειτουργικόν, ναύβιον, πενθήμερος ὄνων (cf. note on l. 5), and φόρος φυτῶν, all of which are familiar from other sources.

.
]ως ἰδῶν (δραχμὰς) κ.
 ? λι]τουργ(ικοῦ) (δραχμὰς) ια (τετρώβολον) (ἡμιωβέλιον).
 2nd hand] (τετρώβολον), Παῦνι (δραχμὰς) ζ (τετρώβολον).
 1st hand] ναυβ(ίου) (δραχμῆν) α.
 5] οὔπεως πενθημέρου) ὄνων (δραχμὰς) η, (2nd hand) αἱ γίνονται (δραχμαί) η.
]ων . β
] Παχ(ών) (δραχμὰς) ιε (τετρώβολον), Παῦνι (δραχμὰς) δ, ὁμοίως (δραχμὰς) η.
 1st hand] ἀρσεως ναυβ(ίου) (δραχμὰς) β (τετρώβολον).
] . η Φρόντων ἰδῶν (δραχμὰς) η (τριώβολον).
 10] φόρος φυτῶν) (δραχμὰς) ιβ.

ναν]β(ίου) (δραχμὰς) α (δυοβόλους).

] [.] .

1. ἰδων Pap.; so in l. 9.

3. παῦνι Pap.; so in l. 7.

10 l. φόρον (?)

1. There is some margin above this line, but owing to the recurring blank spaces this need not be the first paragraph of the column.

2. λι]τουργ(ικοῦ): cf. 213. 34, note.

5. πενθημ(έρου) ὄνων: cf. B. G. U. 969. 21 and 23 ἔθος δ' ἐστὶν τὸν ἔχοντα ἰδίους ὄνους τοῦτοις ἀπεργάσασθαι, εἰ δὲ μὴ ἔχοι, πενθήμερον μετρίν εἰς τὸ δημόσιον, Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 335 sqq. According to that text, persons who did not possess donkeys had to make an equivalent contribution in corn. 195 shows that a money payment could also be made.

10. φόρος φυτ(ῶν): cf. P. Fay. 42. introd.

196. TAX-RECEIPT.

Arsinoïte nome.

25.7 x 7.2 cm.

A. D. 196. Plate 20.

Receipt for various taxes, issued to the collectors (ἡγούμενοι, ll. 9-10, note) by the nomarch of the nome. The amounts, which are no doubt aggregates of individual payments, fall under three headings: (1) 60 drachmae paid for δεκανικὸν ἰχθυομεταβόλων (cf. note on ll. 6-9); (2) 80 drachmae for the beer-tax (ζυτηρὰ κατ' ἄνδρα); (3) 124 drachmae for the boats of the priestly image-bearers (θεαγοί; cf. note on ll. 13-14). The group of taxes thus arranged finds a parallel in the priestly accounts B. G. U. 1+337 [W. 92. i. 25-ii. 2], where charges for ἀλιευτικὰ πλοῖα, δεκανικὸν πλοίων, and ζυτηρὰ are similarly included in the νομαρχίας λόγος. The coincidence, however, does not necessarily imply that in 196 also only payments by priests were concerned, although this is possible (cf. ll. 9-10, note).

For the importance of the nomarch in the financial organization of the nome see Martin, *Les Épistratèges*, pp. 141 sqq., Preisigke, *Girowesen*, pp. 256 sqq.; cf. Kühn, *Antinoöpolis*, pp. 143 sqq. Preisigke argues that the taxes for which the nomarch was responsible represent fluctuating dues, tolls, &c., as opposed to direct taxes, of which the incidence and assessment were fixed; cf. P. Strassb. 58. introd. However, the qualification κατ' ἄνδρα applied to the ζυτηρὰ, and the evidence of P. Tebt. 353 [W. 269], where the payments under ζυτηρὰ are uniform for several years, are rather against such an interpretation.

*Ετους δ Λουκίου

Σεπτιμίου Σενήρου

Εὐσεβοῦς Περτίνακος

Σεβαστοῦ Μεχεῖρ α.

5 διεγρά(φησαν) Ἀπίωνι νο(μάρχη) Ἀρσι(νοῖτου)

διὰ Ἡρωνος χ(ριστοῦ) δεκά

νικοῦ ἰχθυομετα

- βόλ(ων) διὰ Σοκμήνεως
καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν ἡγου(μένων)
10 γ (ἔτους) (δραχμαὶ) ἐξήκοντα, γ(ίνονται) (δραχμαὶ), ξ,
ζυτηρᾶς κατ' ἄνδρα
ὁμοί(ως) (δραχμαὶ) ὀγδοήκον-
τα, γ(ίνονται) (δραχμαὶ) π, πλοίων
θραγῶν ὁμοί(ως) (δραχμαὶ) ἑκα-
15 τὸν εἴκοσι τέσσαρες,
γ(ίνονται) (δραχμαὶ) ρκδ.

7. ἰχθυομεταβολ(ων) Pap. 9. ηγου(μενων) written above πρεσβ(υτερων), which is deleted.

'The 4th year of Lucius Septimius Severus Pius Pertinax Augustus, Mecheir 1. Paid to Apion, nomarch of the Arsinoite nome, through Heron, agent, for the *decanus* of fish-vendors through Sokmenis and the other principals for the 3rd year sixty drachmae, total 60 dr., for the beer-tax individually assessed similarly eighty drachmae, total 80 dr., for the boats of the image-bearers similarly one hundred and twenty-four drachmae, total 124 dr.'

5. The nomarch Apion recurs in P. Tebt. 307 and 605-7 (A. D. 194-210).

6. χ(ριστοῦ): cf. e.g. B. G. U. 345. 5.

6-9. δεκανικοῦ ἰχθυομεταβόλ(ων): cf. the tax δεκανικὸν τῶν αὐτῶν (sc. ἀλιευτικῶν) πλοίων in B. G. U. 1. 1 [W. 92. ii. 1], Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, pp. 353 sqq., Wessely, *Karanis*, p. 74, Otto, *Priester und Tempel*, ii, pp. 46-7. Ten seems to have been a common number in official bodies and δεκανοὶ occur in various connexions, e.g. Wessely, *Denkschr. Akad. Wien*, phil.-hist. Kl., 37 (1889), p. 241 δεκανῶ ὑπὲρ [πλοίων ἀπερχομένων ἐν Ἀλεξανδρ(είᾳ)], P. Tebt. 27. 31 δεκανῶν τῶν φ[υ]λακικῶν (cf. Lesquier, *Les Institutions militaires*, pp. 261-2), Milne, *Theb. Ost.*, 77, 78 (δεκανὸς κυνηγίων πλοίων?), 139 (δεκανὸς νυκτοφυλάκων), B. G. U. 834. 11 δεκα[νε]ίαν πυροῦ, 1189. 5-6 δεκανῶν χώματος, P. Fay. 156. 4, Oxy. 387, Flor. 278. ii. 1, Sammelbuch, 1. 2, C. I. G. iii. 4716 d. 56, Néroutsos-Bey, *L'Ancienne Alexandrie*, p. 12. With reference to the tax δεκανικὸν πλοίων Otto (*l.c.*) argues that the δεκανοὶ were military officials concerned with the ποταμοφυλακία who had power to requisition private vessels for the river-police service; a boat-owner could, however, purchase exemption from this exaction by the payment of a sum of money called δεκανικόν. This view rests on assumptions for which there is no evidence, and is clearly inapplicable to the δεκανικὸν ἰχθυομεταβόλ(ων). The two taxes are no doubt maintenance-charges, in the one case for the support of a δεκανὸς (or δεκανοὶ) πλοίων, in the other of a δεκανὸς ἰχθυομεταβόλων; cf. the δεκανία πυροῦ in B. G. U. 834, and 213. 29, note on the tax ἐπιστατείας φυλακικῶν. Further evidence is needed to explain the precise duties of the δεκανοὶ, but from B. G. U. 834, Milne, *Theb. Ost.*, 77, 78, it may be concluded that they were here concerned, directly or indirectly, with taxation.

For ἰχθυομεταβόλοι cf. San Nicolò, *Vereinswesen*, pp. 95, 135, and Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, p. 136.

9-10. ἡγου(μένων) γ (ἔτους): for the ambiguity in meaning of ἡγούμενος cf. P. Fay. 110. 26, note. It is noteworthy in the present instance that the scribe first wrote πρεσβ(υτέρων). πρεσβύτεροι collect taxes of the νομαρχικὸς λόγος in P. Strassb. 58, 59, 62, 63, 64 (cf. B. G. U. 711), and ἡγούμενοι of the village of Euhemeria issue certificates of payment in respect of φόρος προβάτων in P. Brit. Mus. 849 (iii, p. xl); cf. 219. 2, &c., P. Tebt. 401. 23, 484. With regard to the distinction between the πρεσβύτεροι and ἡγούμενοι of a village; if, as is probable, the latter were the same as the προεστῶτες, this was the wider term, as is shown by 122. 6-8. Thus, in the present context the ἡγούμενοι may include the πράκτορες νομαρχικῶν, whose existence as village officials is known from B. G. U. 711, and in P. Tebt. 484 the ἡγούμενος κόμης who endorses the letter may be one of the πράκτορες addressed. The possibility has already been noted in the introd. that the taxes in 196 were payments by priests; but that ἡγούμενοι without further qualification refers to the ἡγούμενοι ἱερέων (cf. e.g. P. Brit. Mus. 281 (ii, p. 66) and payments διὰ ἱερέων πρεσβυτέρων in B. G. U. 392. ii. 6 sqq.) may be doubted, although in the parallel receipts P. Tebt. 307, 605-7 payment was made by the priests.

11. Further instances of the inclusion of the ζυτηρά under the νομαρχικὸς λόγος are P. Strassb. 61 (cf. 58, introd.), B. G. U. 1. 2 [W. 92. ii. 2].

13-14. πλοίων θραγῶν: cf. introd. The present passage lends support to Wessely's conjecture (*Karanis*,

p. 74) that $\pi\lambda(\omicron\iota\omicron\nu)$ $\theta\epsilon\omicron\upsilon$ should be restored in P. Brit. Mus. 266. 45, &c. (ii, pp. 235 sqq.), in preference to $\pi\lambda(\iota\upsilon\theta\omicron\upsilon\rho\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma)$ (Kenyon *ad loc.*, and Otto, *op. cit.*, i, p. 313).

$\theta\epsilon\alpha\gamma\acute{\omega}\nu$: cf. P. Tebt. 61 (b). 59, 61, 72. 210, 121. 76, 133, B. G. U. 1023. 6. Otto, *op. cit.*, i, p. 95 regards $\theta\epsilon\alpha\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ as synonymous with $\pi\alpha\sigma\tau\omicron\phi\acute{o}\rho\omicron\varsigma$. Whether the $\pi\lambda\omicron\iota\alpha$ were boats reserved for special religious functions or fishing-boats belonging to the $\theta\epsilon\alpha\gamma\acute{o}\iota$ is not clear.

197. CUSTOM-HOUSE RECEIPTS.

Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome.)

Late second century.

Of the four custom-house receipts printed below (cf. 368-70), the first, which concerns the tax of $\frac{1}{100}$ and $\frac{1}{50}$ upon exports and imports, and mentions the amount paid, has been already discussed by Grenfell and Hunt in P. Fay. pp. 199 sqq. The others, which deal with the tax 'for the protection of the desert route' and that 'for the harbour of Memphis', are of the usual kind, and similar documents will be found in P. Grenf. ii, p. 78, Fay. p. 195, Brit. Mus. 929 (iii, p. 40), Strassb. 12. In the introduction to the last-named text Preisigke refuses to recognize these documents as tax-receipts, on the ground that the amount paid is not usually stated, and prefers to regard them as certificates entitling the bearer to certain privileges on his way through the desert (in the case of the $\acute{\iota}\chi\nu\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta\mu\omicron\phi\upsilon\lambda\alpha\kappa\acute{\iota}\alpha\varsigma$), or on his arrival at Memphis (in the case of $\lambda\iota\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ Μέμφεως). But the argument has not much weight, since there are among the ostraca numerous instances of tax-receipts in which the amount paid is not stated; cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, ii, pp. 93 sqq., 263 sqq. Moreover it has been shown by P. Brit. Mus. 929 (iii, p. 40) that the custom-dues were assessed per load, whether of camels or donkeys, a load of oil paying so much, of wheat, so much. It was therefore only necessary to state the kind and number of animals, and the nature of the produce, to enable any person knowing the tariff to calculate the sum payable. Cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 191, note 2.

(a) 8.2 x 5.5 cm. Written across the fibres. A. D. 162.

Τετελ(ώνη)ται διὰ πύλης Σοκνοπ(αίου) Νήσου ρ'ν'
 Σαραπίων ἐξάγ(ων) ἐπὶ καμήλ(ω) α μιᾷ
 λαχανοσπέρμ(ου) ἀρτάβ(ας) ἑξ τελ(ούσας) (δραχμὰς) πέντε
 καὶ καμήλ(ω) ἐνὶ ὄνοις δυσὶ πυρο(ῦ) (ἀρτάβας) δε-
 5 καδύο τελ(ούσας) τρεῖς δραχμὰς. (ἔτους) τρίτο(ν)
 Ἀντωνείνο(ν) καὶ Οὐήρου τῶν κυρίω(ν)
 Ἀθὺρ [. . .] τετράδι.

(b) 5.6 x 7.3 cm.

Τετελ(ώνη)ται διὰ πύλ(ης) Σοκνοπ(αίου) Νήσου
 ἴχνους ἐρημοφυλ(ακίας) Μῆλας
 10 ἐξάγ(ων) ὁρόβου ἐπὶ ὄν(ω) ἐνί.
 (ἔτους) ι Ἐπειφ πέμπτη καὶ εἰκάδι,
 + + + + κε. + + +

(c) 3.9 × 6.2 cm.

[Τετ]ελ(ώνηται) διὰ πύλ(ης) Σοκνοπ(αίου) Νή(σου) λι(μένος)
 Μέμφεως Παεῖς εἰ(σάγων) ἐπὶ ὄνοις δυσι
 15 [. .] . [. .] . . ἔξ. (ἔτους) θ [Φα]ῶφι ἐνά-
 τη καὶ εἰκάδι, κθ.

(d) 5.9 × 5.4 cm.

Τετελ(ώνηται) διὰ πύλ(ης) Σοκνοπ(αίου) Νή(σου)
 λι(μένος) Μέμφεως Παεῖς ἐξ(άγων)
 ἐπὶ ὄνῳ ἐνὶ ὀρόβ(ου) . . () ζζ.
 20 (ἔτους) ι Φαμενῶθ ὀκτωκαιδε-
 κάτη, ιη.

(a) 'Paid at the custom-house of Socnopaei Nesus for the tax of $\frac{1}{100}$ and $\frac{1}{50}$ by Sarapion, exporting on one camel six artabae of vegetable-seed paying five drachmae, and on one camel and two donkeys twelve artabae of wheat paying three drachmae. The 3rd year of Antoninus and Verus the lords, Hathur 4.'

(b) 'Paid at the custom-house of Socnopaei Nesus the dues for the tax for the protection of the desert route by Melas, exporting pulse on one donkey. The 10th year, Epeiph 25.'

9. ἔχονος ἐρημοφυλ(ακίας): cf. P. Brit. Mus. 1266 (f) (iii, p. 39), Fay. 75, 76, 186-9, Leipzig 82. The tax is usually called simply ἐρημοφυλακίας, e. g. in P. Amh. 117.

(c) 'Paid at the custom-house of Socnopaei Nesus the dues for the harbour of Memphis by Paeis, importing six . . . on two donkeys. The 9th year, Phaophi 29.'

14. For Paeis cf. l. 18 and 368-9.

19. The abbreviated name of a measure after ὀρόβ(ου) looks like νι() or πι(); it is not like an artaba sign, moreover a load of $7\frac{1}{2}$ artabae for one donkey would be too much; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 1169, 66, note (iii, p. 46), where the highest load of ὄροβός for one donkey is 3 art.

198. NOTE CONCERNING DONKEYS.

11.8 × 8.3 cm.

Third century.

The purpose of this document is uncertain. It is a brief note referring to certain donkeys as ἀτελεῖς, which presumably means that these were immune from state services, and the mention of a φρούριον and a particular night suggests that the service immediately in view was military, or concerned with police-duties, rather than e. g. work on the embankments (cf. 195. 5, note). A bronze tablet in Berlin bears the inscription Ἀγρειπ-πινιανῆς καὶ Ῥοντιλλιανῆς οὐσίας τοῦ κυρίου Αὐτοκράτορος ἀτελῆν καὶ ἀνευγάρευντον (Preisigke, *Sammelbuch* 4226, Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 376), and Rostowzew has suggested (*Röm. Kol.*, p. 128, note 1) that this was destined to be fixed on an animal or carriage, a view which the present text tends to support.

Below the Greek are several lines apparently in shorthand. The verso contains part of a private letter, in which a tunic (κινώμιον) is prominent and the word χαλαστοῖς occurs.

Φρουρίου
 Πανδβεὺς Πιβίχης
 περὶ ἀτελ(ῶν) ὄνων θηλ(ειῶν) καὶ
 ἀρρένων τοῖς δημοσίοις
 5 τοῦ φρουρίου κδ νυκτὸς
 εἰς τὴν κε.
]ιος

Parts of five lines of shorthand.

‘For guard-house: Pandbeus son of Pibichis, concerning immune donkeys, male and female, for the officers of the guard-house, the night of the 24th to the 25th.’

199. DAY-BOOK OF A REVENUE OFFICIAL.

Oxyrhynchite nome.

17.2 × 12.7 cm.

First century.

Fragment of a register of payments of corn arranged according to days and villages. For example, under the heading in l. 6 are enumerated the different amounts of wheat paid (or, less probably, received) by different persons at the village of Sesphtha (in the western toparchy of the Oxyrhynchite nome; cf. P. Oxy. 345) on the 21st of an unnamed month; cf. e. g. P. Oxy. 1145. Sometimes the wheat is said to have been measured according to the declaration of the sitologi (ll. 1-2, 7-8, 20), but more often the amount paid is simply stated, without explanation. The interpretation of the document is made difficult by numerous abbreviations, some of which remain unexplained. On the verso is part of an account in demotic.

Col. i.

/ πρ() κατὰ προσφώ(νησιν)
 Μηρχω() υἱ(οῦ) Μαλαγκ() σ[ι]τ(ολόγου) (πυροῦ) ι
 ἀπὸ ἐπιστά(λματος) τῶν παραγενα(μένων).
 / τῆς ἡμέρας (πυροῦ) λθδ' χ(οίνικες) 5.
 5 ὦν ἀποπ() κθδ' χ(οίνικες) 5, τοῖς παρὰ Ἡρω(νος) ι.
 κα, Σεσφθὰ ἀποπ()
 Ἡρακλείδης(ς) Διον(υσίου) . . () ἐνα() κ[α]τὰ προσφώ(νησιν)
 σιτο(λόγου) (πυροῦ) η χ(οίνικες) 6.
 Σερεπόδω(ρος) Σερεπ(οδώρου) [[διὰ Σερεπ(οδώρου). Ψεναμ(ούνιος)]]
 10 . . [.].
 Ἀδραστος Ἀδράστο(υ) πρ() κατὰ προσφώ(νησιν)
 Πτολ(εμαίου) Κεφα(λᾶ) ἦν εἰχ(εν) ἐν θέ(ματι) ἀντα() μέσ . () (πυροῦ) α.

m m

- Ἀρπαῆσις Διονυσίου (πυροῦ) ε.
 [Ἀρπ]αῆσις Ἀρθοάνι(ος) (πυροῦ) ε.
 15 [. . .] . . ριω() Λαγώντο(ς) (πυροῦ) γ.
 [. . .] ψαμοῦ(ς) Ἀρνώτο(υ) (πυροῦ) ε.
 [Ἀρ]νώτης Πετσί(ριος) (πυροῦ) γ.
 [Π]ετσοῦχος Βαλλοῦ(τος) (πυροῦ) ε.
 [Κ]εφάλᾱς Σαραπίωνο(ς) (πυροῦ) δ.
 20 [.] Γ . τοε() κατὰ προσφά(νησιν) σιτολόγων) . . () ἔνα()
 [. . .] (πυροῦ) ελ χ(οῖνιξ) α, / κ̄ χ(οῖνικες) ε, [λο(ιπαῖ)] εδ' χ(οῖνικες) ε. [
 [] / δι(ὰ) Πασσί(ριος) Ν[

Col. ii.

- ζ ἀποπ() θα[
 Ἑρμων τ . [
 25 Ἀπολλώ(νιος) το(ῦ) [
 / δι(ὰ) Διω[
 Ἀρσιῆσι(ς) Βελ[λῆ(τος)
 (πυροῦ) λ[
 Πλοῦτος Μ[
 30 Ψευῆσις [
 Παῦσι(ς) Χ[
 / [

12. αντα() μεσ . () added above the line.

18. Second ο of πετσοῦχος altered.

1. πρ() recurs in l. 11; the abbreviation consists of a ρ with a curved stroke above and slightly to the left of it.

5. ἀποπ() : cf. ll. 6, 23. The abbreviation is made up of two symbols. The first has the appearance of an α with a lengthened vertical stroke, as found sometimes in the cursive of the later Ptolemaic period. The second consists of a circle linked at the top to a curve. The resolution is very doubtful. (μοναρταβίλας) is scarcely possible.

7. The sign before ἐνα() resembles a Roman s with the upper loop closed. Perhaps ἐνα(φείων) should be read here and in l. 20, but the context is obscure.

21. The arithmetic here shows that the artaba contained 40 choenices; cf. P. Oxy. 1044. introd., 1145. 18, 1286. 4, and 207. 4, note. For the sign of division preceding κ̄ cf. 66. 1-2, note, P. Brit. Mus. 195. 17, note (p. 257 above). The meaning of κ̄ is discussed in the note on 188. 4-5.

200. SITOLOGUS-RECEIPTS.

Hermopolite nome.

Height 16.1 cm.

A. D. 111-2.

These two receipts are written on one sheet of papyrus to which are joined the documents described in 108. introd. A third receipt originally followed at the foot, but of this little but the date ις (ἔτους) remains. The hand in each receipt differs. The

payments were made on account of arrears in the corn-tax covering the long period of twenty-six years. Both receipts are concerned with the same family; cf. 108 and introd.

Receipts from Hermopolis resembling the first of those below are P. Amh. 122, B. G. U. 1089; for the second cf. B. G. U. 1090, P. Leipzig 84.

(a) Προσβ(έβληκεν) ἐπὶ θησ(αυρὸν) Τλήθ(μεως) γενη(μάτων) πεντεκαιδεκάτου (ἔτους)

Τραιανοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου ὑπ(ἐρ) Πατρῆ (Ἄνω ?)

Σινκερῇ) κολλήματος) λβ Πετβῆς Φατρή(ος) ὑπ(ἐρ) Τοθ(ήτος) Φωχ()

ὑπ(ἐρ) Ἀμμω(νίου) Ἀμμω(νίου) ὑπ(ἐρ) Σοήριο(ς) Ἀχιλλέως) ὑπ(ἐρ) παλαιᾶς

5 ἐκθέσεως η (ἔτους) Δομιτιανοῦ (πυροῦ) δοχ(ικῶ) δύο γ'ίβ',

/ (πυροῦ) δοχ(ικῶ) βγ'ίβ', γ (ἔτους) Τραιανοῦ (πυροῦ) δοχ(ικῶ) δύο γ'ίβ',

/ (πυροῦ) δοχ(ικῶ) βγ'ίβ', δ (ἔτους) δοχ(ικῶ) δύο γ'ίβ', / (πυροῦ) βγ'ίβ', ε (ἔτους)

(πυροῦ) μία(ν) λ, / (πυροῦ) αλ.

(b) Θησ(αυροῦ) σιτολ(όγων) μεμέτρηκε) γενη(μάτων) πεντεκαιδεκάτου (ἔτους)

10 Τραιανοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου ὑπ(ἐρ) Πατρῆ (Ἄνω ?) Σινκερῇ

κολλήματος) σογ Ἑρμαῖο(ς) Ἑρμ[. . .] ὑπ(ἐρ) Σοήρις Ἀχιλλέως

[ὑπ(ἐρ)] παλαιᾶς ἐχθέσεως [δ (?) (ἔτους) Τ]ραιανοῦ (πυροῦ) δοχ(ικῶ) τετρακ(αιεικοστόν),

/ (πυροῦ) δοχ(ικῶ) κδ', ε (ἔτους) ὁμοίως (πυροῦ) δοχ(ικῶ) μίαν ἡμισ(ν), / (πυροῦ) δοχ(ικῶ) αλ,

5 (ἔτους) ὁμοίως (πυροῦ) δοχ(ικῶ) δ[ύ]ο γ'ίβ', / (πυροῦ) βγ'ίβ'.

1. προσ of προσβ(έβληκεν) written over something else. 2. πατρῆ ± Pap.; so in l. 10. 4-5. υπ(ερ) παλαιας εκθεσεως is written above εις τα απο {απο} χειρισμων, which is deleted. 11. ε of ερμαιο(s) corr. from α. 12. [υπ(ερ)] παλαιας εκθεσεως is written above εις τα απο χειρισμων, which is deleted.

1-8. 'Petbes son of Phatres has paid into the granary of Tlethmis from the produce of the 15th year of Trajanus Caesar the lord to the account of Sinkere in the Upper Patre toparchy, page 32, on behalf of Tothes son of Phoch . . . on behalf of Ammonius son of Ammonius, on behalf of Soëris daughter of Achilles on account of the old list for the 8th year of Domitian 2 $\frac{5}{12}$ artabae of wheat by receiving-measure, total 2 $\frac{5}{12}$ art. of wheat by receiving-measure, and for the 3rd year of Trajan 2 $\frac{5}{12}$ artabae of wheat by receiving-measure, total 2 $\frac{5}{12}$ art. of wheat by receiving-measure, and for the 4th year 2 $\frac{5}{12}$ artabae by receiving-measure, total 2 $\frac{5}{12}$ art. of wheat, and for the 5th year one and a half artaba of wheat, total 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ art. of wheat.'

1. The corn was delivered at the granary of Tlethmis, although apparently due on the account of the village of Sinkere in the Upper Patre toparchy (ll. 2-3). Tlethmis was probably situated in the same district (see 384, where Πατρῆ Ἄνω is likely to have preceded Π. Κάτω, and compare the grouping in Wessely, *Stud. Pal.*, x. 29, 31-2, 34, 45 with B. G. U. 552 A. ii. 6 sqq., 553. ii. 3 sqq.), and possibly the two villages shared one θησαυρός (cf. Preisigke, *Girouesen*, pp. 51-2); or this may be a case of branch-payment, on which cf. 204. introd. The family here concerned also held lands in Τερετονφώ in the same district; cf. 108 and introd.

3. For Sinkere cf. B. G. U. 552 A. ii. 7, 553. ii. 3.

5. ἐκθεσις is commonly used in connexion with arrears; cf. e. g. P. Fay. 42 (a). 5, 247, 320, Brit. Mus. 1170. 2 (iii, p. 93).

9. For the heading θησ(αυροῦ) cf. *Fayûm Towns*, Ost. 24, 30, 36, 40. Whether the following payments were also made at Τλήθμις is not clear.

201. SITOLOGUS-RECEIPT. •

8.1 x 13.5 cm.

A. D. 137.

A receipt, probably issued by sitologi, for two payments of wheat on behalf of the same person; cf. the preceding papyrus.

Ἐμέτρῃ(σεν) ἐφ' ἄλλω Ἀσκκληπιάδου ἐποικ(ίου) εἰς Ἑρμόλ(αον?)
 . [.] . . τ . εἰ[π]ῆ τῆς ιβ [Ἐπ]εῖφ γενή(ματος) τοῦ
 ἐνεστῶτος κα (ἔτους) Ἀδριανοῦ Καίσαρος
 τοῦ κυρίου Φλαύιος Ἡράκλειος δι(ὰ)
 5 Πεπεψόιτος Πεπεῦτος γεω(ργοῦ) πυρο(ῦ)
 μέ(τρῳ) δημοσί(ῳ) δοχ(ικῶ) ἀρτάβ(ας) δεκαεξ ἡμισυ,
 / (πυροῦ) δοχ(ικῶ) (ἀρτάβαι) [ις]Λ, δι(ὰ) Αρ[.] . .] . κ() ψυγμ(οῦ)
 Κορνηλ(ίου) εἰ[.] . .] . η() (πυροῦ) δη(μοσίῳ) δοχ(ικῶ) (ἀρτάβας) δεκαεξ ἡμισυ),
 / (πυροῦ) δοχ(ικῶ) (ἀρτάβαι) ις[Λ.]

'Measured at the threshing-floor of the farmstead of Asclepiades to the credit of Hermolaus (?) . . . on the 12th of Epeiph from the produce of the present 21st year of Hadrianus Caesar the lord by Flavius Heraclius through Petepsois son of Peteus, cultivator, 16½ artabae of wheat by the official receiving-measure, total 16½ art. of wheat by receiving-measure, and through . . . from the drying-place of Cornelius . . . 16½ art. of wheat by the official receiving-measure, total 16½ art. of wheat by receiving-measure.'

2. The word which has not been read at the beginning of the line must be either a patronymic or description. ἀ[π]αιτη(τ) cannot be read.

7. ψυγμ(οῦ): cf. B. G. U. 454. 14, P. Oxy. 522. 4.

202. REGISTER OF TAXES ON LAND.

Arsinoïte nome.

20.1 x 13.8 cm.

Late first century. Plate II.

A list of land-owners with the amounts due (ἀπαιτήσιμον κατ' ἄνδρα; cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 210) on account of the taxes corresponding to various categories of private land. The categories mentioned are the following (for details cf. the notes and 188. 4-5, note): (1) catocic land taxed at the usual rate of 1 artaba per arura; (2) so-called one-artaba land, distinct from the preceding, and in other fiscal respects differently treated, though paying land-tax at the same rate; (3) ἐπιβολή land, which we consider to be land compulsorily assigned by the Government to certain persons by a process analogous to the Byzantine institution of the same name; (4) so-called vine-land, which was in fact corn-land, since it was taxed in wheat; (5) land originally held by guards (φυλακῆται); (6) land originally held by native soldiers (μάχιμοι). To the amounts exacted on account of the various land-taxes are added extra payments, consisting in (1) a charge for κ which is discussed in 188. 4-5, note, and (2) extra charges proportional to the main amount (προσμετρούμενα). The portion of the roll preserved deals with taxes to be paid

on account of the three villages of Hephaestias, Tanis, and Philadelphia, all belonging to the Heraclides division of the Arsinoïte nome. It is remarkable that here, as in 188, the land-owners enumerated all bear either Greek or Roman names.

The verso contains 15.

- 1 γῆς ἀμ(πελίτιδος) (πυροῦ) γβ', κ δ', προ(σμετρουμένων) β', Ἡφαιστιάδος ἡ αὐτῇ ἐπιβολ(ῆς)
κ[ώ(μης)] αλδ',
- 2 προ(σμετρουμένων) (πυροῦ) δ', γῆ(ς) ἀμ(πελίτιδος) ε', προ(σμετρουμένων) κ'δ', (μοναρταβίας)
κατοί(κων) (πυροῦ) ε, κ δ', προ(σμετρουμένων) λγ'κ'δ', / (πυροῦ) καδ'κ'δ'.
- 3 [Γ]άιος Οὐαλέριος ἱππεὺς (μοναρταβίας) Τάνεως (πυροῦ) βγ', κ ε', προ(σμετρουμένων) γ'ίβ',
/ βλγ'ίβ'.
- 4 [.]α[.]ιος Κορνῆλιος Βάσσος ἱππεὺς ἐπιβ(ολῆς) Φιλαδ(ελφείας) (πυροῦ) αβ', κ ίβ', [π]ρο(σ-
μετρουμένων) δ',
- 5 [(μοναρταβίας) κα]τοί(κων) (πυροῦ) ι, κ λ, προ(σμετρουμένων) αλδ', φυλακιδῶν κλη(ρούχων)
(πυροῦ) γγ', κ ε', προ(σμετρουμένων) λίβ', μαχ(ίμων) (πυροῦ) γ, κ ίβ', προ(σμετρου-
μένων) λ,
- 6 [γ]ῆς ἀμ(πελίτιδος) γγ'ίβ', κ ε', προ(σμετρουμένων) λίβ', Τάνε(ως) (μοναρταβίας) (πυροῦ)
ηγ', κ γ'ίβ', προ(σμετρουμένων) αγ'ή, / (πυροῦ) λσδ'κ'δ'.
- 7 [.]...]εὺς Μένωνος (μοναρταβίας) Φιλαδ(ελφείας) (πυροῦ) ε, κ γ', προ(σμετρουμένων) αίβ', γ(ίνονται)
(πυροῦ) ζγ'ίβ'.
- 8 [.]...]ων Νεμεσίωνος (μοναρταβίας) Φιλαδ(ελφείας) γλ, κ ε', προ(σμετρουμένων) λη', γῆς
ἀμ[π(ελίτιδος)]
- 9 ε', προσμε(τρουμένων) (πυροῦ) κ'δ', γ(ίνονται) γ() (πυροῦ) δλ.
- 10 [.]...]υς Χαιρήμονος (μοναρταβίας) Φιλαδ(ελφείας) (πυροῦ) δ, κ δ', προ(σμετρουμένων) β'κ'δ',
/ δλγ'ίβ'κ'δ'.
- 11 [.]...]ς Οὐαλέριος Κρείσπος (μοναρταβίας) κατοί(κων) Φιλαδ(ελφείας) γ, κ ε', προ(σμετρουμένων)
λκ'δ', / γβ'κ'δ'.
- 12 [᾽Ω]ρίων Λύκ[ο]ν Μαρωνεύς (μοναρταβίας) Φιλαδ(ελφείας) ιεδ', κ λγ', προ(σμετρουμένων) ββ',
ἐπιβολῆς κώ(μης) (πυροῦ) β, κ ίβ', προ(σμετρουμένων) δ', γ(ίνονται) γ() (πυροῦ) καίβ'.
- 14 [Λο]ύκιος Βρούττιος ἐπιβολ(ῆς) Ἡφ(αιστιάδος) λδ', προ(σμετρουμένων) η', (μοναρταβίας) (πυροῦ)
γ, κ ε', προ(σμετρουμένων) λκ'δ', / δλίβ'.
- 15 [.]...]γα Ἡρακ(λείδου) ἐπιβολ(ῆς) Φιλαδ(ελφείας) βλδ', προ(σμετρουμένων) γ'ίβ', (μοναρταβίας)
κ(α)τοί(κων) δ, κ δ', προ(σμετρουμένων) β'κ'δ', / γ() (πυροῦ) ηῆ'.
- 16 [.]...] . ν Ἀντιφίλου (μοναρταβίας) κατοί(κων) Ἡφ(αιστιάδος) (πυροῦ) αίβ', κ ίβ', προ(σμετρου-
μένων) ε'κ'δ', / (πυροῦ) αγ'κ'δ'.
- 17 [Κ]ράτιππος Πτολεμαίου (μοναρταβίας) Ἡφ(αιστιάδος) (πυροῦ) παλδ', κ δς', προ(σμετρουμένων)
ιδγ', ἐπιβολ(ῆς)
- 18 κώμ(ης) (πυροῦ) ιλ, κ ε', [π]ρο(σμετρουμένων) αλ, γῆ(ς) ἀμ(πελίτιδος) δ', προ(σμετρουμένων)
ίβ', γ(ίνονται) (πυροῦ) ριβλδ'.
- 19 [Μάρ]κος Ἀντώνιος [.]...] . s α (μοναρταβίας) κατοί(κων) Φιλαδ(ελφείας) δλδ', κ δ', προ(σ-
μετρουμένων) λγ',
- 20 [.]...] [.] Ταυρ[.] [.]...] . προ(σμετρουμένων) λκ'δ', ὑπ' ἄμ(μψ) Τορεῦτος τῆς
- 21 [.]...] [.]...] .', γ(ίνονται) γ() (πυροῦ) ι . γ'.

22 [22 letters κα[τ][ο]([κων) (πυροῦ?) [. ..] $\bar{\kappa}$ γ'ίβ', προ(σμετρουμένων) αγ',
/ θδ'.

23 [26 letters] 'Ηφ(αιστιάδος) εδ', $\bar{\kappa}$ γ', πρ[ο(σ-
μετρουμένων)] α'ίβ', / ζβ'.

Vestiges of two lines.

1-6. '... for vine-land $3\frac{3}{4}$ (art.) of wheat, for twentieth ($\frac{1}{2}$) $\frac{1}{4}$, for extra charges $\frac{2}{3}$, at Hephaestias the same (woman) for land assigned to the village $1\frac{3}{4}$, for extra payments $\frac{1}{4}$ of wheat, for vine-land $\frac{1}{8}$, for extra payments $\frac{1}{24}$, for the one-artaba on catoeci 5 of wheat, for twentieth $\frac{1}{4}$, for extra payments $\frac{7}{8}$, total $21\frac{7}{24}$ of wheat. Gaius Valerius, knight, for the one-artaba at Tanis $2\frac{1}{2}$ of wheat, for twentieth $\frac{1}{8}$, for extra payments $\frac{5}{12}$, total $2\frac{11}{12}$ Cornelius Bassus, knight, for land assigned to Philadelphia $1\frac{2}{3}$ of wheat, for twentieth $\frac{1}{2}$, for extra payments $\frac{1}{4}$, for the one-artaba on catoeci 10 of wheat, for twentieth $\frac{1}{2}$, for extra payments $1\frac{3}{4}$, for (land of) clerouchic guards $3\frac{1}{2}$ of wheat, for twentieth $\frac{1}{8}$, for extra payments $\frac{7}{8}$, for (land of) native soldiers 3 of wheat, for twentieth $\frac{1}{2}$, for extra payments $\frac{1}{2}$, for vine-land $3\frac{5}{8}$, for twentieth $\frac{1}{8}$, for extra payments $\frac{7}{12}$, at Tanis for the one-artaba $8\frac{1}{2}$ of wheat, for twentieth $\frac{5}{12}$, for extra payments $1\frac{11}{24}$, total wheat $36\frac{7}{24}$.'

1. γῆς ἀμ(πελίτιδος): for the taxation in corn on this class of land cf. P. Fay. 263, where read ἀμ(ελίτιδος) instead of ἀμ(ελώνων), Tebt. 453, Brit. Mus. 193. 8 (ii, p. 122), and also P. Amh. 91, where 40 art. of wheat are offered as rent for 11 arurae of γῆ ἀμπελίτις. B. G. U. 619. 18 sqq. shows that ἀμπελίτις was different from ἀμπελών (or ἄμπελος), which was actual vine-land. It thus appears that the γῆ ἀμπελίτις was corn-land and constituted a fiscal category analogous to the γῆ κατοικική or ἱερά. In P. Brit. Mus. 193. 5, 8 the tax upon it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ art. per arura, and from the fact that in P. Grenf. ii. 56 [W. 226], a declaration of unwatered ἀμπελίτις, the rate of taxation is omitted as in similar declarations concerning γῆ κατοικική (on which the rate was constant and therefore understood), it might be concluded that $1\frac{1}{2}$ art. was the regular amount; cf. however 188. 4-5, note. Some connexion with ἄμπελοι is of course implied in the name, and the most obvious explanation is that this land had been once planted with vines, but had subsequently become corn-bearing. In Ptolemaic times the word ἀμπελίτις certainly designated land actually planted with vines; cf. e.g. the Rosetta Stone, l. 15 (Dittenberger, *Or. Graec. Inscr.*, 90). The remarks above make it unlikely that the seven drachmae mentioned in P. Grenf. ii. 56. 18 refer to the tax upon ἀμπελίτις, as Wilcken proposes (*Chrestom.*, no. 226. introd.).

$\bar{\kappa}$: cf. 188. 4-5, note. In a few cases (ll. 2, 8-9, 15, 18) the charge for $\bar{\kappa}$ is for some reason omitted.

ἐπιβολ(ῆς): cf. ll. 4, 13, 14, 15, 17. The process called ἐπιβολή, by which the government added to the estates of land-owners pieces of abandoned land in order to ensure the payment of taxes upon it, is a well-known institution of the Byzantine age (cf. Seeck in Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-Encycl.*, s. v., Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 318 sqq.), and Rostowzew has rightly remarked that its origin could be traced as far back as the Ptolemaic period (*Röm. Kol.*, pp. 196 sqq.; cf. de Zulueta, *De patrociniis vicorum*, p. 70). That assertion was mainly based upon B. G. U. 648 [W. 360] and P. Oxy. 899 [W. 361], where, however, the word ἐπιβολή itself does not occur, and no attempt has been made to connect the tax called ἐπιβολῆς κώμης frequently mentioned in Roman papyri with the said institution. In P. Tebt. 346. 7, note, the ἐπιβολή was conjecturally connected with the construction of banks and dykes, an interpretation apparently accepted by Wilcken (*op. cit.*, p. 188, n. 4), who goes so far as to say that the word ἐπιβολή in its later Byzantine meaning does not occur in papyri of the Roman period (*op. cit.*, p. 320). An entirely different conclusion is reached on consideration of the following evidence. In C. P. R. 104 (first-second cent.) parcels of land apparently offered for sale are described thus: (1. 3) περὶ κώμην Κερκεσοῦχα Ἑρακ(λείδου) μερίδ(ος) κλήρου κατοικ(ικοῦ) (ἀρούρας) βδ' [πρὸς ταῖς (1. αἰς) ἐ]πιβολ(ῆς) (ἀρούρας) δ' . . . , (1. 5) καὶ περὶ κώμην Εὐπατορίδα Ἑρακλείδ(ου) μερίδος κλήρου κατοικ(ικοῦ) (ἀρούρας) ε' πρὸς ταῖς (1. αἰς) ἐπιβολ(ῆς) (ἀρούρας) ε'Λη'. The same formula occurs in an unpublished Geneva papyrus; cf. C. P. R. 175. 15, P. Rainer 2031. 3 (*Mitth. Pap. Erzsh. Rainer*, v, p. 109), 20 (Wessely, *Karanis*, p. 155) Ταῆς Στ[ο]ρή- [τ]εως Φιλοπάτορος κατοίκων 11 ar., 16 ar. ἐπιβολῆς, P. Hawara 298. 4 sqq. (*Archiv* v, p. 392: A. D. 201) γ' μέ(ρος) ἰδιοκ(τήτου) (ἀρούρας) β, κ(ατ)οικ(ικῆς) (ἀρούρας) ε'Λδ', ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ (ἀρούρας) η'Λδ', πρὸς αἰς ἐπιβέβ(ληται) (ἀρούρας) δ'ή'ε' περὶ κώ(μην) Δικαίου Νήσου, B. G. U. 457. 8, 16 [W. 252], Brit. Mus. 311 (ii, p. 220) τὰς ὑπαρχούσας

... κλήρ[ου] κατο[ικικοῦ] ἀρο[ύρας] πέντε [πρό]ς αἰς (as should be restored on the analogy of the previous documents) ἐπιβολῆς κώμης [ἀρ]ούρης τρίτον. These passages indicate the existence of a category of land described by the name ἐπιβολή, and ἐπιβολῆς would naturally designate the tax upon it, just as κατοίκων or γῆς ἀμπελίτιδος designates the tax upon κατοικική or ἀμπελίτις γῆ. This clearly appears in P. Fay. 263, where after κατ(οίκων) (ἀρουραι) βς' (ρ), (πυροῦ ἀρτάβαι) . . . ἡ' comes ἐπιβολ(ῆς) (ἀρούρης) γ' (πυροῦ ἀρτάβαι) βίβ'; cf. 202 (a). 13. With regard to the interpretation of the term, the occurrence of ἐπιβολή in P. Brit. Mus. 311 and ἐπιβάλλειν in P. Hawara 298 in the same context, is significant; the verb has often the technical sense 'to impose upon some one the obligation of undertaking public work', and particularly cultivation of public land (cf. Dittenberger, *Or. Graec. Inscr.*, 669. 12, P. Oxy. 899. 24 [W. 361], Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 320), and there can be little doubt that ἐπιβολή land was land compulsorily assigned to certain persons with the obligation of paying the dues incumbent upon it. The complement κώμης suggests that the village communities had something to do with the assessment, but perhaps they were only responsible for the dues upon the ἐπιβολή land situated in their area. In addition to the passages cited above, the word ἐπιβολή, meaning either the land or the tax upon it, occurs in a number of documents, viz., in chronological order, P. Tebt. 346 (early first century), B. G. U. 1048. 13 (Nero?), C. P. R. 1. 16 [M. 220] (A. D. 83-4), B. G. U. 830. 10 (?) (first century), 202. 1, &c. (late first century), C. P. R. 188. 15 (A. D. 105-6), 202 (a). 13 (A. D. 108), C. P. R. 170. 31 (Trajan; read ἐπιβολ(ῆς), P. Fay. 81. 9 (A. D. 115), 263, 388 (late second century), C. P. R. 186. 7, B. G. U. 897. 6, 898. 17 (cf. Preisigke, *Berichtigungsliste*: all second century). It is possible also that ἐπιβολῆς is meant in P. Brit. Mus. 175 (a). 12 (ii, p. 120) by ε and should be read in P. Tebt. 463 for ἐπι. From the evidence thus collected it appears that the compulsory apportionment known as ἐπιβολή of land to proprietors was already a usual thing in the first century A. D., and that the part taken by Byzantine administrators in shaping this institution has been much overrated.

Concerning the Roman ἐπιβολή it may be noted that wherever such land occurs, it is always connected with catoecic or private land (ἰδιόκτητος). This connexion appears very clearly in the contracts dealing with catoecic land, which is sometimes described as free from all obligations and particularly from ἐπιβολῆς κώμης, meaning that no additional land was attached to the plot concerned in the transaction; cf. C. P. R. 1. 16 [M. 220], 170. 31, 186. 7, 188. 15, B. G. U. 1048. 13. On the other hand the plot of catoecic land is often stated to have so much ἐπιβολῆς attached to it; cf. C. P. R. 104, P. Hawara 298, Brit. Mus. 311. Wilcken's view (*Archiv* v, p. 267), which has already been controverted by Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, p. 200, that the proprietors of catoecic land, being a privileged class, could not be obliged to cultivate state land must, accordingly, now be definitely abandoned. That catoecic and private land only were subject to the ἐπιβολή is further proved by the fact that in taxing-lists and receipts ἐπιβολῆς always occurs in company with taxes upon such holdings, as in 202 and 202 (a); cf. P. Tebt. 346, Fay. 81, 263. Farmers of βασιλική γῆ are in no case concerned. The principles underlying the incidence of ἐπιβολή land are as yet unknown. Evidently many parcels of private land, for some reason or other, remained free (see above); and where ἐπιβολή land is coupled with it, no proportion is discernible between the two categories; thus in C. P. R. 104. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ar. ἐπιβολῆς goes with $2\frac{1}{2}$ ar. of catoecic land, and in P. Hawara 298 $\frac{7}{16}$ ar. with $8\frac{3}{4}$ ar. When ἐπιβολή land had once been attached to a plot it remained incorporated and could not be sold separately. The rate of the tax ἐπιβολῆς seems to have varied, for in P. Fay. 263 $2\frac{1}{2}$ art. are paid apparently upon $\frac{1}{2}$ ar., and in 388 $1\frac{7}{8}$ art. upon the same area (cf. 188. 4-5, note); in B. G. U. 457 [W. 252], if that really deals with ἐπιβολή, the rate would be slightly more than 1 art. The nature of the ἐπιβολή land cannot be determined with certainty, but the high rate of taxation in P. Fay. 263 and 388 indicates good quality.

Finally it must be remarked that the ἐπιβολή as defined above should not be confused, as it has generally been (Wilcken, *op. cit.*, p. 188, Waszynski, *Bodenpacht*, p. 119, de Zulueta, *De patr. vic.*, p. 70), with the dues called ἐπιβολαί (always in the plural) occurring in papyri of the late Roman and Byzantine periods, e. g. P. Cattaoui 2. 11 (cf. *Archiv* iii, p. 548, Preisigke, *Sammelbuch*, 4284), C. P. R. 44. 4, B. G. U. 519. 16. These may be regarded as extra charges, as Wilcken rightly interprets them.

For another form of compulsory apportionment of land, i. e. to βασιλικοὶ γεωργοί, cf. 209.

3. ἱππεύς: cf. l. 4, 188. 12.

(μοναρταβίας): cf. ll. 6 sqq., &c., P. Brussels 1. iv. 6, vi. 13, ix. 12 (Preisigke, *Sammelbuch*, 4325), Brit. Mus. 604. 260 (iii, p. 84), Oxy. 1044. 5, &c., Flor. ined. 16 (Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 341), Tebt. 346. 14, note. This tax, which was perhaps also called ἀρταβία, is certainly different from the (μοναρταβία) κατοίκων mentioned in

ll. 2, 5, 11, 15, 16, 19 since (1) the omission of *κατοίκων* in so many places cannot well be accidental, and (2) the same person pays sometimes for both taxes, e.g. Cornelius Bassus in ll. 4 sqq. This one-artaba tax, therefore, fell upon land other than catoecic, and since land of this class occurs in P. Flor. *cit.* along with other categories, which recur in P. Giessen 60. iii under the general heading *κληρουχική*, while on the other hand P. Tebt. 324. 13 reveals the existence of *κληρουχικαὶ ἄρουραι* taxed at the rate of 1 artaba per ar., it is clear that this tax concerns a class of ancient cleruchic land different from catoecic, and often described as one-artaba land, as in e.g. P. Oxy. 1044. 5. For instances of such cleruchic land cf. note on l. 5.

5. *φυλ(ακιτῶν) κλη(ρούχων)*: evidence for the *γῆ φυλακιτῶν* is collected in the note on 213. 22. For taxation upon it in Roman times see P. Tebt. 366. 10 [W. 371], where the taxes *φυλάκων* and *κληρούχων* occur separately. The editors (note *ad loc.*) were certainly right in regarding the former as a tax on land originally held by *φύλακες*, and not as a different form of the money-tax for the maintenance of guards, also called *φυλάκων* in Roman times (e.g. 191. 4), for all the taxes dealt with both in P. Tebt. 366 and 202 are land-taxes (cf. 202 (a). 8, note). Their further conjecture that *φυλάκων* was a subdivision of *κληρούχων* is supported by P. Brit. Mus. 193. 34 (ii, p. 120), which mentions a tax *μαχ(ίμων) κλη(ρούχων)* (see below). With the occupation of Egypt by the Romans the different classes of Ptolemaic military land-holders ceased to exist as such, but their tenures, though becoming ordinary private land, which anybody, women as well as men (cf. P. Tebt. 366, Brit. Mus. 193, *l.c.*), could acquire, retained their fiscal peculiarities, and with them the ancient nomenclature, cf. Lesquier, *Institutions militaires*, pp. 272 sqq. In this connexion it should be noted that the Ptolemaic guards provided with holdings were called *φυλακῖται*, not *φύλακες* (cf. P. Tebt. i, p. 550), so that *φυλάκων* in P. Tebt. 366. 10 may be a confusion for *φυλακιτῶν*, and *φυλ(ακιτῶν) κλη(ρούχων)* is accordingly preferred here.

μαχ(ίμων): cf. B. G. U. 958 (δ), a Heracleopolite document presumably of the second or third century A.D. mentioning *γῆ μαχ(ίμων)*, and P. Brit. Mus. 193. 34 (ii, p. 120), where a revision of the original has shown that the reading *μα^x* proposed by Kenyon in the note *ad loc.* is right, and that the following word is *κλ^η*, i.e. *μαχ(ίμων) κλη(ρούχων)*. The context both here and in P. Brit. Mus. *cit.* makes it clear that by *μαχ(ίμων)* is meant a tax on land originally held by *μάχιμοι* or native soldiers; cf. P. Tebt. i, pp. 551 sqq., Lesquier, *op. cit.*, pp. 5 sqq., 175 sqq. We regard *κληρούχων* as the general name of taxes upon ancient military holdings other than catoecic (cf. 202 (a). 8, note). Writers of receipts and tax-registers often omitted to specify the particular kind of cleruchic land concerned and put simply *κληρούχων*, but an idea of the variety of subdivisions comprehended under this general heading may be gathered from P. Giessen 60. iii. That and various other texts prompt the suggestion that it was the ancient cleruchic land which constituted in Roman Egypt the bulk of the private land (*ιδιόκτητος γῆ*), the origin of which has hitherto not been explained (cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 307).

9. The abbreviation before (*πυροῦ*) at the end of the line consists in a *γ* surmounted by an upward curve; cf. ll. 13, 15, and 21. The curve may be a mere mark of abbreviation and not signify any letter, for a similar mark occurs above *αμ* in l. 1, where it cannot possibly be a *π* (cf. facsimile). The abbreviation might perhaps be expanded *γ(ῆς)* or *γ(ῆς ὅλης)*.

12. *Μαρωνεύς*: an Alexandrian deme; cf. Schubart, *Archiv* v, pp. 82 and 90.

202 (a). SITOLOGUS-RECEIPT.

Theadelphia (Arsinoïte nome).

11·2 × 5·2 cm.

A. D. 108.

A receipt issued by sitologi recording payment of wheat by several persons for the taxes *κατοίκων* and *ἐπιβολῆς* (cf. 202. 1, note). Preisigke's recent discussion of receipts of this class is considered in the note on l. 8; cf. Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, p. 404.

*Ετους ιβ Αὐτοκρ[άτορο]ς
Καίσαρος Νε[ρ]οῦα Τραιανοῦ
Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Δακικοῦ

- Θῶθ κα Σ[ε]β[αστῆ].] Ἀ[π]ολλῶ(νιος)
 5 γεγυ(μνασιαρχηκῶς) καὶ οἱ μέτοχοι(σι) σιτ(ολόγοι) [Θεαδ(ελφίας)
 καὶ ἄλλω(ν) καμῶν] μ[ε]μετ[ρ]ή(μεθα) ἀπ[ὸ] τ[ῶ]ν
 γενη(μάτων) τοῦ διελη(λυθότος) ἑ[ν]δεκά(του) (ἔτους)
 Φίλιππος Ἀφρο(δισίου) κ(ατ)οί(κων)
 Θεαδ(ελφίας) (πυροῦ) ὀκτῶ τρίτο(ν) ἰβ',
 10 / (πυροῦ) ηγ'ἰβ', καὶ Διοδοτος
 ὁ καὶ Νίνναρο(ς) Ἀνουβ(ίωνος)
 κ(ατ)οί(κων) Θεαδ(ελφίας) τρεῖς τρίτον,
 ἐπιβ(ολῆς) ἡμισυ δωδέκατον,
 / (πυροῦ) γλγ'ἰβ', καὶ Πτολεμ(αῖος)
 15 Φιλίπ(που) διὰ Ἀφροδ(ισίου) ἀδελ(φοῦ)
 κ(ατ)οί(κων) Θεαδ(ελφίας) δύο ἡμισυ
 ὄγδο(ον), / (πυροῦ) βλγ',
 [. . . .]β() φ[. . .] () [. . .]

9. οκτ^ω Pap.

'The 12th year of the Emperor Caesar Nerva Trajanus Augustus Germanicus Dacicus, Thoth 21, *dies Augusta*. We, Apollonius, ex-gymnasiarch, and the associated sitologi of Theadelphia and other villages have had measured to us from the produce of the past 11th year by Philippus son of Aphrodisius for land-tax on catoeci at Theadelphia $8\frac{5}{12}$ (artabae) of wheat, total $8\frac{5}{12}$ of wheat, and by Diodotus also called Ninnarus, son of Anoubion, for land-tax on catoeci at Theadelphia $3\frac{1}{2}$, for assigned land $\frac{7}{12}$, total $3\frac{1}{2}$ of wheat, and by Ptolemaeus son of Philippus through Aphrodisius, his brother, for land-tax on catoeci at Theadelphia $2\frac{1}{2}$, total $2\frac{1}{2}$ of wheat.'

4. On the ἡμέραι Σεβασταί cf. 144. 5, note. Thoth 21 (= Sept. 18) is the anniversary of the birth of Trajan.

6-8. μεμετρή(μεθα) . . . Φίλιππος: cf. e. g. B. G. U. 61. i. 6-9, P. Fay. 81. 5-6, where the verb is written in full with a similar anacoluthon. Possibly the Philippus mentioned here, or a member of his family, became later one of the first colonists of Antinoë; cf. 324, 332 which were purchased with 202 (a).

8 sqq. Cf. P. Tebt. 366 [W. 371], Brit. Mus. 290 (ii, p. 89), 471 (ii, p. 91), Fay. 81, B. G. U. 61. i, &c. The two last are closely similar to 202 (a); proper names in the nominative are followed by words in the genitive, κληρούχων in B. G. U. 61, κατοίκων and ἐπιβολῆς in P. Fay. 81 and 202 (a), after which come amounts of wheat. The relation of the three elements to each other must be the same in each case, but what is this relation? This question, already discussed by Wilcken (*Ost.*, i, p. 659) and Grenfell and Hunt (P. Fay. 81. introd., Tebt. 365. introd.), has recently been reconsidered by Preisigke (*Griechenwesen*, pp. 138-80; cf. P. Cairo 28, introd.), who arrives at results very different from his predecessors'. Instead of explaining the persons in the nominative as the tax-payers and the words in the genitive as the taxes on account of which they paid, Preisigke regards the former as those who received the payment, the latter as those who made it; for him B. G. U. 61 is a receipt given by the sitologi to the association of cleruchs (κληρούχων) for two payments made by the association to the account of two private persons (*op. cit.*, p. 175). As 202 (a) is a parallel document to B. G. U. 61, κατοίκων would similarly be the association of catoeci making the payment. Such an interpretation is, however, impossible, for ἐπιβολῆς in l. 13 (cf. P. Fay. 81), which stands parallel to κατοίκων, is undoubtedly the name of a tax (cf. 202. 1, note), and hence κατοίκων and in the similar context κληρούχων should also designate taxes. That the terms κατοίκων, κληρούχων, δημοσίων, &c., may be so used is admitted, and in fact Preisigke in similar contexts treats them now as associations—catoeci, cleruchs, state cultivators, &c.—who corporately effected payments, now as taxes to the accounts of which payments were effected. Such a varying interpretation could only be justified by clear evidence, and an examination of the evidence shows that this distinction cannot be defended. For instance, P. Flor. 35 and P. Fay. 82 are manifestly both returns sent by the sitologi either to the strategus or to the πράκτορες σιτικῶν of the amounts received within a certain period on account of various

taxes; they are identical in form, and the word *κληρούχων*, which occurs in both, can have but one meaning. Nevertheless Preisigke gives these documents two different and inconsistent interpretations. P. Flor. 35 he regards as a receipt given to the association of cleruchs for a deposit made to its own account (*op. cit.*, p. 157); P. Fay. 82, on the contrary, is taken to be a report of the kind just described, and *κληρούχων* to mean 'to the account of the tax upon cleruchic land' (p. 172). This latter interpretation is certainly correct, for the same text mentions also payments characterized as *τελωνικῆς ἀτελείας* and *οὐσίας μισθω(θείσης?)*, which, as Preisigke remarks, cannot possibly represent the person or body of persons paying. But if this is the evident meaning of *κληρούχων* here, the word cannot be differently interpreted in a parallel text. The only difference between P. Fay. 82 and P. Flor. 35 is the purely accidental one that the latter deals with a single tax, the former with several. The absence of proper names, which in P. Flor. 35 is a main factor in Preisigke's argument, is equally the fact, though he does not notice it, in P. Fay. 82.

The intervention of these so-called associations of cleruchs, &c., in such cases thus disappears, and the question arises, Did such associations, with which Preisigke, and after him S. Nicolò (*Vereinswesen*, pp. 183 sqq.), constantly operate, really exist? It is certain that the farmers of state land (*δημόσιοι γεωργοί*) were organized in guilds and were corporately responsible for the payment of their rents (cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 292), but no similar evidence has been produced concerning catoeci, cleruchs, &c. On the contrary those terms in Roman times no longer denoted classes of persons enjoying a particular status, but merely mean proprietors of ancient catoecic and cleruchic land (cf. 202. 5, note), and there are no indications that such private owners had any corporate responsibility for the payment of their dues.

As regards the persons in the nominative, Preisigke holds that they are the receivers of the corn, because in P. Tebt. 366 names in the nominative alternate with names in the accusative with *εἰς* (*op. cit.*, p. 177), e.g. ll. 9-10 καὶ Ἐπεὶφ θ εἰς Κρονοῦν Ἡρακλίου κατοίκ(ων) (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβας) ζ'β', ἡ αὐτὴ φυλάκων (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβας) αβ'κδ'. But persons receiving corn at the granary on account of taxes (since *κατοίκων*, &c., must be taxes) cannot be private individuals but only tax-collectors; this, however, is impossible, for P. Tebt. 366 mentions among them two women (cf. introd. *ad loc.*). Other objections are the constant omission of the title *πράκτωρ*, and the variation in the names; for normally the body of the *πράκτορες* was designated by the name of one member 'and his colleagues'. Moreover, a phrase like P. Tebt. 366. 11 εἰς Σαραπάμμωνα Εὐνύχου (πρότερον) Εἰρήνης Ἀρείου κατοίκ(ων) (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβας) 5η' is hardly to be reconciled with Preisigke's theory, (*πρότερον*) Εἰρήνης being meaningless, if Sarapammon was the receiver of corn paid by the catoeci. A still more positive objection is provided by 192 (a), where the arithmetic proves that *κατοίκων* is the name of a tax (= ναύβ. κατοίκ.), and where the tax-payer Diodotus, who occurs in l. 10 below, also appears (l. 8). But if the persons who figure in 202 (a), B. G. U. 61. i, P. Tebt. 366 are not tax-collectors, the only alternative is to regard them as tax-payers, an assumption which makes clear and easy the interpretation of such texts. Documents dealing with a single payment (e.g. B. G. U. 755) and mentioning a single person, who might be the tax-collector, are more ambiguous. The whole material cannot be reviewed here, but it may be remarked that (1) the title *πράκτωρ* never occurs in these receipts, (2) the entire omission of the tax-payer's name is hardly admissible; so that on the whole and with possible exceptions such texts are best interpreted in the same manner as those discussed above. The construction with *εἰς*, however, needs an explanation. The following is a mere hypothesis. We suggest that *εἰς* refers to a roll inscribed with the names of the tax-payers and kept by the granary-officials. Whenever a tax-payer made a payment the amount was written down under (*εἰς*) his name on the roll, which testified that he had paid a certain sum for a certain tax. This suggestion is supported by P. Tebt. 577 ἀπέχῳ παρὰ σοῦ (sc. Πιτῶτος) τὰ ἐ(κ)φόρια . . . δ{ς} καὶ μετρήσομαι εἰς τὸ ὄνομα Πιτῶτος. *εἰς* may thus be regarded as an abbreviation of *εἰς ὄνομα*. The names on the roll were in the nominative, and the sitologi sometimes simply copied from it regardless of construction; hence the alternation in the receipts of the accusative with *εἰς* and the nominative. But however *εἰς* may be explained, it seems certain (1) that the names following this preposition are very often, if not always, those of the tax-payers, and (2) that the genitives *κατοίκων*, *κληρούχων*, *φυλακιδῶν*, &c., in documents of the Roman period are the designation of various land-taxes. Since 192 (a) shows that *κατοίκων* in money-receipts is an abbreviation of *ναύβιον κατοίκων*, it is probable that in receipts concerning corn *κατοίκων* similarly stands for *ἀρταβία* or *μοναρτ. κατοίκων*; cf. 202. 3, note.

14-15. Grenfell and Hunt in P. Fay. 81. introd. regarded the persons introduced by *διὰ* 'as the tenants who actually make the payment, as distinct from the landlord to whom the land-tax whether paid by himself or his tenant was accredited' (P. Fay. 81. introd.). This is perhaps too precise, but though the relation of the

person introduced by διὰ to the first person is not necessarily that of tenant to landlord, it was no doubt the person introduced by διὰ who actually paid. For instance, in the register 188. 37, the entry Ταπ]τόλλις Σαμβαθίωνο(ς) δι(ὰ) Σαμβ[αθίωνο(ς) κτλ., shows that the payment in question was expected from Sambathion on account of Taptollis, probably his daughter.

18. This line very likely contained a total and perhaps a signature; cf. B.G.U. 61. i. 13, P. Tebt. 366. 12, &c.

203. REGISTER OF CORN-RECEIPTS.

Hermopolite nome.

10 x 7.8 cm.

Second century.

Part of an official register for receipts of corn. The name of the payer, roughly in alphabetical order, is followed by that of the official through whom the payment was made, the date of the month (usually Mesore), the page of the register, and the amount of the individual payment. In some cases second page-entries and payments are added. The figures showing the amounts of artabae are followed by short oblique strokes, probably marks of revision; cf. 188. introd.

· · · · ·
‘Ελένη ‘Ερμαίου δι(ὰ) Μέλαρος Μεσ(ορῆ) ε
[. .] . κολ(λήματος) ιζ (ἀρτάβας) λγλγ’.

‘Ελένη ‘Ερμαίου(ν) ἐπὶ τῇ[ς] ζ Μεσ(ορῆ) δι(ὰ) Διονυσίου
[. .] . κολ(λήματος) λζ (ἀρτάβην) αλίβ’, κολ(λήματος) λθ (ἀρτάβας) ιελγ’. [
5 [‘Ερ]μαῖος Πτολεμαίου Μεσ(ορῆ) ε δι(ὰ) Μέλανο[ς]
[. .] κολ(λήματος) ι (ἀρτάβας) κγλγ’.

[‘Ε]ρμιόνη ‘Ηρακλήου δι(ὰ) Μέλανος Μεσ(ορῆ) . [
[. .] . κολ(λήματος) ζ (ἀρτάβας) ζβ’ κ’ δ’. ἡ (αὐτῇ) ἐπὶ τῆς λ ‘Επ(είφ) [
κολ(λήματος) κγ (ἀρτάβας) γεβ’ η’, / (ἀρτάβαι) ργλζ.
10 ‘Ελένη Εὐδαίμονος δι(ὰ) Μελανος Μεσ(ορῆ) . [
[. .]

[16 letters]τος Ὁρου Μ[ε]σ(ορῆ) [. .
[„] . . [

1. Above the last syllable of μέλανος some half obliterated ink-marks. 2. This line is written over an erasure. 9. Between γεβ’ η’ and / κολ(λήματος), κγ was written above the line and then deleted. 10. A straight line passes diagonally across ελενη terminating in the line above; it is seemingly not a mark of deletion.

2. Probably τό(μος) and a number should be restored at the beginning of the line here and in ll. 4, 6, 8.

3. ‘Ελένη ‘Ερμαίου(ν): probably the same person as in l. 1. This entry appears to have been added later by the same scribe with a finer pen.

204. ARREARS OF CORN.

Hermopolite nome.

11.4 X 11.1 cm.

Second or third century.

An account of arrears of the corn-tax for the Upper Leucopurgite toparchy. Three of the villages mentioned, however, Τέρτον Πετοχνούβεως, Βουσῖρις Συναρχήβεως, and Σιγκερή, are known to have been included in the division of Πατρή Ἄνω (cf. B. G. U. 552 A. ii. 6 sqq., 553 A. ii. 3 sqq.), and in this respect the document is to be compared with B. G. U. 1089-90 and P. Oxy. 517, on which Preisigke has commented in *Girowesen*, pp. 90 sqq. On his view the *θησαυροί* were conducted on a branch system very similar to that of the banks, and amounts of corn paid in kind in one village could, merely by a notification between the *θησαυροί* and an adjustment of the books, be registered as paid to the *σιτολόγοι* of another village or district where the debt or taxation was actually incurred: cf. ll. 3-5, note, and 200. 1, note. For a discussion of the *λοιπογραφία* cf. Meyer, P. Hamb. 3. introd., pp. 9-10.

The first three lines are written over some previous writing which has been expunged; the letters *λόγος* are clearly visible above l. 1 and some fractions at the end of l. 2.

Δόγ(ος) ὀφειλομένης κριθ(ῆς) ιβ (ἔτους) ὑπ(ὲρ) λοιπ(ο)γράφ(ιας)
 Λευκοπ(υργίτου) Ἄνω.
 κριθ(ῆς) λοιπ(ο)γραφουμένης ια (ἔτους) Τέρτου Πετ(ο)χνούβεως (ἀρτάβαι) εκ'δ'
 ἀπὸ τῶν ὀφειλ(ο)μένων Βουσ(ί)ρεως Συναρχ(ή)βεως (ἀρταβῶν) ηλγ'ή',
 5 λο(ι)παὶ γλγ'ίβ'.
 καὶ (πρότερον) βλ(η)θείσαι (ἀρτάβαι) βζ.
 ιβ (ἔτους) Ποαμπιμ(ή)νεως (ἀρτάβης) λδ'κ'δ'μ'ή',
 Σιγκερή (ἀρτάβαι) δγ'ίβ'μ'ή',
 Τέρτ(ου) (ἀρτάβαι) ικ'δ'.

4. η after (ἀρταβῶν) corr.

'Account of barley owing for the 12th year on account of arrears of the Upper Leucopurgite Toparchy. Of barley in arrears for the 11th year $5\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{4}$ artabae for Terton Petochnoubeos (are to be deducted) from the $8\frac{2}{3}\frac{3}{4}$ owing for Bousiris Sinarchebeos, leaving $3\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$; formerly paid $2\frac{1}{2}$ artabae. For the 12th year, Poampimenis $\frac{3}{8}\frac{9}{8}$ artaba, Sinkere $4\frac{7}{8}$ artabae, Terton $10\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$ artabae.'

3-5. Here the sum paid or payable by one village is deducted from that due from another; cf. introd. and 200. 1, note.

6. It is not clear to what this statement refers. If the $2\frac{1}{2}$ art. were paid as part of the remaining arrears, a further deduction should have been made. Perhaps, however, βλ(η)θείσαι is wrong; προσβληθείσαι is rather expected (cf. 200. 1, P. Amh. 122. 1, &c.), and the β might equally well be κ.

7. Ποαμπιμ(ή)νεως: cf. P. Flor. 2. 5 (emended by Wilcken, *Archiv* iv, p. 424), Wessely, *Stud. Pal.*, x. 33. 4 (Ποαμπιμ(ή)νεως) and 29. 7, 31. 4, 244. 4. A comparison of the grouping found in the passages cited from *Stud. Pal.* with that in B. G. U. 552 A. ii. 6 sqq., 553 A. ii. 6 sqq., practically proves that Ποαμπιμ(ή)νης was in the toparchy of Πατρή Ἄνω. It is to be distinguished from Ποαμπινοῦφ(ις), which was in Περὶ Πόλιν Κάτω; cf. 100. 6, note.

9. Τέρτ(ου) perhaps refers back to T. Πετ(ο)χνούβεως of l. 3, since no village Τέρτον without further qualifying name appears to have yet occurred for Hermopolis; if so, all the villages here mentioned were in Πατρή Ἄνω.

205. ACCOUNT OF CORN.

Arsinoïte nome.

9.8 x 17.6 cm.

Second century.

Fragment of an account concerning lentils and barley. Remains of a preceding and a following column are too slight to be worth reproducing. On the verso is the top of a column of an account of receipts in corn, with scanty remains of a preceding column. Col. ii begins Θεαδ(ελφείας) καὶ Σεγτ(ρεπαίτος) [.]α δίγ(ματος) Στπ, ιβ β δίγ(ματος) τξδδ'κ'δ', / (πυροῦ) Ζτμδ[δ'κ'δ',] φακ(οῦ) [.] . ιβ', / αὶ προκείμεναι).

Col. ii.

ὁμοίως ὑπελογήσαμεν ὡς πρόκειται
(ἀρτάβας) ηγ'κ'δ', λοιπ(αὶ) φακοῦ (ἀρτάβαι) καθ'ή',
γίνου(ται) ἀντὶ κριθ(ῆς) (ἀρταβῶν) σιε'β'
φακ[ο]ῦ (ἀρτάβαι) ργ'ή'.
5 ἐξ ὧν ὑ[π]ελογήσαμεν ὡς πρόκειται
(ἀρτάβας) κβ[.]κ'δ', λ[ο]π(αὶ) ἐξωδιασ[μ]ῶν
φακοῦ (ἀρτάβαι) οη[.]

Vestiges of three more lines.

6. 1. ἐξωδιασ[μ]ῶν.

'We have likewise deducted as aforesaid $8\frac{3}{8}$ artabae, remainder $29\frac{1}{4}$ art. of lentils, total instead of $215\frac{1}{2}$ art. of barley $100\frac{1}{4}$ art. of lentils; from which we have deducted as aforesaid 22 . . . art., remainder of payments 78 . . . art. of lentils.'

206. ACCOUNT OF CORN.

Hermopolite nome.

Height 25.4 cm.

Late third century.

This account is written below col. ii of 77, and from the hand may be dated about a century later. Each entry contains the name of a toparchy, village, ἐποίκιον, or κοίτη, and a number, the fractions indicating that the reference is to artabae. For a somewhat analogous list of money payments cf. Preisigke, P. Cairo 30. Unknown village-names occur in ll. 4 and 16, perhaps also in ll. 28, 42, and 52.

Col. i.

Κουσσείτου ιελδ',
Πώεως ιηδ',
Πύθωνος βλ,
Φιαωτὰ γ,
5 Τεσίχ(εως) α,
'Αριστοκ(ράτου?) αλ,

'Αντιλόχ(ου) ς,
Σεραθ(ώθεως) κ(αὶ) Γ . [.]θ() βλ,
Λεοννᾶτ(ος) [[. . .]]λδ'ή',
30 Τετκώ(ως) γδ',
Κεξευμὺ ς,
'Ισιζεσιμιρ() λη'ι'β',

Col. ii.		Col. v.	
	Ἀριστοκρίτου β,	Νικασίωνο(ς)	γ.
	Ἐπικράτου γ'μ'η',	Στράτωνο(ς)	
	Δάμωνος γλδ',	35	γγγ'.
10	Εὐκλέους δ',	Μονύρεω(ς)	βλ.
	Στάχους γ'ίβ',	Φιλονείκου	ρ,
	Αὐτολύκου ας',	Ἰβιδῶνο(ς) Πετταφ(θεῖ)	εδ',
	Τοχνούβε(ω)ς δλ,	Νικρ[ί]του	βδ',
	Δημητρίο(ν) λγ',	40 Τέρτου Πετοχ(νούβεω)ς	λβ,
Col. iii.		Col. vi.	
15	ἄλλ(ης) κοίτης γ'ίβ',	Τέρτον Σαμοῦν	η.
	Θάψεως λγ',	Δαλ. εσκουπ()	β,
	Ἑρμολάου βγ',	Μελισσουργ(ῶν)	γ,
	Τοχνούβε(ω)ς ας',	Κολοτίωνο(ς) ἐποικ(ίου)	ββ',
	Τακερκεθ(άθεω)ς αβ',	45 Ἰβιδῶνο(ς) Τεῶ(τος?)	δ,
20	Μονκανεὶ αβ',		ρξβ.
	Θραγῇ γ'ίβ',	παραδείσ(ου) οὗ τὸ β'	
	Μενεγείου λ,	ἡλιαστήριο(ν) ἐπὶ Πόλ(εω)ς Λι(βὸς)	
	Ἀριστοκράτ(ου) αδ',	ἀμπελικὸν κτῆμα	
		50 οὗ ὀφείλεται?)	Βρν.
Col. iv.		Col. vii.	
	Ἀρτεμιδώρου α'ίβ',		
25	Ἰάσονος αδ',	φόρου ἐποικ(ίου)	φνη,
	ἄλλ(ης) ὁμοίως γδ',	Δάχοτος	ελ.

41. η corr.

3. Πύωνος: it is not clear whether these names (cf. ll. 6-10, &c.) refer to ἐποίκια or κληροί. The former alternative is rendered the more probable by the occurrence of ἐποίκια in ll. 44 and 51. κληρος is nowhere mentioned.

6. Either Ἀριστοκ(ράτου?) (cf. l. 23) or -κ(ρίτου) (cf. l. 7) may be read.

28. For Σεναθῶθις cf. B. G. U. 553 B. ii. 4, P. Leipzig 6. ii. 4. The following name must be that of another village.

30. This village, spelt elsewhere Τιρκῶις, occurs in B. G. U. 556. i. 4, Preisigke, P. Cairo 30. 20, &c., C. P. Herm. 119 recto. ii. 5.

31. Κεδευμύ: possibly to be connected with a place-name in *Stud. Pal.*, x. 195. 5, read by Wessely (index, s. v.) as Κοδου().

34. A κληρος Στράτωνος is found in P. Strassb. Gr. 87 recto. i. 23 (*Archiv* iv, p. 131), but cf. note on l. 3 above. The expected figure has not been filled in.

35. The foregoing figures as read actually add up to 93 $\frac{7}{8}$.

45. Ἰβιδῶνο(ς) Τεῶ(τος?): cf. P. Leipzig 99. i. 28.

46. The total of the preceding entries is 161 $\frac{2}{3}$. For the purposes of the total the fraction has been converted into a unit.

47-9. Possibly a καὶ has dropped out after ἀμπελικὸν κτῆμα.

52. Col. vii here breaks off abruptly, a blank space following l. 52.

206 (a). ACCOUNT OF BARLEY.

Arsinoïte nome (?).

17.2 x 8 cm.

Third century.

Whether this list records actual receipts of barley, or merely amounts due from the persons named, is uncertain.

Κατ' ἄνδρα κριθῆς·	
Ἡρακλᾶς	(ἀρτάβας) ι,
Σεραπάμμ(ων) ἀδελ(φὸς) Εὐφράτ(ου)	(ἀρτάβας) β,
Σεραπίων βαλανευ(τῆς)	(ἀρτάβας) η,
5 Διογένης οὐετραν(ός)	(ἀρτάβας) ι,
Σαβινιανὸς οὐετραν(ός) καὶ Σερα-	
πάμμων ἱατρὸς) καὶ Ἀπολινά(ριος)	
δουπλικιάρης	(ἀρτάβας) λδ,
Μυσθαρίων Καπίτων(ος)	(ἀρτάβας) δλ,
10 Καπίτων	(ἀρτάβας) γλ,
Γεμελλίων οὐετραν(ός)	(ἀρτάβας) γ,
Λουγᾶς οὐετραν(ός)	(ἀρτάβας) β,
Σερῆνος τεσσαλ(άριος)	(ἀρτάβας) θλ,
Λουκρητᾶς γυμνασία(ρχος)	(ἀρτάβας) ιζ,
15 Λεωνίδης οὐετραν(ός)	(ἀρτάβην) α,
Ἐρέννης οὐετραν(ός)	(ἀρτάβας) γ,
Ἡριανὸς δεκάδαρχ(ος)	(ἀρτάβας) τ.

2. α. Pap.; so throughout.

5. 1. οὐετραν(ός).

7. ἱατρος) Pap.

8. λ of λδ corr.

206 (b). ORDER FOR PAYMENT.

Hermopolis (?).

7.5 x 20.5 cm.

Third century.

An authorization from a senator to two persons to make a payment of 252 drachmae to a tax-collector on account of dues of the preceding month.

Αὐρήλιος Σαραπίων κοσμητεύσας βουλευτῆς [Α]ὐρηλίοις Θῶνι καὶ Ἀπίωνι [τοῖς
 τειμιωτάτοις χαίρειν. καλῶς ποιήσετε με[τ]αβαλόμενοι ἀπὸ τιμῆ[s] σί[το]υ ἐμοῦ
 εἰς λόγον διαγραφῆς μηνιαίου Ἀθὺρ ὑπὲρ Φαῶφι Διουνσί[ψ] ἀ[παιτητῇ] Ἀμμωνᾶ
 δεκαπρώτου δραχμὰς διακοσίας πενήκοντα δύο, γίνονται) (δραχμαὶ) συνβ. ἐρρῶσθαι ὑμᾶς
 εὐχ[ο]μαι).
 5 (ἔτους) α Ἀθὺρ ιβ.

'Aurelius Sarapion, ex-cosmetes, senator, to his most esteemed Aurelius Thonis and Aurelius Apion, greeting. Please transfer from the price of my wheat on account of the monthly payments of Hathur for Phaophi to Dionysius, collector of Ammonas, decemprimus, 252 drachmae, total 252 dr. I pray for your health.' The 1st year, Hathur 12.

2. με[τ]αβαλόμενοι: cf Preisigke, *Griewesen*, p. 236.

207. LAND-SURVEY OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Arsinoïte nome.

20 x 12 cm.

Early second century.

The left half of a column of a survey of government land in different οὐσῖαι, situated in the neighbourhood of Psenuris, Nilopolis, and Heraclia, in the divisions of Heraclides and Themistes. The survey is made according to villages, stating how many arurae belonging to each οὐσῖα there were in each village, and the land is classified according to the rent paid. The scale of rents is very elaborate (cf. e.g. P. Flor. ined. = Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 341), and shows that they were calculated with extreme care according to the situation and value of the ground, substantiating Wilcken's hypothesis (*Ost.*, i, p. 210) that there were no fixed categories of rent for government land in Egypt, but that they were calculated for each parcel separately (ἐξ ἀξίας). A rent of $6\frac{3}{40}$ artabae per arura occurs twice (ll. 4 and 22), one of $6\frac{5}{60}$ artabae three times (ll. 10, 16, 23), the following only once: $5\frac{1}{16}$ art. (l. 3), $5\frac{1}{5}$ (l. 21), $5\frac{1}{12}$ (l. 4), 6 (l. 3), $6\frac{1}{20}$ (?) (l. 25), $6\frac{1}{2}$ (l. 1), $6\frac{5}{6}$ (l. 15), $6\frac{2}{24}$ (l. 13), $6\frac{5}{60}$ (l. 11), $6\frac{1}{120}$ (l. 13), $7\frac{1}{8}$ (l. 21), $7\frac{1}{18}$ (l. 6). All the οὐσῖαι mentioned are known except that of Ὀνήσιμος (l. 23); cf. Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, pp. 120 sqq. and P. Hamburg 3. introd. The appearance of the same οὐσῖα in connexion with different villages illustrates afresh the absence of topographical unity in such estates.

The ends of thirteen lines of a previous column, in which Μα(ι)κηνατιανή is mentioned, are not printed. On the verso, in a hand very similar to that of the recto, are the words ¹ Περ(ρ)ώνιος Μαμερτῖ[ο]ς Ἀρσινόϊτων [γῆς δῖχα —²— πρὶν ὑμᾶς ἀξίωσα[ν]] οὕτως Διον[—³—]ζόμενος εἰς τὴν [π]όλιν ποιήσο δι[—⁴—]την ἡμετερα ἀξίωσα, and after a considerable blank space the same sentence has been repeated as far as οὕτως, whence a few words in the first copy have been restored. These lines seem to have little meaning, and were probably written for practice; cf. e.g. P. Oxy. 1185. Petronius Mamertinus was praefect in A.D. 133-5.

Col. ii.

(ἄρουρα) αλ, [ἀν(ὰ)] (πυροῦ) 5λ λο(ιπῆς) (ἀρούρης) 4δ'ί'ς'λ'β'ξ'δ'[
 Ψενύρ[ε]ως Κάτω πεδίου [
 ἀν(ὰ) (πυροῦ) 5 (ἄρουραι) 5δ', ἀν(ὰ) (πυροῦ) εἰς' (ἀρούρης) 4δ'[
 ἀν(ὰ) (πυροῦ) 5κ'μ' (ἀρούρης) 4η', ἀν(ὰ) (πυροῦ) 6γ'ί'β' [
 5 Πάλλαντος (πρότερον) Ἰουκούνδ(ου) κ[
 (ἄρουραι) λζλς', ἀν(ὰ) (πυροῦ) ζλ'ί'β'λ'ς' (ἄρουραι?) [
 / (ἄρουραι) λ[ηδ'η'λ'β']θη'λ'β', Σενεκ[ανῆς οὐσίας
 (ἀρούρης) δ' [Μαικηνατιανῆς οὐσί]ας

- ἐξ ἧς ροθ οὐσιακῶν Νείλο[ν Πόλεως
 10 ἀν(ὰ) (πυροῦ) ἑλγ'ίξ' (ἀρουραι) ιλ'β'ξ'δ', ἀν(ὰ) (πυροῦ) [
 ἀν(ὰ) (πυροῦ) ἑλγ'ξ' (ἀρουραι) ηλ'β', / (ἀρουραι) κ[
 Ψενύρεος Κάτω πεδίου ὁμ[οίως
 ἀν(ὰ) (πυροῦ) ἑλγ'κ'μ' (ἀρούρης) δ', ἀν(ὰ) (πυροῦ) ἑλγ'ίμ' (ἀρούρης) [
 / (ἀρούρης) ἑδ'ή', Γερμανικιανῆς οὐσίας ἀν(ὰ) (πυροῦ)
 15 ἀν(ὰ) (πυροῦ) ἑλγ' (ἀρούρης) ις'ξ'δ', Σενεκανῆς οὐσίας
 (ἀρούρης) ις', ἀν(ὰ) (πυροῦ) ἑλγ'ίξ' (ἀρούρης) λ'β'ξ'δ', / (ἀρούρης) δ'ίς[
 πεδίου Ἡρακλεί(ας) Πάλλ(αντος) (πρότερον) Ἰουκούνδ(ου)
 ἂ καὶ διὰ τῶν αὐτῶ[ν
 ὑπὸ γεωργῶν καὶ πρῶτος τῶ[
 20 ἐγ διερέσεος Νείλου Πόλεως μ[
 ἀν(ὰ) (πυροῦ) εε' (ἀρούρης) λ'ς'λ'β', ἀν(ὰ) (πυροῦ) ζ[. . .]γ'κ'δ' λο(ιπαὶ) (ἀρουραι) [
 οὐσίας ἀν(ὰ) (πυροῦ) ἑκ'μ' (ἀρουρα) αἰς'λ'β'ξ'δ', (ἀν(ὰ) (πυροῦ) . [
 καὶ Ὀνησίμου ἀν(ὰ) (πυροῦ) ἑλγ'ίξ' (ἀρουραι) βλῆ[
 (ἀρουραι) η . . . , ἀν(ὰ) (πυροῦ) ὁμοίως ἐπιθέματ[ος
 25 Σεουηριανῆς οὐσίας ἀν(ὰ) (πυροῦ) ἑκ[
 Μαικηνατιανῆς οὐσίας ἀν(ὰ) [(πυροῦ) .
 Σουαῖς Πανεσσνέος τοῦ Μύσθ[
 ἑξ'δ' καὶ Σεουηριανῆς οὐσίας ἀν(ὰ) [(πυροῦ)

6. ἂ after (πυροῦ) ζ corr.
 20. 1. διαιρέσεως . . . Πόλεως.

12. 1. Ψενύρεος Κάτω.
 27. 1. Πανεσσνέως.

17. There is no abbreviation sign after παλλ.

2. Ψενύρεως Κάτω : cf. P. Tebt. 503 and p. 410. Ψενύρεως Ἄνω would be expected here or in l. 12, and the repetition of Ψενύρεως Κάτω appears to be a mistake of the scribe.

4. ἀν(ὰ) (πυροῦ) ἑκ'μ' : cf. e.g. P. Brussels I. iii. 7 (Preisigke, *Sammelbuch*, 4325), where a rent of $3\frac{9}{100}$ art. occurs. The decimal fractions point to an artaba of 40 choenices, for which see 199. 21, note.

5. Πάλλαντος (πρότερον) Ἰουκούνδ(ου) : cf. l. 17 and P. Hamburg 3. 7, where the οὐσία of Jucundus son of Grypianus is mentioned in A. D. 74 : the κ after Ἰουκούνδου in l. 5 is possibly the beginning of Κ[ρυπτιανοῦ. Pallas may be the M. Antonius Pallas who in P. Brit. Mus. 1223. 1 (iii, p. 139 [W. 370]) appears as proprietor of an οὐσία in A. D. 121.

7. Σενεκ[ανῆς : cf. 99. 4, note.

8. Μαικηνατιανῆς : cf. P. Hamburg 3, Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, p. 122.

15. Or perhaps $16\frac{1}{84}$ ar. should be read. Here as often the scribe omits to draw the line indicating fractions. The number of arurae belonging to an οὐσία is generally summed up (cf. ll. 7 and 16), but has in this case been omitted ; possibly however, if $\frac{5}{84}$ is right, the total in l. 16 included the amounts of the Γερμ. οὐσία.

20. διερέσεος : cf. P. Tebt. 72. 60 διὰ τῶν κατὰ μέρος γεωργῶν ἐκ τῆς γενομένης πρὸς αὐτοὺς διαιρέ(σε)ως and Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, pp. 55 sq., 162 sqq., Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 359. introd., *Grundz.*, pp. 277, 293.

24. ἐπιθέματ[ος : cf. 97. 5, 99. 7-8, notes.

207 (a). LAND-SURVEY.

Hermopolite nome.

24 x 9.3 cm.

Second century.

One column, nearly complete, of a land-survey from Hermopolis (cf. 378, Meyer, P. Hamb. 12. introd.) dealing mainly, if not entirely, with catocetic land. The data are not sufficient to determine the basis on which the sequence of the entries rests, since, apparently, a knowledge of the position of the numbered γύαι is implied.

- ἀβρόχ(ου), αἱ λοιπαὶ (ἄρουραι) δδ'ή'ί'ς' . [...] [
- ὡς πρόκειται (ἄρουραι) ιη.
- Βορρᾶ 𐀓 ἐν τῷ ἀπὸ βορρᾶ γύει θ ἀρχόμεν(αι) ἀπηλιώτου
- μετὰ Κομάνου δωρεᾶς [π]ερὶ τὸ Κίτωνος ἐποικ(ιον) ἐν τῷ νο-
- 5 τινῷ γύει (ἄρουραι) θ, ἐπισκ(έψεως) ἀβρόχ(ου).
- λιβὸς 𐀓 ἐκ τοῦ Ἀμιλ[ί]ου (ἄρουραι) ε πρὸς βορ(ρ)υ[ν]δον
- ἐπισκ(έψεως) ἀβρόχ(ου) ἐν α[ί]ς' ἔνθρνοι . [...] . [
- γύου ι ἐκ τοῦ Εὐθηίδου περὶ τὴν προκ(ειμένην) [κώμ(ην) (ἄρουρ)] . . ,
- ἐπισκ(έψεως) δι(ὰ) Ἀπιτος ἱερέως Διοσκούρων [ἐπικαλου-?
- 10 μένου Πόιτος ἐπηντλημ(ένης) κριθῇ ὡς πρό[κειται].
- [γ]ύου ια ἐκ τοῦ Μητροδώρου περὶ τὴν προκ(ειμένην) [κώμ(ην) (ἄρουρ)] . . ,
- ἐπισκ(έψεως) ἀβρ[ό]χ(ου).
- [κ]ωμογραμματοείας Τήνεως
- ἐκ τοῦ Διπύρου (ἄρουρα) ἀή'ί'ς'λ'β' πρὸς ἀπηλιώ[την] ἐν τῷ
- 15 λιβικῷ ὀρίῳ, ἐπισκ(έψεως) ἀβρόχου ἐν αἷς ἔνθρνοι
- αἱ προκείμεναι.
- γύου τ ἀρχόμεν(αι) λιβὸς μετὰ Ἀρταβάζου [(ἄρουρ)
- περὶ Μανδῶλων.
- ἀπηλιώτ(ου) ἐχόμεν(αι) νό(του) ἐκ τοῦ Διονυσίου περὶ τῇ[ν] προκ(ειμένην) κώμ(ην)
- 20 (ἄρουραι) β, ἐπισκ(έψεως) ἀβρόχου.
- ἀπηλιώτ(ου) ἐχόμεν(αι) νό(του) ἐκ τοῦ Κραταίου[ς] περὶ τὴν [προκ(ειμένην) κώμ(ην)
- (ἄρουραι) γή'ί'ς'ξ'δ', ἐπισκ(έψεως) ἀβρόχ(ου).
- ἀπηλιώτ(ου) ἐχόμεν(αι) νό(του) ἐκ τοῦ Δημητρίου περὶ τὴν προκ(ειμένην) κώμ(ην)
- ἐν γ κοί(ταις) (ἄρουραι) ιλδ' ὦν α κοί(τη) (ἄρουραι) β πρ[
- 25 γύει, ἐπισκ(έψεως) δι(ὰ) Ῥουφίβιος γεωργ(οῦ) ἐπην[τλημ(ένης)]
- πυρῷ.
- [ἀ]πηλιώτ(ου) 𐀓 μετὰ διάστημα . . . [
- ἐπισκ(έψεως) δι(ὰ) Ὀφελιανοῦ . [ἀπὸ
- Κουσσῶν ἐπηντλημ(ένης) χ[όρτῳ]
- 30 καὶ χερσαβρόχ(ου), ἡ λοιπὴ (ἄρουρα) α[
- Βορρᾶ 𐀓 μετὰ διάστημα γ κοί(ταις) [
- ἀπηλιωτικῷ ὀρίῳ, ἐπισκ(έψεως) δι(ὰ)
- χόρτῳ ἀπὸ ἐκκεκομμένου) [...]μ[

8. i Pap.; a similar stroke follows figures throughout the piece.
27. 1. διάστημα; so in l. 31.

9. ἱερέως Pap.

10. ποῖτος Pap.

3. For the sign reproduced in the text which occurs also in ll. 6, 27, 31 no satisfactory solution offers itself. It is placed in the position commonly occupied by ἐχόμεναι, but this term otherwise abbreviated occurs in the document.

On the numbered γύαι cf. 142. 14, note. The dative γύει is noticeable, γύω or γύη being the normal form.

4. δωρεᾶς: this is an interesting survival in local terminology (cf. P. Oxy. 280. 10, A.D. 88-9) of the Ptolemaic δωρεά, on which see P. Hib. 66. 1-2, note, Lille 19. 9, note, Magd. 28. 1, note, *Rev. Laws*, p. 137, Maspero, *Les Finances de l'Égypte sous les Lagides*, pp. 213-14, Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, pp. 42-5, 127-9. δωρεᾶς here probably stands for (γῆν) δωρεᾶς.

7. ἐνθροῖ: cf. C. P. Herm. 7. ii. 15, 38. 9.

9. For the worship of the Dioscuri cf. 254. 5, P. Petrie iii. 97. 7, Tebt. 14. 18 [M. 42], Fay. 138. 1 [W. 95], Giessen 20. 19 [W. 94], Milne, *Inscriptions*, 9287. 5, Lefebvre, *Annales du Service des Antiq.*, 1913, p. 92, and note, Plaumann, *Ptolemais*, pp. 94 sqq.

13. Τήνεως: cf. P. Amh. 109. introd., B.G. U. 553. ii. 4 (?), C. P. Herm. 127 recto. 17 (cf. *ibid.* 33), P. Reinach, index, s. v.

18. Μανδῶλων, not Μαγδ., is clear.

208. REGISTER OF LAND AND CROPS.

23 × 7.1 cm.

Second century.

The first sixteen lines of this document contain a list of names of holders of domain and other analogous land with the extent of their holdings, the total of which is summed up in l. 16. Under each name there is a separate entry stating the person, whether identical with the one first specified or some other, under whose name the holding was 'registered' for the current season, i. e. the actual cultivator for the time being; cf. note on l. 1. The lines which follow (17 sqq.) seem to have contained a revised report of the crops grown upon the land and of the proceeds to the State as compared with a previous estimate or account.

On the verso are preserved the ends of fifteen lines containing names with amounts in arurae and artabae, and references to κολλ(ήματα).

ἀναγρα(φείσαι) διὰ σπ(όρου) εἰς Ἀπολλων . . . καὶ
 Διονύσιον Πλουτάρ(χου) δι[
 Νεστοήρεως Ὀρίωνος
 Πετρουχίου (ἄρουραι) δL (πυροῦ) [
 5 ἀναγρα(φείσαι) διὰ σπ(όρου) εἰς Ἀπολ[. . . αἱ προκ(είμεναι).
 Σαραπίωνος τοῦ κα[ῖ
 ἀναγρα(φείσαι) διὰ σπ(όρου) εἰς αὐτ[ὸν] αἱ προκ(είμεναι).
 Πτολεμαίου Πτολεμαίου
 ἀναγρα(φείσαι) διὰ σπ(όρου) εἰς αὐτὸν αἱ π[ροκ(είμεναι)] [
 10 Σαμμίου Πριπάτου (ἄρουραι) . [
 ἀναγρα(φείσαι) διὰ σπ(όρου) εἰς αὐτὸν αἱ π[ροκ(είμεναι)]. [
 Λουκίου Τουστίου (ἄρουρης) Lίς[

- ἀναγρα(φέν) διὰ σπ(όρου) εἰς αὐτὸ(ν) τὸ π(ροκεείμενον). [
 Σαραπίωνος τοῦ Σαραπίωνος
 15 ἀναγρα(φέν) διὰ σπ(όρου) εἰς αὐτὸ(ν) τ[ὸ] π(ροκεείμενον). [
 γίνονται βασιλικῆς γῆς καὶ τῆς ἄλλης
 τῶν δ[ε] κατ' ἄνδρα συν[
 αἱ διὰ τῶν φύλλων δι[
 μεταδοθῆσαι (ἄρουραι) Ἀφγ[
 20 πυροῦ ἀντὶ τῶν διασταλ(εισῶν)?
 (ἄρτάβαι) Ὑριζζγ'β' καὶ το[
 σπόρου (ἄρτάβαι)? Ἐωζ αἱ ἐκ[μετρούμεναι (?)
 ὥστε ἐλάσσω παρὰ το[
 κριθῆς ἀντὶ τῶν ἐκμε[τρούμενων
 25 αἱ κατὰ πρῶτο(ν) διασταλ(εῖσαι) μ[
 κνάμο[υ] ἀντὶ τῶν ἐκμε[τρούμενων
 αἱ κατὰ πρῶτον διασταλ(εῖσαι) [
 εἰδῶν ἐπὶ τῆς γε[
 εστ . μ . αἱ ἐλάσσω ἐύρη[
 30 νειλοβρόχου (ἄρουραι) εἰς' λ'β' [
 κριθῆς (ἄρτάβαι) κνάμο(ν) (ἄρτάβη) αδ' κ'δ' [

1. ἀναγρα(φείσαι) διὰ σπ(όρου): cf. e. g. P. Tebt. 302. 15-17 εὐρηκεῖναι . . . ἀναγ[ρ]αφομένας τὰς ἀρούρας διὰ σπόρου [.] νενεμήσθ[αι] ταύτας (where γραφῆς was unnecessarily restored after σπόρου), 436 σπόρος ἐν κεφαλαίῳ κ[ατὰ? φύλλον διοική]σεως (so Jouguet comparing a Bouriant papyrus) τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος [. ἔτους, B. G. U. 915. 9-10 ἦν παραδεικνύουσι [γ]ῆν διὰ τῶν σπόρων καθ' ἕτος ἀναγραφέσθωσαν. σπόρος here signifies the current survey-lists of crops. For ἀναγρα(φείσαι) cf. further e. g. P. Oxy. 730. 7, Tebt. 373. 4-5.

18. For διὰ φύλλων cf. e. g. P. Tebt. 25. 12 διὰ τῆς κατὰ φύλλον, 63. 2, &c., and 436 cited above.

29. ἐσταλμένα does not suit the remains.

209. LIST OF CORN-DUES.

Arsinoïte nome.

20.2 × 13.4 cm.

Early third century.

It is now ascertained that the Egyptian government, led by reasons which are as yet obscure, often compelled the community of a village to undertake the cultivation of domain-land situated in the area of neighbouring villages, this operation being called ἐπιμερίζειν (or προσμ.); cf. Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, pp. 166 sqq., de Zulueta, *De patroc. vicorum*, p. 71, Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 292 sqq. To the texts illustrating this institution may now be added 209 and the similar document B. G. U. 84, which happily supplement each other, B. G. U. 84¹ preserving the beginning and 209 the later part of analogous documents. The connexion of 209 with the ἐπιμερισμός is made certain by ll. 25-6, the absence of a similar phrase in B. G. U. 84 probably being only due to the loss of the corresponding portion of the text. Both

¹ In l. 4 of that papyrus [ἡχθ(ησαν)], as suggested in P. Fay. 40. 8, note, is more probable than Jouguet's [λόγος] adopted by Preisigke, *Berichtungsliste*, p. 16; cf. 209. 10, note.

papyri contain a list, issued, as B. G. U. 84. 1 shows, by the comogrammateus, of the quotas due from different villages in whose area land had been 'apportioned' to another village. For each village the number of (assigned) arurae is given with the amount of each crop to be obtained from them; this general statement is followed by a classification of the land into γῆ ἄβροχος and γῆ ὁμόλογος (cf. note on l. 10), and the amounts of various crops to be obtained from both of these classes are then enumerated. For instance, the number of arurae for the first village mentioned in 209 is $103\frac{1}{4}$ (l. 1), of which $10\frac{1}{4}$ were ἄβρόχου and $92\frac{1}{4}$ ὁμολόγου (ll. 7 and 10); the quota of wheat due from them was $468\frac{3}{4}$ art. (l. 2)— $44\frac{3}{4}$ from ἄβροχος, $424\frac{1}{4}$ from ὁμόλογος (ll. 8 and 11). The total in l. 27, compared with the numbers in ll. 1 and 14, shows that the village to which 209 refers had to undertake the cultivation of parcels situated in at least three different villages; and this explains why the comogrammateus could issue documents concerning the revenue of land belonging to other villages than his own. It is consequently probable that the villages enumerated in B. G. U. 84 verso are those in whose area the community of the village named in recto l. 1 had ἐπιμερισθεῖσα γῆ to cultivate; cf. recto 10 and verso 3. A village name is no doubt to be read in recto ii. 1.

The verso of the papyrus contains 239.

Col. i.

[. . . .] . φν	(ἄρουραι) ργη'ίς'ξ'ξ'δ',]
[πυ]ροῦ	[(ἀρτάβαι)] υξη'λ'γ'κ'δ'μ'ή',
[κ]υάμου	[(ἀρτάβαι)] με,
[φ]ασήλου	(ἀρτάβαι) δη',
5 [φ]ορ[έτ]ρων πυρ[ο]ῦ	(ἀρτάβαι) νδ'.
	ϕ[ν]
[ἀβρό]χ[ο]ν γῆς	(ἄρουραι) ιδ'ξ'δ',
[π]υροῦ	(ἀρτάβαι) μδς'μ'η',]
[κ]υάμου	(ἀρτάβαι) βγ',
10 [λοιπ]αὶ ὁμολό[γ]ου	(ἄρουραι) θβ'δ'ή'ίς',
πυρ[ο]ῦ	(ἀρτάβαι) υκδβ'κ'δ',
κυάμου	(ἀρτάβαι) μββ',
φασή[λ]ου	(ἀρτάβαι) δη'.
[. . .] ας	(ἄρουραι) ριε . [. . .]
15 [π]υροῦ	(ἀρτάβαι) ωγεγ'ίβ',
κριθῆς	(ἀρτάβαι) ση',
φακοῦ	(ἀρτάβαι) ιβ'λ'γ'ή',
	ϕν
[ἀβρό]χου γῆς	(ἄρουραι) λη'ίς',
20 πυροῦ	(ἀρτάβαι) σιεγ'ίβ',
κριθῆς	(ἀρτάβαι) αλ'η',
.

Col. ii.

	φακοῦ	(ἀρτάβαι) εβ'ή,
	αἱ οὔσαι ἀβρόχου.	
	φορέτρων πυροῦ	(ἀρτάβαι) ιβ.
25	γίνονται τῶν προσμερισθεισῶν αὐτῇ	
	ἀπὸ πεδίων ἄλλων κωμῶν [
	(ἀρουρῶν) υςδ'ή'ς'λ'β'ξ'δ'	
	πυροῦ	(ἀρτάβαι) 'Bφ . . [
	κριθῆς	(ἀρτάβαι) ις[
30	κνάμου	(ἀρτάβαι) ξξ[
	φακοῦ	(ἀρτάβαι) κδ[
	φασήλου	(ἀρτάβαι) δγ[
	ῶν	
	ἀβρόχου γῆς	(ἀρουραι) ρ[
35	πυροῦ	(ἀρτάβαι) ωι[
	κριθῆς	(ἀρτάβαι) εβ'.'[
	φακοῦ	(ἀρτάβαι) ιεβ'[
	φασήλου	(ἀρτάβαι) ι[
	κνάμου	(ἀρτάβαι) ιγ[
40	λοιπ(αὶ) ὁμολόγου	(ἀρουραι) . [
	πυροῦ	(ἀρτάβαι) 'Aχ[
	κριθῆς	(ἀρτάβαι) . [
	κνάμου	(ἀρτάβαι) ν[
	φακοῦ	(ἀρτάβαι) η[
45	φ[ασήλου	(ἀρτάβαι) . . .

25. *v* of προσμερισθεισων corr. from a partially formed *a*. 39. Inserted after l. 40 was written.

1-28. '(Village of) . . . 103 $\frac{3}{8}$ arurae: wheat 468 $\frac{4}{8}$ artabae, beans 45 art., kidney-beans 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ art., for transport 54 . . . art. of wheat. Of these 10 $\frac{1}{8}$ ar. are unirrigated, yielding wheat 44 $\frac{3}{8}$ art., beans 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ art.; remainder 92 $\frac{5}{8}$ ar. of land of which the liability was granted, yielding wheat 424 $\frac{1}{2}$ art., beans 42 $\frac{3}{8}$ art., kidney-beans 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ art. (Village of) . . . 115 . . . ar.: wheat 895 $\frac{5}{8}$ art., barley 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ art., lentils 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ art. Of these 30 $\frac{3}{8}$ ar. are unirrigated, yielding wheat 215 $\frac{5}{8}$ art., barley 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ art. . . lentils 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ art. (to be exacted) from unirrigated land; for transport 12 art. of wheat. Total for the 406 $\frac{1}{4}$ ar. of land apportioned to the village from the territory of other villages, wheat 2, 5 . . . art. . .'

1. There is at least one col. lost before this (cf. introd.). For the village-names here (? [Μαγδῶ]λων) and in l. 14 cf. B. G. U. 84. 10. That document has been explained by Jouguet (*Vie municipale*, p. 250), as either an account prepared by the village-scribe of the amounts to be collected by the πράκτορες σιτικῶν, or a summary sent afterwards by the same official to his superiors. The second alternative seems the right one; cf. note on l. 10. Jouguet was mistaken in supposing that the account in B. G. U. 84 concerned only the village of Pelusium.

5. This entry not being a rent appears only here in the general statement, not in either of the following subdivisions; cf. l. 24. Whether the φόρετρα refer to the conveyance of the γεωργοί from their village to that where the ἐπιμερισθείσα γῆ was situated, as apparently in P. Brit. Mus. 322 (ii, p. 159 [W. 358]), remains uncertain.

10. ὁμολόγ[ου]: cf. l. 40. The adjective ὁμολόγος applied to land occurs also in B. G. U. 84. i. 17, ii. 15, where

on the analogy of 209 λοιπ(αὶ) ὁμο(λόγου) is to be read instead of λοιπ(όν) ὁμο(ίως), and P. Leipzig 105. 38 [W. 237]. In all three cases ὁμόλογος describes a category of land opposed to ἄβροχος or ἐπηγνημένη, i. e. land in regular condition as regards watering and cultivation; and accordingly Mitteis interpreted ὁμόλογος γῆ as land liable to taxation in opposition to dry or artificially watered land for which remission or at least diminution of taxation was granted. De Zulueta following in the same line brought ὁμόλογος into relation with ὑπόλογος, and ascribed to the former term the sense of 'liable along with the rest of a group' (*De patroc. vicorum*, p. 52). If these interpretations were correct we should expect to find ὁμόλογος γῆ assessed at a much higher rate than the ἄβροχος, but this is not here the case. The right explanation of γῆ ὁμόλογος in P. Leipzig 105 is that offered by Wilcken, who shows that that text deals with the ἐπίσκεψις, i. e. the examination of the land reported as ἄβροχος by the cultivators, and that the ὁμόλογοι ἄρουραι were land concerning which no such report had been sent in, its holders agreeing that it was in normal condition (Wilcken *Grundz.*, p. 207, *Chrestom.*, 237. introd.). The arurae described as ὁμόλογοι in P. Leipzig 105. 38 are said to be in fact βεβρεγμένοι (l. 36), and consequently ὁμόλογος does not express their relation to the inundation, this being already stated, but only the reason why the comogrammateus left them alone in making his return for the ἐπίσκεψις officials: παρῆκεν μὴ μεταδοῦς ὡς ὁμολόγουσ οὔσας. It is thus clear that ὁμόλογος applied to land means undisputed, tacitly agreed upon, or in a technical sense 'concerning which no fresh return has been sent in' and consequently, from the fiscal point of view, liable to its normal taxation, though this meaning is not the original one, and does not express the full sense of ὁμόλογος.¹ An explanation of the fact that the ἄβροχος γῆ in 209 paid nearly as high a rent as the ὁμόλογος γῆ is thus suggested. Several documents have shown that of the land reported as ἄβροχος by the proprietors or tenants, often a quite small proportion was recognized as such by the ἐπίσκεψις commission (cf. Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, 236. introd., 237. introd.). The land concerning which the claim of ἀβροχία was disallowed was then replaced in the category of land fully taxed (cf. e.g. Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, 236. vi. 4-5), but this land could not be called ὁμόλογος, since its liability to the tax or rent had been questioned; and we accordingly propose to consider the ἄβροχος γῆ in 209 and B. G. U. 84 as the land reported as unirrigated, but not actually found to be such; it was consequently declared liable for the usual dues: ἤχθησαν εἰς ἀπαίτησιν (cf. B. G. U. 84. 4, and foot-note on p. 284). The procedure in regard to ἄβροχος γῆ may be reconstructed as follows: the proprietors or tenants sent in ἀπογραφαί to the strategus declaring their land unwatered (cf. e.g. Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, 225), and these were communicated to the comogrammateus, who from them compiled the list of land declared ἄβροχος in the area of his village (cf. P. Brussels 1 [W. 236]). This list was handed over to the members of the ἐπίσκεψις commission, who compared its data with the actual state of the land and noted on it the result of their examination (P. Brussels 1. col. vi. 4 sqq.). The comogrammateus then received back the annotated list, on the basis of which he drew up the account of dues to be exacted from the land definitely declared liable. Of such accounts 209 and B. G. U. 84 are examples; the opening formula ἤχθησαν εἰς ἀπαίτησιν κτλ. refers to the ἐπίσκεψις, meaning that its result was that a total of so many arurae were declared liable, of which so many had been (wrongly) reported as unwatered (ἄβροχοι), the rest being undisputed (ὁμόλογοι). These documents were intended for the revenue officials (cf. note on l. 1), to enable them to check the total amounts exacted by the πράκτορες. Since 209 deals with land scattered in several villages it appears that the village-scribes transmitted to each other the result of the ἐπίσκεψις as regards the land situated in their respective areas but 'apportioned' to another village.

It remains to consider whether the meaning of ὁμόλογος as defined above does not also suit the passages in which the word is applied to persons. In Rostowzew's *Röm. Kol.*, pp. 220 sqq. and 407 sq., and *Grundz.*, p. 59, Wilcken proposes the hypothesis that ὁμόλογος is used as the Greek equivalent of the Latin *dediticius*, and wishes to interpret in this sense the *homologi coloni* who occur in Cod. Theod. 11. 24. 6 and have been variously explained (cf. de Zulueta, *op. cit.*, p. 54). This attractive view is chiefly based upon P. Brit. Mus. 259. 62 sqq. (ii, p. 38 [W. 63]), where after a section dealing with persons subject to the poll-tax comes the summary for a certain village ἤχθησαν εἰς ἀπαίτησιν τῷ γ (ἔτει) ὁμό(λογοι) ἄνδ(ρες) χκθ, ὑπὲρ γ (ἔτους)²

¹ The meaning of ὁμόλογος is well illustrated by B. G. U. 776. ii. 16 sqq., where we suggest καὶ ἀπὸ προσγι(νομένου) γ (ἔτους) . . . αἱ εἰς ἀτέλ(ειαν) ἀνταναίρ(οῦμεναι) . . .] διὰ προσγράφ(αφον) εἰς ὁμ[ο]λ(όγους) ἀ[ποκατεστάθησαν] . . . The text deals with vines which had enjoyed immunity, probably because they were νεόφυτοι, and now at the conclusion of the period of ἀτέλεια were replaced amongst the ὁμόλογοι.

² Or ὑπερ(ετείς) γ (ἔτει)?

(ἐτῶν) ξα ε, [τε]τελ(ευτηκότες) υγ (ἔτει) β, / ἀνδ(ρες) χλς. Wilcken's interpretation of this passage is as follows (*Chrestom.*, 63, introd., *Grundz.*, p. 59): in the 13th year of Domitian 629 persons, called ὁμόλογοι, of a village were made to pay the poll-tax; to these were added five men past the age of sixty-one, and two dead from whom no poll-tax was due: consequently the ὁμόλογοι are the persons liable to poll-tax, and since the persons liable to poll-tax were the *dediticii* the latter and the ὁμόλογοι are one and the same. If this were right ὁμόλογος as applied to persons would have a totally different meaning from ὁμόλογος as applied to land. It may, too, be objected that if ὁμόλογος = *dediticius*, and consequently the ὁμόλογοι of P. Brit. Mus. *cit.* were *dediticii*, why should a man cease to be a *dediticius* after attaining the age of sixty-one? Unless granted the Roman citizenship, a *dediticius* would remain such to his death. This objection applies still more to B. G. U. 560. 22 [W. 64], where an invalid because he is an invalid is not reckoned among the ὁμόλογοι. Why should a man on becoming infirm cease to be a *dediticius*? Wilcken admits that ὁμόλογος sometimes means *dediticius*, sometimes only *λαογραφούμενος*, sometimes even 'the inhabitant of a village in opposition to the cultivators coming from outside' (*Grundz.*, pp. 59-60). Such a multiplicity of meanings for the same word is hardly in favour of the theory, and even the relation between the ὁμόλογοι and the *λαογραφούμενοι* is difficult to maintain; for instance in B. G. U. 560 we fail to see any necessary relation between this list of γεωργοί and the poll-tax (see below). Another explanation of the word ὁμόλογος suggests itself on a comparison of P. Brit. Mus. 259. 62-5 (ii, p. 38) ἤχθησαν εἰς ἀπαίτησιν τῷ υγ (ἔτει) ὁμό(λογοι) ἀνδ(ρες) . . . , (ἐτῶν) ξα . . . , [τε]τελ(ευτηκότες) . . . , and B. G. U. 84. 3 sqq. [ἤχθησαν] εἰς ἀπαίτησιν τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος (ἔτους) . . . ἀρουνται . . . ὧν ἀβρόχον γῆς . . . ὁμολόγον . . . ; cf. P. Fay. 40. 8 and foot-note on p. 284. The parallelism is complete; both documents deal with taxable units, men and arurae, which are classified as ὁμόλογοι or under other categories normally exempted from taxation. This parallelism demands an interpretation of ὁμόλογος suitable to both passages; and if ὁμόλογος applied to land means 'undisputed', 'concerning which no discussion was raised', the conclusion is that the ὁμόλογοι in P. Brit. Mus. *cit.* are those persons who agreed to their liability to the poll-tax and did not ask to be relieved. Following the parallel with B. G. U. 84, the five ὑπερετεῖς and the two deceased persons in P. Brit. Mus. *cit.* may be regarded as persons who claimed exemption or for whom it was claimed, but for some reason without success. As far as the dead are concerned it may be conjectured that the announcement of their death reached the authority too late in the year for their names to be put on the list of the exempt for the year in question, and consequently the poll-tax had to be paid (cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 196). In favour of this interpretation is the fact that in P. Brit. Mus. *cit.* not only the 629 ὁμόλογοι, as Wilcken says (*Chrestom.*, 63, introd.), pay the poll-tax, but that all the 636 persons, including the aforesaid ὁμόλογοι, the five ὑπερετεῖς and the two dead were held liable (ἤχθησαν εἰς ἀπαίτησιν). On these grounds the assimilation of ὁμόλογοι to *λαογραφούμενοι* and *dediticii* is rejected; the ὁμόλογοι are simply those who tacitly or overtly agreed to something determined by the context. A full discussion of all the passages where the word occurs would be out of place here, but it may be remarked that the interpretation suggested well suits B. G. U. 560 [W. 64]: the ὁμόλογοι γεωργοῦντες there are those whose obligations as δημόσιοι γεωργοί were unquestioned. This explanation, if correct, is of some interest, since the ὁμόλογοι γεωργοῦντες seem to be opposed to ὑπερετεῖς and ἐνσιωής, and consequently old age and infirmity would be grounds of exemption or release from δημοσία γεωργία; cf. a γραφή ὑπερετῶν καὶ ἀσθενῶν drawn up in connexion with taxation in P. Rainer in *Stud. Pal.*, i, p. 72. 208. As regards old age it is known that, so far as liturgies are concerned, persons older than seventy could not be compelled to undertake them (cf. P. Flor. 57, Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 344); and the cultivation of state land was often made compulsory and assimilated to a liturgy (cf. Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, p. 194 sq., de Zulueta, *op. cit.*, p. 43 sq.). At any rate the ὁμόλογοι γεωργοῦντες have no more to do with the poll-tax than the ὁμόλογοι κακοῦργοι in the edict of Liberalis (B. G. U. 372. 21 [W. 19]), who are confessed criminals; and there is no reason for refusing to apply the same interpretation to the *coloni homologi* of Cod. Theod. II. 24. 6. Finally ὁμόλογος *λαογραφία* is nothing but an undisputed payment of the poll-tax, and Wessely was substantially right in translating ἐν ὁμολ(όγῳ) *λαο(γραφία)* by 'mit unangefochtener Steuerpflicht' (P. Rainer in *Stud. Pal.*, i, p. 71. 180 [W. 61]).

25-6. Cf. P. Brit. Mus. 924. 3 sqq. (iii, p. 134 [W. 355]) τὴν ἐπιμερισθεῖσαν τῇ προκε[ι]μένη κώμῃ ἀπὸ πεδίων κώμης Βακχιάδος γῆν and Fay. 34, which deals with taxes paid on account of τῶν ἐπιμερισθεισῶν ὑμείν (l. ἡμ.) Πολυδευκείας διὰ τῶν ἀπὸ Φιλαγρίδος ἐν Παλῇ (ἀρουρῶν).

210. CERTIFICATE OF WORK ON THE EMBANKMENTS.

Bacchias (Arsinoïte nome).

10.5 x 9.6 cm.

A. D. 131.

A certificate for five days' work on the embankments of the desert canal of Patsontis at Bacchias; cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, pp. 333 sqq., P. Fay. 77. introd., Wessely, *Karamis*, pp. 8 sqq. P. Strassb. 18 is a similar certificate issued to the same person ten years later.

*Ετους έκκαιδε(κά)τον Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος
 Τραιανοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ).
 εἰργ(ασται) ὑπὲρ χωματικῶν ἔργων
 τοῦ αὐτοῦ ις (ἔτους) Φαῶ(φι) δ η
 5 ἐπ' ὀρινῇ Πατσώ(ντεως) Βακχιάδο(ς)
 Ζώιλος Πετεσοῦχο(ν) το(ῦ) Ἡλείτ(ου)
 μη(τρὸς) Ταορσενο(ύφιος).

2nd hand Διόσκ(ορος) σεσημ(είωμαι).

'The 16th year of the Emperor Caesar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus. Work has been done for the embankment works of the said 16th year from Phaophi 4 to 8 on the desert canal of Patsontis at Bacchias by Zoilus son of Petesouchos son of Eleites, his mother being Taorsenouphis. Signed by me, Dioscorus.'

5. Πατσώ(ντεως): cf. P. Strassb. 17. introd.

6. Ἡλείτ(ου): cf. P. Strassb. 16, 6, note.

211. CERTIFICATE OF WORK ON THE EMBANKMENTS.

Euhemeria (Arsinoïte nome).

7.5 x 7 cm.

A. D. 162.

A certificate similar to the preceding for five days' work on the embankments of the Pholemis canal at Euhemeria; cf. 212.

*Ετους β Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος
 Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Ἀντωνίνου
 Σεβα[σ]τοῦ καὶ Αὐτοκράτορος
 Καίσαρος Λουκίου Αὐρηλίου
 5 Οὐήρου Σεβαστοῦ. εἰργ(ασται) ὑπὲρ
 χωμ(ατικῶν) τοῦ αὐτοῦ β (ἔτους) Παῦνι δ ἕως
 η ἐν τ(ῇ) Φολή(μεως) Εὐημ(ερίας) Ἀπῦγχ(ις) Διδᾶ το(ῦ)
 Ὀρσενο(ύφιος) Ταποντῶ(τος).
 Πεισ(ᾶις) σεσημ(είωμαι).

5. After υπερ a curved stroke.

7. Φολή(μεως): sc. διώρυγι; cf. 212. 7 and P. Fay. 287. A canal bearing the same name existed at Tebtunis (cf. P. Tebt. 656), and may be identical; it might well have been called Εὐημερείας and Τεβτύνεως in

the neighbourhood of those villages. Wilcken, however, in such cases does not connect the village-name with the canal, but with *εἰργασται* (*Archiv* iv, pp. 145-6, *Grundz.*, p. 335) and translates 'work has been done on behalf of such and such village on the embankments of such and such a canal'; but the village-name would then rather be expected to follow the date.

212. CERTIFICATE OF WORK ON THE EMBANKMENTS.

Euhemeria (Arsinoïte nome).

7.5 × 8.2 cm.

A. D. 162.

Another certificate, written in the same hand as 211, and issued for the same period and at the same date and place.

Ἔτους β Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος
 Μάρ[κο]υ Αὐρηλίου Ἀντωνίνου
 Σε[βα]στοῦ καὶ Αὐτοκράτορος
 Κα[ί]σαρος Δουκίου Αὐρηρίου
 5 Οὐήρου Σεβαστοῦ. εἶργ(ασται) ὑπὲρ χωμ(ατικῶν)
 τοῦ αὐτοῦ β (ἔτους) Παύλῃ δ ἕως ἡ ἐν τ(ῇ)
 Φολήμ(εως) Εὐη(μερίας) Σαμβᾶς Ἡρωνος το(ῦ)
 Ὀρσενού(φιος) Τααρπαή(σιος).
 Πεισ(ᾶις) σεση(μείωμαι).

4. 1. Αὐρηλίου.

5. After *νπερ* a curved stroke.

8. First *o* of *ορσενουφιος* corr. from *ερ*.

213-22. THE CARBONIZED PAPYRI OF THMUIS.

The provenance of 213-22, 426-33 (*a*), as well as of others of the same group in various European collections (cf. Seymour de Ricci, *Comptes rendus*, 1905, p. 398), was without doubt the ruined building in Thmûis (Tell Timai), partly excavated by the expedition of the Egypt Exploration Fund during the season 1892-3. The medley of decayed rolls which then still choked its chambers is describe by Naville, *Eg. Expl. Fund Arch. Rep.* 1892-3, pp. 4 sqq.; cf. *Ahnas el Medineh*, p. 21. Again, as recently as the year 1906, a part of the same building was cleared by Mr. C. C. Edgar, but the papyrus found was of the poorest quality, almost completely decayed, and yielded little more than an interesting collection of clay seals; cf. *Annales du Service des Antiquités*, viii, pp. 154-7. Between these two dates, and previously, much unofficial work was done, of which the documents here published represent some of the fruits. A method, on the whole not unsuccessful, of dealing with the papyri was in this case adopted by the persons into whose hands they came (cf. *Comptes rendus*, *l. c.*), that of gumming the fragments on to cards. A flat and fairly well preserved surface has resulted, although at the expense of the writing, if any existed, upon the verso. The rolls, moreover, had apparently been crushed by the weight of superincumbent débris, and the task of detaching the layers was difficult, so much so that sometimes two or three thicknesses of papyrus are found gummed together on a card, the lower layers being thus irretrievably lost. The lines of fracture, resulting doubtless from the same pressure on

the roll, commonly pass vertically through the columns, and the narrow segments which have thus survived have been affixed, often several to a card, without regard either to their interrelation or their place in the roll. With such material little help is to be gained from a comparison of the broken edges; for in the process of mounting the contour of these has crumbled, and where the context does not provide the clue, the task of reconstruction is an arduous one. Apart, however, from this initial embarrassment, the hands are those of highly trained scribes, and, in spite of the burnt surface of the papyrus, decipherment generally presents but little difficulty.

The documents here printed form the largest body yet published from this source. Other members of the same group already edited are B. G. U. 902-3 and P. Fröhner (all republished by Wilcken in *Hirschfelds Festschrift*, pp. 123 sqq. and the Fröhner Pap. by Preisigke, *Sammelbuch* 8), B. G. U. 976 (= republication of 905), 977-80, P. S. I. 101-8, 229-35. Outside the group and found elsewhere, though concerned with the Mendesian nome, are P. Tebt. 340 and P. Leipzig 123.

The subjects dealt with are diverse, including taxation in money and corn, the apportionment of surpluses and deficits of revenue, leases of Government land, &c. They are, however, uniformly official in their character, and are apparently all connected, directly or indirectly, with matters of taxation; hence it is most probable that the ruined building in Thmûis was a Government office, perhaps the *βιβλιοθήκη δημοσίων λόγων*. The picture of the district and its administration thus disclosed has certain characteristics of its own. A special feature is found in the attenuation of population in this region or parts of it (cf. B. G. U. 902, 903, P. Fröhner *ap.* Wilcken, *l.c.*, P. S. I. 101-2, 105), a fact which Wilcken ascribes to the inroad of plague following the return of the army of Marcus and Verus from Parthia in A.D. 167. When the remainder of the group is edited, this theory may be correspondingly strengthened or weakened by the more precise dating of the hands. Meantime 216 (late second or early third century) points, apparently, to the continued prosperity of the nome as a whole; cf. introd. *ad loc.* Moreover the data from Upper Egypt exhibit no evidence of depopulation at this period, and the segregation of the pestilence in the Delta would be at least curious. An alternative or concomitant cause may be suggested in the gradual submergence of the cultivated acreage in certain districts beneath the lake, and the coincident deterioration of the surrounding soil. One great inroad of the sea in later times is attested by Cassianus (*Collationes*, vii. 26, xi. 3; cf. Amélineau, *La géographie de l'Égypte*, p. 301), and dredging has proved that Coptic cemeteries now lie beneath the water. Thus it appears from 213 that *γῆ λιμνική* not only formed a special class of land in certain villages, but also received exceptional treatment as regards taxation; cf. introd. *ad loc.* Outside the influence of the sea the great prosperity of the Delta (cf. p. 330, note 2) may well have continued unimpaired, and the account of Cassianus of the great fertility of this region before the sea broke in (cf. Butler, *Arab Conquest*, p. 351), may thus be exact and not merely an exaggeration for effect.

The geographical evidence supplied by the group is consonant with that from other sources. Thmûis was at this time the capital of the Mendesian nome (cf. e. g. Ptol., *Geog.*, iv. 5. 22, Aristides, *Aegypti*, iii, p. 610, Quatremère, *Mémoires géographiques et historiques sur*

l'Égypte, i, pp. 129 sqq.), while the neighbouring Mendes, although still inhabited and ranking as a τόπος (cf. 214. Fr. 1. 7), had sunk to a position of comparative insignificance.¹ That Thmûis, which thus reached the zenith of its power during the Roman occupation, had also an antecedent history of its own, is proved by the reference of Herodotus (ii. 166) to a Thmûite, as well as to a Mendesian, nome. As in Upper Egypt, the nome was divided into a number of toparchies, of which the following is a provisional list: Ἑρμοπολίτης, Θμοιβαστίτης, Θμουπολίτης (? cf. 217. 86, note), μητρόπολις Θμοῦις, Δ[. .]αυ (215. 42), Λυκοπολίτης (? cf. P. Tebt. 340. 30, 33), Μένδης, Νεομαρη(), Νεομψονο(), Νωίτης, Πτεγχάτ, Πτεμπαθιώ, Φεοπ(ίτης?), Φερνουφ(ίτης?), Χιαστίτης, Ψανίτης, [. .]νου (214. Fr. 1. 1). By a coincidence the best preserved portions of the large taxing-sheets 213 and 216 are concerned with the Πτεμπαθιώ τόπος, which appears to have included nearly a score of villages in its administrative area. For the supposed existence of an adjoining Hermopolite nome no evidence is forthcoming (cf. 217. 14, note).

As regards chronology the group here published covers roughly the last half of the second and beginning of the third century (cf. 213, 216, 217. introds.). Of the coins found by Mr. Edgar with the papyri in the chamber cleared, one was dated in the 4th year of Aurelian and Vaballathus, and another in the reign of Probus (*Annales*, l. c.).

For convenience of indexing and reference the lines are numbered consecutively, although the mutilation of the texts is such that the tops and bottoms of columns are seldom present, and the sequence of the columns themselves is not always ascertainable. The system adopted as regards the latter is the following: numbers in Roman figures are attached to those columns where a sequence is ascertained, and the portion of the roll thus reconstructed is assigned a distinguishing letter. Single columns and fragments of columns to which no definite place in the roll can be given, are designated by letters alone.

No doubt many fragments, both published and unpublished, will eventually be fitted to others in other collections, and it is hoped that the future will see a collection and revision of all the scattered members of the group, and the dedication of a volume to the result.

213. TAXATION ACCOUNT.

Average height 21.5 cm.

Late second century.

These extensive remains of a roll are concerned with taxation, and constitute, both in extent and interest, an important addition to the available material on the subject. Fortunately many of the fragments have fitted together, and in spite of the fact that the columns are almost invariably broken at the top and bottom, sufficient of the roll remains

¹ Meyer in *Berl. Phil. Woch.*, 33, p. 869, on the strength of P. S. I. 108. 16 considers that under Marcus Thmûis was the capital of a Thmûipolite nome. With this view we cannot agree; cf. 217. 86, note. For the *Μενόθσιος νομός* at this period cf. 427. Fr. 5. 10, 11, Fr. 15. 7, P. S. I. 229. 8.

to give a comprehensive idea of the whole. A further fragment of the same document has already been published in P. S. I. 106, and references to this are included in the tables below. The account is occupied almost solely with money-taxes, though a payment in wine also occurs. Its arrangement is geographical, giving the totals of individual taxes and classes of taxation by villages, summarizing these under toparchies, and doubtless ultimately, although no part of this remains, including the grand totals of the nome. The document is written in a clear round hand characteristic of the second half of the second century. A retrospective reference, therefore, to the 20th year in l. 336 shows that the reign is that of Antoninus Pius or of Commodus.

The elaborate classification of the taxation itself is best shown by tabulation. The exigencies of page-space, however, make division necessary, so that while Table I shows only the subsections and taxes included under the departmental heading ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ,¹ Table II, combined with Table I, provides a synopsis of the framework as a whole, with the one reservation that the complex subject of thesauric charges is reserved for separate treatment below. Brackets are only inserted in cases where the resolution or interpretation is doubtful. The plain figures refer to the lines of the papyrus.

TABLE I.

ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ	(α) διοικήσεως (or διοικήσεως προσοδικῶν(?); cf. note on ll. 13-22)	<p>γραμματείας φυλακτικῶν 334. ἐπιστατείας φυλακτικῶν 29, 48, 260, 333, 356, 388, P. S. I. 106. 15. ἐλαϊκῆς 30, 59, 74, 111, 132, 181, 201, 281, 353, 413, 479, P. S. I. 106. 18. ἐξαδράχμου Φιλαδέλφου 354. ἐπαουρίου 113, 134, 284. λιτουργικοῦ 177, 259, 282, 315, 414, 483, P. S. I. 106. 12. κωμογραμματείας 70, 311, 441, 476, cf. P. S. I. 101. 20, 102. 17. ναυβίου 44, 75, 133, 175, 218, 257, 279, 313, 331, 411, 430, 481, P. S. I. 106. 10. οἴνου 204, 210, 215, 295, 304. ὀκταδράχμου 79, 138, 288, 448. παραναύλ(ου?) 47, 64, 81, 112, 179, 221, 262, 337, 416, 445, P. S. I. 106. 17. προσόδων ὑπαρχόντων 45, 84, 142, 180, 450, P. S. I. 106. 16.</p>
	(β) λιμνικῶν	<p>ἀπομοίρης 153. ἀργυρικοῦ φόρου 227. γραμματείας φυλακτικῶν 457. ἐδαφῶν συγκεχωρημένων ἐπὶ τετραδράχμῳ 157. εἰκοστῆς 91, 123, 149, 226, 396. ἐπαουρίου 151. θησαυρικ(οῦ?): see below, Tables III and IV.</p>
	(γ) λαογραφίας	<p>16, 93, 160, 206, 229, 239, 297, 364, 398, 432.</p>
	(δ) χωματικοῦ	<p>17, 94, 208, 241, 267, 298, 320, 365, 400, 434.</p>
		<p>τεμῆς γῆς ἀπὸ ὑπολόγου P. S. I. 106. 9. τεμῆς γῆς κατὰ χρη(ματισμούς?) 71, 357. τεμῆς θρεμμάτων 69, 220. τέλους ἐλαιουργικῶν ὀργάνων P. S. I. 106. 14; cf. 232. 21, 235. 11. τρίτης βαλανείων 474. τρίτης περιστερέωνων 261. ὑποκειμένων ἐννομίου 72, 387, 442. ὑποκειμένων κωμογραμματείας 46, 256, 336, 351, P. S. I. 106. 8; cf. P. Fröhner = Preisigke, <i>Sammelbuch</i>, 8. 15. ὑποκειμένων τοπ(αρχίας?) 73. ὑποκειμένων τοπογραμματείας 68, 174. φόρου ἀμπέλου 115, 136, 286, 446. φόρου νομῶν καὶ ἄλλων 110, 335. φόρου πλεονασμῶν 82, 108, 140. χρυσικοῦ στεφάνου 352, 386. . ικουγ() [.]οργ() 444.</p>
		<p>Θωνειτικῶν καὶ λιμνικῶν 156. λιτουργικοῦ 34, 121, 147, 361, 455. ναυβίου 87, 120, 145, 265, 340, 453. τελεσμάτων ἀμπέλου 154. τριδράχμου 90, 150. φόρου ἀμπέλου 152. [.] . . . [.]προ]σοδ() 51.</p>

¹ To avoid confusion throughout the introduction and notes the departmental διοίκησις is spelt in capitals to distinguish it from its own sub-heading διοίκησις which has a narrower and more specialized sense; cf. below and notes on ll. 13-22, 28.

TABLE II.

I. <i>πρακτορίας</i> 12 <i>et saep.</i>	A. ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ	{ (a) διοικήσεις (or διοικήσεις προσοδικῶν?). (b) λιμνιτικῶν. (c) λαογραφίας. (d) χωματικοῦ. } See Table I.
	B. ἱερατικῶν	ἀπομοίρης 100, 128, 165, 234, 373, 420, 464. εἰκοστῆς 97, 127, 189, 233, 244, 322, 345, 368, 370, 462. θησαυρικ(οῦ?): see below, Tables III and IV. λυτρώσεως αἰγῶν 164, 247. μόσχον τέλους 38, 60, 99, 190, 245, 271, 371, 403, 421, 437, 465. [. . . .] πανηγύρεως 374. [. . . .] ποιμένων 375. τριδράχμων 98, 232, 246, 270, 323, 346, 372, 463. ἐννομίου 9, 40, 55, 104, 169, 192, 236, 249, 275, 379, 407, 423, 467, P. S. I. 106. 1.
	C. εἰδῶν	τοκαδείας 53, 102, 167, 250, 273, 325, 377, 405, 469, P. S. I. 106. 3. ὑκῆς 10, 39, 54, 61, 103, 168, 193, 251, 274, 326, 378, 406, 424, 439, 468, P. S. I. 106. 2.
II. ἀριθμητικοῦ φυλακτικῶν 22, 27, 66, 172, 196, 216, 254, 305, 329, 349, 382, 427, 472.		

In a brief analysis of this system of classification it will be convenient to work from the lower categories upwards. The subdivisions of ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ (Table I) differentiate the classes of taxation embraced within that department. Thus sub-heading (a) exhibits a more restricted sense of διοικήσεις, including imposts on normal, private, and certain public lands, on machinery (τέλος ἐλαιουργικῶν ὀργάνων), and on profits (τρίτη βαλανείων and τρίτη περιστερεώνων) as well as ὑποκείμενα for the maintenance of various officials. The next subdivision, (b) λιμνιτικά, differs in being solely concerned with taxation upon land, its scope, as we interpret it, being limited to the taxes incident upon γῆ λιμνιτική, a category of Deltaic land known from other members of the same group in Geneva,¹ and apparently occupying a peculiar, if not a privileged, position; cf. below. Two single taxes, (c) λαογραφία and (d) χωματικόν, are severally given the prominence of sub-headings, presumably because they alone were assessed upon a capitation basis. Ascending (Table II), we find next the tripartite division of ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ, ἱερατικά, and εἶδη, each of the two latter similarly with its quota of taxes. This step marks the severance of departments. The distinction between ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ and ἱερατικά is familiar, and recurs e. g. in Ost. Brit. Mus. 12688 *ap.* Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, p. 116, P. Brit. Mus. 119 (i, pp. 140 sqq.), Giessen 60, Oxy. 1046, P. Flor. *ap.* Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 341; while the same threefold division is found in 215 and perhaps also in P. Fay. 42 (a). i. 9 (? l. διοικ(ήσεως)), ii. 7. 11. The separate existence of a département under the title εἶδη, apparently comprising certain taxes directly or indirectly connected with farm-stock has not hitherto been recognized, and what precise purpose it served is uncertain (cf. l. 9, note). In the dual division which follows in the scale ἀριθμητικὸν φυλακτικῶν assumes a more prominent position than on general grounds is its due. The basis of the distinction lies apparently in the fact that while the departmental sections ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ, ἱερατικά, εἶδη are all alike included in one total under the heading ἡ πρακτορία (i. e. the taxes they severally embrace were collected by the πράκτορες ἀργυρικῶν of the villages concerned), the charge

¹ To be published shortly by V. Martin.

ἀριθμητικὸν φυλακιδῶν stands always aloof. Hence it is inferred that the collection of it was differently administered, probably owing to some fundamental difference in its nature or destination. Otherwise from the point of view of productivity the value of ἀριθμητικὸν φυλακιδῶν is quite insignificant, as seen in the toparchy totals (l. 22).

Closely connected with the discussion of the framework of the document is the question, for convenience omitted above, of the thesauric charges. Reference to the text shows that an impost or charge named *θησαυρικόν* (? *θησαυρικά*; cf. l. 2, note) occurs frequently in connexion with certain of the taxes falling under the departmental heading ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ the entry which details this charge being usually indented to show its dependence on, or connexion with, the taxation entry which immediately precedes. The taxes to which these further charges are thus occasionally linked are shown in the following table :

TABLE III.

ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΕΩΣ	διοικήσεως	ἑξαδράχμου Φιλαδέλφου 354.
		ἐπαρουρίον 113, 134, 284.
		λιτουργικοῦ 177, 282, 385, 414.
		ναυβίον 75, 175, 218, 257, 279, 313, 331, 384, 411, 481, P. S. I. 106. 10-11.
		ὀκταδράχμον 79, 138, 448.
	λιμνικῶν	φόρου ἀμπέλου 115, 136, 286, 446.
		φόρου πλεονασμῶν 82, 108, 140.
		λιτουργικοῦ 34, 89, 121, 147, 225, 361, 455.
		ναυβίον 33, 87, 145, 224, 453.
		τελεσμάτων ἀμπέλου 154.
λαογραφίας	160, 206, 239, 398, 432.	

With the one exception of the *λαογραφία* these are presumably all taxes upon land. It is important to note that the destination of the funds thus levied differs. Those of which the *λαογραφία* and the taxes included under *διοίκησις* were the source are carried outside the departmental heading ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ, and their total forms the first item under *ιερατικά*; they were, therefore, in this case a charge raised inside the ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ department expressly for the priestly department. Funds, however, similarly raised under the subsection *λιμνικά* are merely added into the general sum of the section, and so ultimately into the departmental total of ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ. The fact that in the first case the destination was extra-departmental explains the separation of the thesauric item from the preceding tax in the individual entries, and establishes a *prima facie* probability that this represents the original procedure, exemption from which for the *λιμνικά* was a subsequent or extraordinary development; there seems otherwise no sufficient reason for the separate assessment of the thesauric charge in connexion with taxes under the limnitic heading, when these are merely merged in the total of the section, especially since inside the section no separate total of the thesauric items is given. However, before we go further, the nature of the connexion which binds the thesauric charge to the tax which precedes it must be examined. Is the *θησαυρικόν* a tithe levied in connexion with certain taxes, more or less in the manner of *προσδιαγραφόμενα*, and exacted for a certain end, or, if not, what other connexion may be supposed? The table below puts together, in parallel columns, the amounts of the several taxes, and of the thesauric charge which follows them.

TABLE IV.

(α) διοικήσεως.				(β) λιμνικῶν.			
Tax.	Reference.	Main Sum. dr. ob. ch.	θησαυρικόν. dr. ob. ch.	Tax.	Reference.	Main Sum. dr. ob. ch.	θησαυρικόν. dr. ob. ch.
ἐπαουρίον	113-4	22 0 3	2½ 1	λιουργικοῦ	34-5	3 3 2	3
"	284-5	3 3 2	½ 2	"	121-2	20 0 1	½ 2
λιουργικοῦ	177-8	14 2 3	1 5 1	"	147-8	129 5 3	8 4½
"	282-3	74 2 2	1 2½ 2	ναυβίου	87-8	8 2 2	8 4
"	414-5	34 5 1	4 2	"	145-6	115 2½	8 5½ 3
ναυβίου	175-6	182 5½ 3	12 3½ 2	τελεσμάτων ἀμπέλου	154-5	120 5 2	1
"	218-9	1 3 1	2½ 2				
"	257-8	164 1 1	3 0 2				
"	279-80	9 4 2	1 1½ 3				
"	331-2	21 4½ 2	4 2 1				
"	411-2	87 3½ 2	6 1½				
φόρου ἀμπέλου	115-6	4 2	2				
"	136-7	4 2½	½ 2				
"	286-7	1 ½ 3	1				
φόρου πλεονασμῶν	140-1	34 1	5 2				

(γ) λαογραφίας.			
Reference.	Main Sum. dr. ob. ch.	θησαυρικόν. dr. ob. ch.	
160-1	860 3 2	11 2½ (1) 3	
206-7	55 2 1	4 3	
398-9	2	2 1 1	
432-3	94 4½	1 1½	

In five cases no taxation-entry precedes the thesauric charge, and in these the tax, with which the latter is connected, is mentioned in the thesauric entry itself. The details of these are :

(α) διοικήσεως.			(β) λιμνικῶν.		
θησαυρικόν.	Reference.	Amount. dr. ob. ch.	θησαυρικόν.	Reference.	Amount. dr. ob. ch.
θησαυρικοῦ λιουργικοῦ	385	1 2½ 3	θησαυρικοῦ λιουργικοῦ	89	20 4 1
θησαυρικοῦ ναυβίου	384	18 3 3	" "	225	1 4 3
			θησαυρικοῦ ναυβίου	224	1 ½ 1

Not only is no constant percentage here shown, but in two cases the amount of the *θησαυρικόν* actually exceeds the total of the tax to which it is attached. Furthermore, the cases where no taxation-entry precedes deserve attention, since conversely the charge is occasionally absent from taxes with which it is elsewhere found, e. g. from the *ναύβιον* in l. 120. In the light of these facts, if the *θησαυρικόν* is supposed to be a fixed percentage normally exacted upon certain taxes, this can only be on the assumption that 213 is a list of arrears, and that the payment of the *θησαυρικόν* did not necessarily synchronize with that of the tax. To such a theory of arrears the analysis of the taxation below does in fact lend some colour. An alternative is to regard the thesauric charge as a tax rather than as a percentage, a tax, that is, which was concerned with the same head of taxation as that which precedes it, but which differed from it in virtue of some special qualification attaching to the soil (or, in the case of *λαογραφία*, the person) on which it was levied. Thus in place e. g. of a *θησαυρικόν ναυβίου*, 'a thesauric tithe on the naubion tax,' a *θησαυρικόν ναύβιον*, a special kind of naubion tax, could be supposed. But in this case the thesauric tax would be to all intents and purposes independent, and since its

proceeds, as far as *λαογραφία* and the taxes under *διοίκησις* were concerned, were paid over into the priestly department, it would more naturally have been there registered in the first instance. Moreover, no satisfactory explanation could then be given of its incidence under *λιμνικά*, since both the tax proper and the thesauric tax must have been equally upon *γῆ λιμνική*. The first alternative is therefore preferable, and the *θησαυρικόν* is in our opinion a priestly charge levied in connexion with certain taxes paid to the *διοίκησις*, *γῆ λιμνική* in this respect being allowed exceptional treatment. Further light is thrown on the subject by an examination of the peculiar position of *λιμνικά* (i. e. *γῆ λιμνική*) in regard to certain other taxes normally paid to the department of *ιερατικά*. Reference to Table II shows that of the taxes included under *ιερατικά*, those which may with some degree of certainty be called taxes on land are the *ἀπόμοιρα*, *τρίδραχμος*, and *εἰκοστή* (cf. l. 97, note). Of these the *ἀπόμοιρα* was by its origin incident upon *ἄμπελοι* and *παράδεισοι* in general (excepting only *ιερά γῆ*; cf. Otto, *Priester und Tempel*, i, p. 342, n. 2), i. e. fell on land subject to the *διοίκησις*, its proceeds being earmarked as a special contribution for the maintenance of the temples, and for a time in particular for the cult of Arsinoë Philadelphus. The same is probably true of *τρίδραχμος* and *εἰκοστή*; for, although taxes upon land, they, like *ἀπόμοιρα*, are absent under the subsection *διοίκησις*. The only alternative inference capable of being drawn from this absence is to suppose that they were incident upon *γῆ ιερά* only, and that the basis of their assessment differed totally from that of *ἀπόμοιρα*. But to *τρίδραχμος*, at any rate, no such limitation seems to have been attached, since this would have found mention in 216 which deals with its assessment; on the contrary, it appears from that document that it was a particular form of taxation paid by the privileged *μητροπολίται*; cf. introd. *ad loc.* We assume, therefore, that all three taxes alike fell upon land subject in its normal relations to the *διοίκησις*, and were specially allocated to the department of *ιερατικά*. Now Table I shows that *ἀπόμοιρα*, *τρίδραχμος*, and *εἰκοστή*, while not included under the subsection *διοίκησις*, yet occur under that of *λιμνικά*, i. e. the proceeds of these taxes, so far as they fell upon *γῆ λιμνική*, were exempt from that extra-departmental destination which attached to them when levied upon normal land subject to the *fiscus*, and that they were entered and credited to the section (*λιμνικά*) within which they were levied. The analogy with *θησαυρικόν*, interpreted as a charge specially levied in connexion with certain *διοίκησις* taxes, is now complete, the only difference being that in the one case a percentage upon certain taxes, in the other the taxes themselves were allocated to the priestly department. There is in both cases the same source in persons or land subject to the *διοίκησις*, the same extra-departmental allocation by the *fiscus*, and the same exceptional treatment of *γῆ λιμνική*. A further argument in favour of the meaning of percentage for *θησαυρικόν* may be added—the absence, that is, of any thesauric charge on taxes paid to the hieratic department itself, a tithe on taxes already earmarked *in toto* for that department being an absurdity. It is significant, moreover, as showing the historical sequence of the development, that when appearing under the limnitic subsection *ἀπόμοιρα*, *τρίδραχμος*, and *εἰκοστή*, although taxes upon land, yet true to their origin pay no *θησαυρικόν*. There is, however, a curious omission of any reference to the *θησαυρικόν* in 216, where the assessment of the *ὀκτάδραχμος*, *τρίδραχμος*, &c., is detailed; was it perhaps a percentage deducted from the assessed amount rather than an additional payment? The precise meaning of the title is otherwise unknown.

The word occurs in a similar context in 427. Fr. 47. 7, P. S. I. 104. 6, 233. 15, documents likewise from Thmûis, but from Upper Egypt parallel evidence is not forthcoming; with the payment in money *ὑπὲρ θησαυροῦ ἱερῶν* in *Ost.*, ii. 503, Milne, *Theb. Ost.*, 55 no necessary connexion need be supposed; cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, p. 221. The *θησαυρός* of the temple administration was distinct from the *θησαυρὸς διοικήσεως*, though both fell under the general administration (cf. *op. cit.*, p. 656), and possibly it was for the maintenance of the former that the *θησαυρικόν* was levied. However this may be, the *θησαυρικόν* was probably peculiar to the Delta. Peculiar also to that region was *γῆ λιμνιτικὴ* (cf. the *γῆ αἰγιαλῆτις* in the Fayûm), a class of land no doubt situated on the margin of the great lakes. The special regulations by which sums levied upon it for other purposes were diverted to its own needs were presumably remedial; cf. 213-22. introd.

It remains to discuss the contents of the list. Leaving on one side the evidence supplied by the *θησαυρικόν*, is there any other ground for deciding whether 213 is a statement of arrears, of monthly instalments, or of completed yearly payments? Table V shows in columns the amounts paid for different taxes under the villages concerned, though the mutilation of the text makes these incomplete.¹ The taxes comprised are a selection only; little or no evidence is to be drawn from the isolated payments of taxes occurring but once or twice, and only those have been included for which the amounts paid are in at least three cases ascertained. No attention is here given to the *θησαυρικόν*, but, if desired, this item may be added to the individual totals to which it is attached from Table IV.

TABLE V.

ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΕΩΣ.

διοικήσεως.

Villages.

	tal.	dr.	ob.	ch.	ἐλαϊκῆς. tal.	dr.	ob.	ch.	ἐπιστατείας φυλακικῶν. tal.	dr.	ob.	ch.	λιτουργικοῦ. tal.	dr.	ob.	ch.	ναυβίου. tal.	dr.	ob.	ch.
Πεκερκεμενδῆ (ll. 28 sqq.)		1,177	3			7	3													
Θφύνις ἡ καὶ Πεκερκῆ (ll. 43 sqq.)		—				2	4½										47	5		2
Θβυνεῦρις (ll. 58 sqq.)		900																		
Ψεναρβή (ll. 63 sqq.)		700																		
[(ll. 107 sqq.)		1,200																		
Ψοαραμοῦνις (ll. 173 sqq.)		411	5	2									14	2	3		182	5½		3
[.....]νφγούνσις (ll. 197 sqq.)		1,371 (?)																		
Ψενβιτηνχοιπερκοῖνις (ll. 217 sqq.)		—															1	3		1
Πῶις (ll. 255 sqq.)		—						1 [					7	5	3		164	?		1
Θονωάς (ll. 278 sqq.)	1	1,000											74	2	2		9	4		2
[...]ναβαόλ (ll. 330 sqq.)		—						1½									21	4½		2
Θχαηθίς (ll. 350 sqq.)		1,052	½	1																
[...]ς (ll. 383 sqq.)		—				123	2½	2												
Τινά (ll. 410 sqq.)		2,442	2	[									34	5	?		87	3½		2
[.....] ἄλλις (ll. 428 sqq.)		—															400			

¹ The Table does not attempt to distinguish under the villages between taxes originally absent and those lost in lacunae. Reference to the text will show which sections are complete.

ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΕΩΣ (cont.).

διοικήσεως (cont.).

Villages.	παραναύλου.			προσόδων ὑπαρχόντων.			ὑποκειμένων κωμογραμματείας.			φόρου ἀμπέλου.		
	dr.	ob.	ch.	dr.	ob.	ch.	dr.	ob.	ch.	dr.	ob.	ch.
Θφῶνις ἡ καὶ Πεκερκή (ll. 43 sqq.)			3	6	2	2	7					
Ψεναρβή (ll. 63 sqq.)	26	3	3									
Κερκενοῦφισ (ll. 67 sqq.)	1,214	$\frac{1}{2}$	[	165	$4\frac{1}{2}$							
[] (ll. 107 sqq.)	44	$4\frac{1}{2}$	2							4	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2
Σηκα[] (ll. 131 sqq.)				229	3							
Ψοαραμοῦνις (ll. 173 sqq.)	81	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	102								
Ψενβιηχνονπερκοῖνις (ll. 217 sqq.)	9	$5\frac{1}{2}$?									
Πῶις (ll. 255 sqq.)	958(?)	[?] $\frac{1}{2}$					2	$2\frac{1}{2}$				
Θονωάς (ll. 278 sqq.)										$\frac{1}{2}$		3
[...]... ναβαόλ (ll. 330 sqq.)	216						1					
Θχενήθις (ll. 350 sqq.)							25	$4\frac{1}{2}$				
Τινά (ll. 410 sqq.)	95	5	[

ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΕΩΣ (cont.).

λιμνιτικῶν.

Villages.	εἰκοστής.			λιτονργικοῦ.			ναυβίου.			λαογραφίας.			χωματικοῦ.		
	dr.	ob.	ch.	dr.	ob.	ch.	dr.	ob.	ch.	dr.	ob.	ch.	dr.	ob.	ch.
Πεκερκεμενδῆ (ll. 28 sqq.)				3	3	2									
Κερκενοῦφισ (ll. 67 sqq.)	8	2(?)	2				8	2	2	102	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	496	2	1
[] (ll. 107 sqq.)				20		1	38	3	3						
Σηκα[] (ll. 131 sqq.)	798	4	1	129	5	3	115	$2\frac{1}{2}$		860	3	2	171	1	2
[...]... λυφγοῦνσις (ll. 197 sqq.)										55	2	1	123	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3
Ψενβιηχνονπερκοῖνις (ll. 217 sqq.)	8		2							24	5	[
[] (ll. 239 sqq.)													250	[
Πῶις (ll. 255 sqq.)							48	[					49	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
[] (ll. 316 sqq.)														1	
[...]... ναβαόλ (ll. 330 sqq.)							38	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3						
[] (ll. 395 sqq.)	10	3										2	126	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
[...]... ἄλλις (ll. 428 sqq.)										94	$4\frac{1}{2}$		38	2	

ιερατικῶν.

Villages.	ἀπομείρης.			εἰκοστής.			μόσχου τέλους.			τριδράχμου.		
	dr.	ob.	ch.	dr.	ob.	ch.	dr.	ob.	ch.	dr.	ob.	ch.
Πεκερκεμενδῆ (ll. 28 sqq.)							2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1			
Θβυνέρις (ll. 58 sqq.)								$1\frac{1}{2}$	3			
Κερκενοῦφισ (ll. 67 sqq.)	405			115	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	35	3		9	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2
[] (ll. 107 sqq.)	115	3	2	30		1						
Σηκα[] (ll. 131 sqq.)	356	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3									
[] (ll. 188 sqq.)				411	5		2	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2			
Ψενβιηχνονπερκοῖνις (ll. 217 sqq.)	219	[		45	[	$\frac{1}{2}$						2
[] (ll. 239 sqq.)				250		?	9	2	?	61	1	?
Πῶις (ll. 255 sqq.)							1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	26	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3
[] (ll. 316 sqq.)				122	2					114	$4\frac{1}{2}$	3
[] (ll. 369 sqq.)	61	$5\frac{1}{2}$	2	1,334	$2(?)\frac{1}{2}$		23	$4(?)\frac{1}{2}$		140	$\frac{1}{2}$	2
[] (ll. 395 sqq.)							1	1	2			
[] (ll. 417 sqq.)	2,222						1	4	1			
[...]... ἄλλις (ll. 428 sqq.)							1	$\frac{1}{2}$	2			

Table V continued:

Villages.	εἰδῶν.									ἀριθμητικοῦ φυλακικῶν.		
	ἐννομίον.			τοκαδείας.			ὕκῃς.			dr.	ob.	ch.
[] (ll. 1 sqq.)	1	1½	2		—		4	2		—		
Πεκερκεμενδῆ (ll. 28 sqq.)	11	3½	1		—		16	5	2	—		
Θφύνυς ἡ καὶ Πεκερκή (ll. 43 sqq.)	9	1½	1	2	5½	2	1	½	2	—		
Θβυνεῦρις (ll. 58 sqq.)		—			—		21	1½		—		
Ψεναρβή (ll. 63 sqq.)		—			—			—		4	1	1
Κερκενοῦφίς (ll. 67 sqq.)	39	1	3		3½	3	428	5		—		
Σηκα[] (ll. 131 sqq.)	40	1	1	333	3		93	1		29	4½	
[] (ll. 188 sqq.)	10	5			—		6	2½		31	2	
[.....]νφγοῦνσις (ll. 197 sqq.)		—			—			—		4	1½	
Πῶις (ll. 255 sqq.)	6	1	1	57	1		15	1				
[] (ll. 316 sqq.)		—		39	2	3	14	5	2	6	1½	
[] (ll. 369 sqq.)	58	3½	1	189	3½		264				—	
[] (ll. 395 sqq.)	9	1½	1		—	2	37	5	2		—	
[] (ll. 417 sqq.)	6	0	1		—		19	3		5	1	3
[.....]. ἱλλίς (ll. 428 sqq.)		—			—		13				—	

If these sums represent aggregates of completed payments, then in the case of taxes resting on a capitation basis the principle of assessment would be expected to emerge in the totals. Not only, however, does no such principle appear, but the fluctuation which the figures show is abnormal. The sums recorded for *λαογραφία* vary between 860 dr. odd and 2 ch., those for *χωματικόν* between 496 dr. odd and 1 ob. Sums of 2 ch. and 1 ob. cannot possibly represent aggregates of annual payments for villages under these headings, even if allowance for attenuation of population be made (cf. **213–22**, introd.), nor even of monthly instalments, but are intelligible on a theory of arrears. Similarly where taxes known to have been universal in their incidence are not included in a village heading, the omission may be more probably ascribed to an absence of arrears than to a total lack of receipts. It deserves notice, moreover, in this context, that the amount of the assessment of the *τρίδραχμος* tax for Πῶις and Κερκενοῦφίς as detailed in **216** (cf. ll. 166 sqq., 206 sqq.) considerably exceeds the sums recorded for these villages in **213**, although a difference in date might account for the discrepancy. P. Fay. 42 (a), which in many ways supplies the closest published parallel to **213**, is itself a list of arrears, and presumably is typical of the material on which the detailed *ἐκθέσεις* of the nome were based. On the other hand, if this hypothesis of arrears is correct, it is singular, considering the fluctuation observable in other taxes, how consistently large are the totals included under *ἐλαική*. It is equally remarkable, in view of the general failure of any basis of assessment to appear in the totals, that the items recorded for the tax *προσόδων ὑπαρχόντων* do in fact exhibit a common numerical factor, each total being susceptible of division into a main sum which is a multiple of 2, and *προσδιαγραφόμενα* on that sum at the rate of 6¼ per cent. (cf. l. 45, note, and **217**, introd.), a fact which can scarcely be accidental. Nevertheless on the whole a theory of arrears appears to suit best the internal evidence, and to present fewest difficulties. Inference, however, from the average amount of arrears to the relative incidence of the burden of taxation, is subject to the risk that the operation of special economic causes may have intervened with regard to special taxes. Detailed discussion of individual taxes is reserved for the notes below.

B. Col. i.

	[γίνονται] τῆς πρακ(τορίας)	[] (δυνόβ. ?) χ(αλκ.) γ.
	ἀριθμητικοῦ φυλ(ακιτῶν)	[] χ(αλκ.) β.
	Πεκερκεμενδῆ. [δι]οικ(ήσεως)	
	ἐπιστατείας φυλ(ακιτῶν)	[(δρ.)] ζ (τριώβ.).
30	ἐλαικῆς	[(δρ.)] Ἀροζ (τριώβ.).
	γίνονται διοικ(ήσεως)	[(δρ.)] Ἀ]ρπε.
	λιμνιτικῶν	
	θησ(αυρικοῦ) ναυβίο(ν)	(πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
	λιτουρχικοῦ	(δρ.) γ (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
35	θησ(αυρικοῦ)	χ(αλκ.) γ.
	γίνονται λιμνιτικ(ῶν)	(δρ.) δ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
	γίνονται διοικ(ήσεως)	(δρ.) Ἀρπθ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
	ἱερα(τικῶν)· μόσχο(ν) τέλ(ους)	(δρ.) β (δυνόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
	εἰδῶν· ὑικ(ῆς)	(δρ.) ις (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
40	ἐννομίου	(δρ.) ια (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
	γίνονται εἰδῶν	(δρ.) κη (δυνόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
	γίνονται τῆς πρακ(τορίας)	(δρ.) Ἀσκ (τριώβ.).
	Θφύνεως τῆς καὶ Πεκερκ(ῆ).	
	διοικ(ήσεως)· ναυβίο(ν)	(δρ.) μζ (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
45	προσόδ(ων) ὑπ(αρχόντων)	(δρ.) ς (δυνόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
	ὑποκ(ειμένων) κωμογρα(μματείας)	(δρ.) ζ.
	παραναύλ(ου)	χ(αλκ.) γ.
	ἐπιστ(ατείας) φυλ(ακιτῶν)	(δρ.) β (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
	γίνονται διοικ(ήσεως)	(δρ.) ξδ χ(αλκ.) γ.
50	[λι]μνιτικῶν	
	[.] . . . [προ]σδο()	(δρ. ?) Ἀυλθ (πεντώβ. ?) χ(αλκ.) α.

29. (τριώβολον) corr.

Col. ii.

	γίνονται [ι]ε[ρ](ατικῶν)] . . [
	εἰδῶν· τοκαδ[είας]	(δρ.) β (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) [β.
	ὑικῆς	(δρ.) α (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
55	ἐννομίου	(δρ.) θ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
	γίνονται εἰδῶν	(δρ.) ιγ (δυνόβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
	γίνονται τῆς πρακ(τορίας)	(δρ.) Ἀχκγ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
	Θβυνεύρεω[ς.] διοικ(ήσεως)	
	ἐλαικῆς	(δρ.) Γ.
60	ἱερα(τικῶν)· μόσχο(ν) τέλ(ους)	(ὀβ. ?) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.

- 100 ἀπομοίρ(ης) (δρ.) νε [[ὀβ.]].
 γίνονται ἱερα(τικῶν) (δρ.) φογ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
 εἰδῶν τοκαδ(είας) (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
 ὑικῆς (δρ.) υκη (πεντώβ.).
 ἐννομίου (δρ.) λθ (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
 105 γίνονται εἰδῶν (δρ.) υξη (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
 γίνονται τῆς πρακ(τορίας) (τάλ.) α (δρ.) ρι (δυσόβ.).

Col. iv.

- . [.
 φόρο[υ πλεονασμῶν(?)] (δρ. ?) [.] χ(αλκ.) α.
 θησ(αυρικοῦ) (δυσόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
 110 φόρου [νομῶ]ν καὶ ἄλλ(ων) (δρ.) ια (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
 ἐλαικ[ῆς] (δρ.) ᾽Ασ.
 παραναύλ(ου) (δρ.) μδ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
 ἐπαρο[υρ(ίου)] (δρ.) κβ χ(αλκ.) γ.
 θησ(αυρικοῦ) (δυσόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
 115 φόρο[υ ἀμ]π(έλου) (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
 θησ[(αυρικοῦ)] χ(αλκ.) β.
 γίνονται δι[οικ(ήσεως)] (δρ.) ᾽Ατμε χ(αλκ.) β.
 ἱερα(τικῶν) θησ(αυρικοῦ) (δρ.) α (τετρώβ.).
 λιμνιτικῶν
 120 ναυβίου (δρ.) λη (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
 λιτουργ[ι(κοῦ)]] (δρ.) κ χ(αλκ.) α.
 θησ(αυρικοῦ)] (ἡμιωβ.).
 (εἰκοστῆς)] (δρ.) ξδ (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
 γίνονται λιμνιτικῶν] (δρ.) ρκγ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
 125 γίνονται διο[ικ(ήσεως)] (δρ.) ᾽Αυξη (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
 ἱερα(τικῶν) θησ(αυρικοῦ) (δρ.) α (τετρώβ.).
 ἱερα(τικῶν) (εἰκοστῆς) (δρ.) λ χ(αλκ.) α.
 ἀπομο[ίρ(ης)] (δρ.) ριε (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
 γίνονται ἱερα(τικῶν) (δρ.) ρμζ (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
 130 γίνονται τῆ[ς πρακ(τορίας)] (δρ.) ᾽Αχιε (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
 Σηκα[διοικ(ήσε)ω(s).
 ἐλαικῆς [.
 ναυβίου .

Col. v.

	ἐπαρ[ουρ(ίου)] . . .] . . . [
135	θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(δρ.)	β (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
	φόρο(υ) ἀμπ(έλου)	(δρ.)	δ (δυνόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
	θησ(αυρικοῦ)		(ἡμιωβ.).
	(ὀκταδράχμου)	(δρ.)	λδ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
	θησ(αυρικοῦ)		(τετρώβ.?) χ(αλκ.) γ.
140	φόρου πλεο[νασμῶν]	(δρ.)	λδ (ὀβ.).
	θησ(αυρικοῦ)		(πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
	προσόδ(ων) ὑπ(αρχόντων)	(δρ.)	σκθ (τριώβ.).
	γ(ίνονται) διοικ(ήσεως)	(δρ.)	Ἐχθβ (τετρώβ.).
	ἱερα(τικῶν)· θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(δρ.)	θ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
145	λιμνιτικῶν· ναυβ(ίου)	(δρ.)	ριε (δυνόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
	θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(δρ.)	η (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
	λιτουργ(ικοῦ)	(δρ.)	ρκθ (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
	θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(δρ.)	η (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
	(εἰκοστῆς)	(δρ.)	ψγη (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
150	(τριδράχμου)	(δρ.)	νη (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
	ἐπαρουρ(ίου)		(ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
	φό(ρου) ἀμπ(έλου)		χ(αλκ.) α.
	ἀπομοίρ(ης)		(πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
	τελεσμάτων ἀμπ(έλου)	(δρ.)	ρκ (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
155	θησ(αυρικοῦ)		χ(αλκ.) α.
	Θωνειτ(ικῶν) καὶ λιμνιτ(ικῶν)	(δρ.)	Ἀτξθ (ὀβ.).
	ἐδα(φῶν) συνκεχωρη(μένων) ἐπὶ (τετραδράχμῳ)		
	ἀργυρίου	(δρ.)	ρκδ (δυνόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
	γ(ίνονται) λιμν[ι]τικ(ῶν)	(δρ.)	Ἰτλς (ὀβ.).
160	λαογρα(φίας)	(δρ.)	ωξ (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
161	[θησ](αυρικοῦ)	(δρ.)	ια (δυνόβ.?) (ἡμιωβ.?) χ(αλκ.) γ.
161 (α)	[χωματικοῦ]	(δρ.)	ροα (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.]
161 (β)	[γ(ίνονται) διοικ(ήσεως)]	(τάλ.) α (δρ.)	Ἀξ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).]

Col. vi.

	[. . .]	(δρ.)	η χ(αλκ.) γ.
	[. . .]·	(δρ.)	ξε (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
	[λυ]τρώσεως αἰγῶν	(δρ.)	β (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
165	[ἀπο]μοίρης	(δρ.)	τνς (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
	γ(ίνονται) ἱερα(τικῶν)	(δρ.)	Ἀυνγ (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
	[εἰδ]ῶν τοκαδ(είας)	(δρ.)	τλγ (τριώβ.).

	ὑικῆς	(δρ.) γγ (ὀβ.).
	ἐννομίου	(δρ.) μ (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
170	γίνονται εἰδῶν	(δρ.) υξς (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
	γίνονται τῆς πρακ(τορίας)	(τάλ.) α (δρ.) Ἐτπα.
	ἀριθμητικοῦ φυλ(ακιδῶν)	(δρ.) κθ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
	Ψοαραμούνεως. διοικ(ήσεως).	
	ὑποκ(ειμένων) τοπογρα(μματείας)	(δρ.) β (τετρώβ.).
175	ναυβίο(υ)	(δρ.) ρπβ (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
	θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(δρ.) ιβ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
	λιτουργ(ικοῦ)	(δρ.) ιδ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
	θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(δρ.) α (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
	παραναύλ(ου)	(δρ.) πα (δυόβ.) (ἡμιώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
180	προσόδ(ων) ὑπ(αρχόντων)	(δρ.) ρβ.
	[ἐ]λαικῆς	(δρ.) υια (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
	γίνονται διοικ(ήσεως)	(δρ.) ψγε (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
	[ἱερα(τικῶν) θησ(αυρικοῦ)]	(δρ.) ιδ (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
	[λιμνιτικῶν]	(δρ.) . γα (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
185	[	] . (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
	[	(δρ.) η (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
	[	χ(αλκ.) β.

171. π of πρακ(τορίας) corr.

182. ε of ψγε corr.

C. Col. i.

	[ἱερα(τικῶν)] θησ[(αυρικοῦ)]	(δρ.) ζ χ(αλκ.) γ.
	[ἱερα(τικῶν)] (εἰκοστῆς)	(δρ.) υια (πεντώβ.).
190	[μόσ]χο(υ) τέλ(ους)	(δρ.) β (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
	γίνονται ἱερα(τικῶν)	(δρ.) υκα (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
	[εἰδῶν] ἐννομίου	(δρ.) ι (πεντώβ.).
	[ὑικῆς]	(δρ.) ς (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
	[γίνονται εἰδῶν]	(δρ.) ιζ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
195	[γίνονται τῆς πρ]ακ(τορίας)	(δρ.) Ὑγλε (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
	[ἀριθμητι]κοῦ φυλ(ακιδῶν)	(δρ.) λα (δυόβ.).
	[.] νφγούνσεως. διοικ(ήσεως):	
	[	(δρ.) β (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
	[.] ()	(δρ.) ε (ὀβ.).
200	[θησ(αυρικοῦ)]	(δρ.) δ (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
	[ἐλαικῆς (?)]	(δρ.) Ἀτοα.
	[.]	(ἡμιωβ.).
	[γίνονται διοι]κ(ήσεως)	(δρ.) Ἀτοη (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.

	[οἴνου]	κεράμια ις.
205	[ἱερ]α(τικῶν)· [θ]ησ(αυρικοῦ)	(δρ.) δ (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
	λαογρα(φίας)	(δρ.) νε (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
	θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
	[χ]ωματικοῦ	(δρ.) ρκγ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
	γ(ίνονται) διοικ(ήσεως)	(δρ.) Ἀφνζ χ(αλκ.) β.
210	[οἴνου]	κεράμια ις.
	[ἱερα(τικῶν)· θησ(αυρικοῦ)]	(δρ.) ε (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
	[. . .]	(δρ.) ε.
	[. . .]	(δρ.) ζ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.

190. β of (δραχμαί) β corr. from υ.

203. (δυόβολοι) above the line.

Col. ii.

	[γ(ίνονται)] τῆς [πρακ(τορίας)]] . . [
215	οἴνου	κεράμια ις.
	ἀ[ρι]θμητικ(οῦ) φυλ(ακιτῶν)	(δρ.) δ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
	Ψ[ε]νβιηρχονπερκοίνεω(ς). διοικ(ήσεως)·	
	[ν]αυβίου	(δρ.) α (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
	θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
220	τιμῆς θρεμμάτων	(δρ.) λδ.
	παρα[αύ]λ(ου)	(δρ.) θ (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) [
	γ(ίνονται) διοικ(ήσεως)	(δρ.) με (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) [χ(αλκ.).
	ἱερα(τικῶν)· θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
	λιμνιτικῶν· θησ(αυρικοῦ) ναυβ(ίου)	(δρ.) α (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
225	θησ(αυρικοῦ) λιτουργ(ικοῦ)	(δρ.) α (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
	(εἰκοστῆς)	(δρ.) η χ(αλκ.) β.
	ἀργ(υρικοῦ) φόρου	(δρ.) σπδ (-ώβ.) [
	γ(ίνονται) λιμν(ιτικῶν)	(δρ.) σγε (-ώβ.) [
	λαογρα(φίας)	(δρ.) κδ (πεντώβ.) [
230	γ(ίνονται) διοικ(ήσεως)	(δρ.) τξς [
	ἱερα(τικῶν)· θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
	(τριδράχμου)	χ(αλκ.) β.
	(εἰκοστῆς)	(δρ.) με [
	ἀπομοίρ(ης)	(δρ.) σιθ [
235	γ(ίνονται) ἱερα(τικῶν)	(δρ.) σξε [
	εἰδῶν· ἐννομίου	(δρ.) δ [
	γ(ίνονται) τῆς πρακ(τορίας)	(δρ.) χ . [
	Θελβώ[ν]θεως· διοικ(ήσεως)·	

D. Col. i.

	λαογραφίας	
240	[θησ](αυρικοῦ)	[
	[χω]ματικοῦ	(δρ.) σν . [
	γίνονται διοικ(ήσεως)	(δρ.) Βιβ (-ώβ.) []
	[θησ(αυρικοῦ)]	(δρ.) κε (-ώβ.) [χ(αλκ.)] γ.
	[ἱερα(τικῶν)] (εἰκοστῆς)	(δρ.) σν (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) [.]
245	[μό]σχο(ν) τέλ(ους)	(δρ.) θ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) [.]
	[(τρι)δράχμου]	(δρ.) ξα (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) [.]
	[λυ]τρώσεως αἰγῶν	(δρ.) β (τετρώβ.) []
	γίνονται ἱερα(τικῶν)	(δρ.) τμθ[.]
	εἰδῶν· ἐννομίου	(δρ.) οζ (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
250	τοκαδείας	(δρ.) κζ (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
	ὑικῆς	(δρ.) β (ἡμιωβ.).
	γίνονται εἰδῶν	(δρ.) ρς (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
	γίνονται τῆς πρακ(τορίας)	(δρ.) Βυξη (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
	ἀριθ(μητικοῦ) φυλ(ακικῶν)	(δρ.) ε (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
255	Πώεως. διοικήσεως·	
	ὑποκειμ(ένων) κωμογρα(μματείας)	(δρ.) β (δυόβ. ?) (ἡμιωβ.).
	ναυβίου	(δρ.) ρξδ (-ώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
	θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(δρ.) γ χ(αλκ.) β.
	λιτουργ(ικοῦ)	(δρ.) ζ (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
260	ἐπιστ(ατείας) φυλ(ακικῶν)	(ὀβ.) []
	(τρίτης) περιστ(ερώων)	(δρ.) ιζ . []
	παραναύλ(ου)	(δρ.) τνη[.] (ἡμιωβ.).
	γίνονται διοικ(ήσεως)	(δρ.) Ἀρν[α.
	ἱερα(τικῶν)· θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(δρ.) γ χ(αλκ.) [β.
265	λιμνικῶν ναυβ(ίου)	(δρ.) μη[

261. ι of ιζ rewritten.

Col. ii.

	γίνονται λιμνικ(ῶν)	(δρ.) Βυνα (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
	χωματικοῦ	(δρ.) μθ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
	γίνονται διοικ(ήσεως)	(δρ.) Γχνβ (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
	ἱερα(τικῶν)· θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(δρ.) γ χ(αλκ.) β.
270	(τριδράχμου)	(δρ.) κς (ὀβ.) (ἡμιώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
	μόσχο(ν) τέλ(ους)	(δρ.) α (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
	γίνονται ἱερα(τικῶν)	(δρ.) λ (τετρώβ.).
	εἰδῶν· {κα} τοκαδ(είας)	(δρ.) νζ χ(αλκ.) α.
	ὑικ(ῆς)	(δρ.) ιε (ὀβ.).

275	ἐννομίου γίνονται εἰδῶν γίνονται τῆς πρακ(τορίας) Θονῶας. διοικ(ήσεως) ναυβίου	(δρ.) ε (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) α. (δρ.) οη (δυσόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β. (δρ.) Ὑψξα (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
280	θησ(αυρικοῦ) ἐλαικῆς λιτουργ(ικοῦ) θησ(αυρικοῦ) ἐπαρουρ(ίου)	(δρ.) θ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β. (δρ.) α (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ. (τάλ.) α (δρ.) ὙΑ. (δρ.) οδ (δυσόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β. (δρ.) α (δυσόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β. (δρ.) γ (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
285	θησ(αυρικοῦ) φόρο(ν) ἀμπ(έλου) θησ(αυρικοῦ) [(ὀκτα]δράχμου ?) [.....]	(ἡμιωβ.). (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ. χ(αλκ.) α. (δρ.) δ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.). (δυσόβ. ?) (ἡμιωβ.).
290	[.....] () [.....]	(δρ.) σα (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α. (δρ.) ξγ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
.		

277. γ of χ(αλκοῖ) γ corr. from β.

Col. iii.

	γίνονται τῆς πρακ(τορίας) γίνονται διοικ(ήσεως) προσοδικῶν [
295	οἴνου λίμνικων ἀπογραφ(είας) χ(ωματικοῦ) γίνονται διοικ(ήσεως)	κεράμια (?) ις.
300	οἴνου ἐξ(ρα(τικῶν) εἰδῶν γίνονται [ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ) οἴνου κεράμια	κεράμια (?) ις. (?) ις.
305	ἀριθ(μητικοῦ) φυλ(ακιτῶν) Χ(αστίτου) ὁμοίως	διοικ(ήσεως)
	(τρίτης) . [
	ὑποκ(ειμένων)	
	ὑποκ(ειμένων)	
310	ὑποκ(ειμένων) [
	κ(ω)μογρα(μματείας)	
	(τρίτης) [

ναυ[βίου

θησ(αυρικοῦ)

315 λιτ[ουργικοῦ]

E. Col. i.

[.] . [	] (δρ.) δ [
... [	] (δρ.) κα (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(δρ.) ε (δυνόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
γίνονται λιμνιτικῶν	(δρ.) νγ (δυνόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
320 χωμα(τικοῦ)	(ὀβ.).
γίνονται διοικ(ήσεως)	(δρ.) τνδ (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
[ι]ρα(τικῶν)· (εἰκοστῆς)	(δρ.) ρκβ (δυνόβ.).
(τριδράχμου ?)	(δρ.) ριδ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
γίνονται ἱερα(τικῶν)	(δρ.) σλζ (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
325 [εἰδῶν] τοκαδείας	(δρ.) λθ (δυνόβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
[ύ]ικ(ῆς)	(δρ.) ιδ (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
γίνονται] εἰδῶν	(δρ.) νδ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
γίνονται] τῆς πρακ(τορίας)	(δρ.) χμς (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) [χ(αλκ.)] β.
[ἀριθ(μητικοῦ)] φυλ(ακιτῶν)	(δρ.) ς (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
330 [. . .] ναβαόλ. διοικ(ήσεως)	
ναυ]βίου	(δρ.) κα (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
[θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(δρ.) δ (δυνόβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
[ἐπι]στατείας φυλ(ακιτῶν)	(ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
γ[ρ]αμ(μ)α(τείας) φυλ(ακιτῶν)	(πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
335 φόρου νομῶν καὶ ἄλλων	(τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
ὑποκ(ειμένων) κω(μογραμματαίας) τοῦ κ (ἔτους)	(δρ.) α.
παραναῦλ(ου)	(δρ.) σις.
γίνονται δι]οικ(ήσεως)	(δρ.) σμ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
[ἱερα(τικῶν)· θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(δρ.) δ (δυνόβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
340 [λιμνιτικῶν] ναυβ(ίου)	(δρ.) λη (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
[]	(δρ.) κε (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
[]	(δρ.) [. . . χ(αλκ.)] α.

Col. ii.

γίνονται δι]οικ(ήσεως)
ἱερα(τικῶν)· θησ(αυρικοῦ)
345 ἱερα(τικῶν)· (εἰκοστῆς) [
(τριδράχμου) [
γίνονται ἱερα(τικῶν) [

- γίνονται) τῆς πρακ(τορίας) [
 ἀριθμη(τικοῦ) φυλ(ακιτῶν) [
 350 Θχενήθεως. διοικήσεως·
 ὑποκ(ειμένων) κωμογ[ρ]α(μματείας) (δρ.) κε (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
 χρυσικο(ῦ) στεφάνου) (δρ.) μα (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
 ἐλαικῆς (δρ.) Ἀνβ (-ώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
 (ἐξαδράχμου) Φιλαδέλφου [δρ.] . . .
 355 θησ(αυρικοῦ) [
 ἐπιστ(ατείας) φυλ(ακιτῶν) [
 τιμῆς γῆς κατ[ὰ] χρη(ματισμούς?)
 γίνονται) διοικήσεως) [
 ἱερα(τικῶν)· θησ(αυρικοῦ) [
 360 λιμνιτικῶν· [
 λιτουργ(ικοῦ) [
 θησ(αυρικοῦ) [
 γίνονται) λιμνιτ[ικῶν]
 λαογρα(φίας) [
 365 χωματικ[οῦ]
 γίνονται) διοικήσεως) [
 ἱερα(τικῶν)· θησ(αυρικοῦ)
 ἱερα(τικῶν)· (εἰκοστῆς?) [

 F.

 370 ἱερα(τικῶν)· [θησ(αυρικοῦ)
 [ἱερα(τικῶν)· (εἰκοστῆς) (δρ.) . . (-ώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
 μόςχο(ν) τέλ(ους) [(δρ.)] Ἀτλδ (δυόβ. ?) (ἡμιωβ.).
 (τριδράχμου) (δρ.) κγ (τετρώβ. ?) (ἡμιωβ.).
 [ἀπομ]οίρ(ης) (δρ.) ρμ (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
 [. . . .] πανηγύρεω(ς) (δρ.) ξα (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
 375 [. . . .] ποιμένων (δρ.) λς (πεντώβ.).
 [γίνονται] ἱε[ρα(τικῶν) (δρ.) λα (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
 [εἰδῶν·] τοκαδ(είας) (δρ.) Ἀχνα (τριώβ.).
 [ῥικῆς] (δρ.) ρπθ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
 [ἐννομί]ου (δρ.) σξδ.
 380 [γίνονται] εἰδῶν (δρ.) ιη (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
 [γίνονται] τῆς] πρακ(τορίας) (δρ.) φιβ (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
 [ἀριθμη(τικοῦ) φυλ(ακιτῶν) (τάλ.) α (δρ.) Ὑχμβ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
 [.]εως. διοικήσεως· (δρ.) ιβ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
 [θησαυ]ρικ(οῦ) ναυβ(ίου) (δρ.) ιη (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
 385 [θησ(αυρικοῦ) λιτουργ(ικοῦ) (δρ.) α (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
 [χρυσικο(ῦ)] στεφάνου (δρ.) κ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.

	[ὑποκ(ειμένων) ἐ]ννομίου	(ἡμιωβ.).
	[ἐπιστ(ατείας) φ]υλ(ακιτῶν)	(δρ.) ρκγ (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
	[.]	(δρ.) η (τριώβ.).
390	[.]	(ὀβ.).
	[]	(ὀβ. ?) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
	[]	χ(αλκ.) α.
	[ ]	] χ(αλκ.) α.
	[ ]	] . ιβ (τετρώβ.) [
	

373. ξ corr. ; β of χ(αλκοῖ) β rewritten.

G.

	[.] . [.] §	[. . .] . [
395	(εἰκοστῆς)	(δρ.) ι (τριωβ.).
	γίνονται λιμνιτικῶν	(δρ.) κβ (ὀβ.).
	λαογρα(φίας)	χ(αλκ.) β.
	θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(δρ.) β (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
400	χωματικοῦ	(δρ.) ρκς (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
	γίνονται διοικ(ήσεως)	(δρ.) τα (δυόβ.).
	ἱερα(τικῶν)· θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(δρ.) κβ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
	μόσχο(υ) τέλ(ους)	(δρ.) α (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
	γίνονται [ἱ]ερα(τικῶν)	(δρ.) κγ (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
405	εἰδῶν· τοκαδείας	χ(αλκ.) β.
	ὑικῆς	(δρ.) λζ (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
	ἐννομίου	(δρ.) θ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
	γίνονται εἰδῶν	(δρ.) μζ (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
	γίνονται τῆς πρακ(τορίας)	(δρ.) τοβ (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) [β.
410	Τινά· διο[ι]κ(ήσεως)·	
	ναυβίου	(δρ.) πζ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
	θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(δρ.) ς (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
	ἐλαικῆς	(δρ.) Ὑβμβ (δυόβ.) [
	λιτουργ(ικοῦ)	(δρ.) λδ (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.).
415	θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
	π[αραναυ]λ(ου)	(δρ.) ρε (πεντώβ.) [
	

H.

	[γίνονται διοικ(ήσεως)	(δρ.) Ὑβρυγ (τετρώβ.).
	[ἱερα(τικῶν)· θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(δρ.) θ (ἡμιωβ.).
	[	(δρ.) μα (δυόβ.).
420	[ἀπομοίρ](ης)	(δρ. ?) Ὑσκβ.

	[μόσχο(ν) τέλ(ους)]	(δρ.) α (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
	[γίνονται] ιερα(τικῶν)	(δρ.) Ὑβοδ (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
	εἰδ[ῶν] ἐννομίου	(δρ.) ε (ὀβ.).
	[ὑ]κῆς	(δρ.) ιθ (τριώβ.).
425	γίνονται εἰδῶν	(δρ.) κε (τετρώβ.).
	γίνονται τῆς πρακ(τορίας)	(δρ.) Ὑνιγ (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
	[ἀ]ριθμητικ(οῦ) φυλ(ακιτῶν)	(δρ.) ε (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
	[.]. ἰλλεως. διοικ(ήσεως)	
	[.]ρ()	(δρ.) δ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
430	[ναυ]βίου	(δρ.) ν.
	[γίνονται] διοικήσεως	(δρ.) υδ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
	[λα]ογρα(φίας)	(δρ.) ρδ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
	θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(δρ.) α (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
	χωματικοῦ	(δρ.) λη (δυόβ.).
435	γίνονται διοικ(ήσεως)	(δρ.) φλζ (δυόβ.).
	[ἐ]ρα(τικῶν) θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(δρ.) α (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
	μ[όσ]χο(ν) τέλ(ους)	(δρ.) α (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
	γίνονται ιερα(τικῶν)	(δρ.) β (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
	[εἰδῶν] ὑκῆς	(δρ.) ιγ.
440	γίνονται τῆς πρακ(τορίας)	(δρ.) φνβ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) [β.

I.

	[κωμο]γραμ(μ)α(τείας)	[
	ὑποκ(ειμένων) ἐννομίου	[
	τινῶν κωμῶν	[
	. ικουγ() [.]οργ()	[
445	παραναύλ(ου)	[
	φόρου ἀμπέλ(ου)	[
	θησ(αυρικοῦ)	[
	(ὀκταδράχμου)	[
	θησ(αυρικοῦ)	[
450	προ[σό]δων ὑπ(αρχόντων)	(δρ.) [
	γίνονται διοικ(ήσεως)	(τάλ.) α (δρ.) . [
	ιερα(τικῶν) [θησ(αυρικοῦ)]	[
	λιμνιτικῶν ναυ[βίου]	
	θησ(αυρικοῦ)	[
455	λιτουργ(ικοῦ)	[
	θησ(αυρικοῦ)	[
	γραμ(μ)α(τείας) φυλ(ακιτῶν)	[
	. [
	(τριδράχμου?)	[

S S

K.

460	γίνονται διοικ(ήσεως) ἱερα(τικῶν)· θησαυρικοῦ) ἱερα(τικῶν)· [(εἰκοστῆς) (τριδράχμου) [ἀπομοίρ(ης)	Ταναρ[(τρίτης) βαλ[ανείων 475 ὑποκ(ειμένων) [κωμ[ογραμματοείας τιμῆ[ς ὑποκ(ειμένων) [ἐλαικ[ῆς
465	μόσχο(ν) τέλ(ους) γίνονται [ἱερατικῶν εἰδῶ[ν· ἐννομίου ὑικ[ῆς τοκ[αδείας	480 ὑποκ(ειμένων) [ναυ[βίου θησ[(αυρικοῦ) λιτου[ργ(ικοῦ)
470	γίνονται [εἰδῶν γίνονται τ[ῆς πρακ(τορίας) ἀρ[υθμη(τικοῦ) φυλ(ακιδῶν)	

1-12. These lines give the conclusion of a village section; ll. 13-22 contain the general totals for the τόπος which preceded.

2. θησ[(αυρικοῦ): see introd., pp. 295 sqq. It is almost invariably written θησ(). Only in l. 384 does the fuller form θησαυρικ() occur. Whether θησαυρικοῦ or θησαυρικῶν is the correct resolution remains doubtful.

7. Probably μόσχο(ν) τέλ(ους) is to be restored in the lacuna; cf. Table V, where the amounts under this heading are uniformly small. For the tax cf. 193. 20-1, B. G. U. 383, P. Fay. 244, Wessely, *Karanis*, pp. 61-2, and P. Tebt. 307. introd.

9. [εἰδῶν: for this departmental heading occurring in 213, 215. 20, P. S. I. 101. 5, 106. 2, P. Fay. 42 (a). ii. 11, B. G. U. 485. 2, see introd., p. 294. That it is to be distinguished from the group-heading εἰδῶν found in receipts for taxation upon garden-land (cf. 192 (δ)) is shown by the fact that the taxes included under the latter are in 218 referred to the ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ. εἰδῶν in the departmental sense is apparently confined to three taxes, the ὑικῆ, ἐννόμιον, and τοκαδεῖα (cf. Table V). These are alike in referring to live-stock; but it is very doubtful whether in this fact lay the basis of the classification, since numerous other charges concerned with animals are unmentioned. For the ὑικῆ cf. 193. 4, note. The nature of the τοκαδεῖα is doubtful. There are no parallels in published texts¹ outside the Mendesian group, since the charges in P. Oxy. 1046. 2 and Tebt. 358. 7 can scarcely refer to this. For other evidence from Thmûis cf. P. S. I. 101. 5, 103. 10, 105. 19. Meyer, *Berl. Phil. Woch.*, 33, pp. 870-1, wishes to correlate the τοκαδεῖα with the ὑικῆ, and supposes a tax on sows as opposed to boars, a view scarcely credible. It is more likely to refer to an impost on fowls; cf. the tax χ[ηνῶν τοκάδων linked closely with ἐννόμιον in P. Petrie iii. 112 (ε) verso. 26 (where for reasons of space, φόρος cannot have preceded), and for the use of τοκάς of fowls P. Petrie iii. 112 (c). 12, (d). 9, (g). 4, 24 (φόρος χηνῶν τοκάδων), Oxy. 1207. 9 (ἀρνείθων τελείων τοκάδων). If this view is correct, the slight value and short life of this class of stock would render taxation on a numerical basis unremunerative, and some form of licence-tax might be supposed. On the other hand it is tempting to place the τοκαδεῖα on the same footing as the ὑικῆ (cf. 193. I. c.), and to regard its relation to the φόρος χηνῶν τοκάδων as similar to that of the ὑικῆ to the φόρος ὑ[ῶν (?) (P. Petrie iii. 119, col. ii. 1), i. e. involving the distinction of a charge on ownership (on a numerical or valuation basis) from that on a lease (cf. below).

The tax for pasturage (ἐννόμιον or εἰς τὰς νομάς) was in Ptolemaic times a charge for the use of the royal νομαὶ ἐκτὸς μισθώσεως (cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, pp. 265-6, Lesquier, *Les Institutions militaires*, pp. 215-16, P. Hib. 52. introd.), and was levied at a fixed rate per animal. In an unpublished Rylands papyrus of the second century

¹ In an unpublished taxing-sheet from the Fayûm sums for τοκ() occur twice, in one place following an entry for ἰδῶ(ν) πεδ(), in the other one for χω(μ[ητικοῦ) πεδ().

B.C. it is stated that an ἀπογραφὴ κτηνῶν had been submitted by the τοπογραμματεῖς to the central financial authority and that the rate was then 600 copper dr. per head. In Roman times the scope of the tax was similar. The introduction of the pasturage in stock-returns (e.g. P. Oxy. 245, P. S. I. 56), the direct mention of the ἐννόμιον in P. Oxy. *cii.* and P. Amh. 73, and the probable identification in these texts of the καθήκον τέλος and the ἐννόμιον (in P. Amh. 73, 12-13 l. 8]ν κ[αὶ τ]άξω τὸ καθ[ή]κ[ον] τέλος), combine to prove a numerical basis of assessment. That the ἐννόμιον in Upper, as in Lower, Egypt was classed under εἶδη is shown by P. Fay. 42 (a). ii. 11-12, B. G. U. 485. 1-2. Considerable machinery must have been necessary to supervise and check the use of the pasturage, and in the Mendesian nome a special maintenance charge, ὑποκείμενα ἐννομίου (cf. note on l. 46), was levied, apparently to support the officials concerned. The payment of the ἐννόμιον gave certain rights of pasturage over the whole nome (cf. P. Oxy. 245. 10 sqq. ἃ νεμήσεται . . . δι' ὅλου τοῦ νομοῦ, and Milne, P. Hawara 322. 7-8 [ν]εμόμ(ενα) περὶ ὅλου τὸν νομ(όν)), or over a toparchy (cf. P. Amh. 73. 7-8, P. S. I. 56. 10-11, P. Oxy. 352-4). It is therefore clearly distinguishable from the φόρος νομῶν (for references see 98 (a). 2-3, note), which was the rent of definite νομαὶ ἐντὸς μισθώσεως, and was paid to the ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ (cf. ll. 110, 335). Equally distinct from the ἐννόμιον was the φόρος προβάτων (cf. P. Strassb. 28. introd., Wilcken, *Archiv* v, pp. 255-6), a rent-charge on the lease of sheep to which the various φόροι—ἵππων, βοῶν, χηνῶν τοκάδων ὀρνίθων, &c., were probably analogous.

13-22. The restoration is based on (a) the parallel but mutilated toparchy totals in ll. 293 sqq., (b) the headings in the village sections, where the principle of arrangement is similar. The interpretation, however, in l. 13 of δι]οικ(ήσεως) προσοδικ(ῶν) is obscured by the absence of any heading, so worded, in the village totals. In preface to a discussion of the meaning of this phrase it must be pointed out that the resolution of abbreviations gives a false impression of the width of the column, and that the words [γ(ίνονται) δι]οικ(ήσεως) προσοδικ(ῶν) in fact fill the line. Several explanations are possible:—(1) To take διοικ. προσ. as the prefatory title of the whole summary of taxation is unsatisfactory; for if this were an inclusive title, then an inclusive total would be expected at the end. Moreover a heading διοικήσεως would in this case be necessary in the lacuna in l. 14 to refer to the 4 tals. odd. (cf. village sections and Table I), but the indentation of the parallel l. 294 excludes this. (2) To the further views that l. 13 is the prefatory title of the total in l. 18, or of that in l. 21, the objection of the indentation of l. 294 is equally valid, and in either case in the village sections no such arrangement occurs. The total in l. 21, again, is the equivalent of the πρακτορίαι totals in the villages, and there is no ground for the identification of these with the διοικ. προσοδ. (3) We are led, therefore, to refer διοικ. προσοδ. directly to the total in l. 14, to fill the lacuna at the beginning of l. 14 (cf. l. 294) with the year or the toparchy, and to suppose that the διοικ(ήσεως) subsection in the village sections is an abbreviation of this. This seems to be the only interpretation which is consistent with the indentation of l. 294, and with the arrangement in the village sections (cf. note on l. 28). To develop this view by putting a colon after δι]οικ(ήσεως), διοικ. being taken as the prefatory title of the total in l. 18 and προσοδ. alone referred to the total in l. 14, is objectionable on several grounds. The village sections show no parallel for this arrangement, and the substitution in them of διοικ. for προσοδ. cannot then be explained. Moreover, if we are right in supposing the loss of a year or toparchy at the commencement of l. 14, such an addition while intelligible with the first would be out of place with the second heading. Whatever view is adopted, γ(ίνονται) in l. 13 (cf. l. 293) calls attention to the commencement of the toparchy totals.

So far internal evidence. External evidence, without being decisive, is consistent with the explanation proposed. In B. G. U. 485. 5 διοικήσεως προσοδικ(ῶν) is the first heading under λημμάτων τοῦ διεληλυθότος ιγ (?) (ἔτους)], and though the contents of l. 12 are obscure it is clear that χωματικοῦ (l. 13) was excluded from διοικήσεις προσοδικῶν. P. Tebt. 539 may now be resolved ἐλαικῆς καὶ ἄλλω(ν) προσοδικῶν. Other instances in which the phrase occurs in the Thmûis group (215. 55 and introd. Frs. 1. 16, 6. 6) give no reason for supposing that its scope was wider than that indicated.

The recurrence of the form προσοδικῶν (cf. 215. l. c.) shows that Wilcken was wrong in preferring προσοδικ(ῆς) in B. G. U. 485. 5 (*Ost.*, i, p. 657, n. 2). Moreover our analysis of διοικ. προσοδ., if correct, conflicts with the views of Wilcken (*l. c.*), Meyer (*Hirschfelds Festschrift*, p. 142), and Rostowzew (*Röm. Kol.*, p. 139), that it had special reference to the γῆ προσόδου (cf. l. 45, note, 73. 12-13, note).

18. The figure should be 6 not 7 tals. The error is corrected in the total in l. 21.

22. [ἀριθ(μητικοῦ) φ]υλακ(ιτῶν): cf. introd. and Table V. In Upper Egypt the ἀριθμητικόν appears often as a tax on catœcic land; cf. B. G. U. 342 (16 dr. + 1 dr. 2 ch. προσδιαγρ. and 5 dr. 2½ ob. + 2 ob. 2 ch.), P. Brit. Mus.

451 (ii, p. 109, 16 dr.), 380 (ii, p. 110, 18 dr.); in 194 16 dr. are paid for ἀριθμητικόν without further qualification, similarly 66 dr. in P. Brit. Mus. 1171. 15 (iii, p. 178). In sales of catœcic land the guarantee-clauses against claims for taxation include a reference to the ἀριθμητικόν; cf. C. P. R. 1. 15-16, 175. 19, B. G. U. 883. 8-9. A further classification—ἀριθμ. τέλειον and ἀριθμ. ἡμιτέλειον—is found in B. G. U. 330. 7, P. Tebt. 361, but from P. Class. Philol. i. 4 it appears that both were paid by possessors of catœcic land, so that they may well have been themselves subdivisions of the ἀριθμ. κατοίκων. For the analogous ἀριθμ. φυλακιδῶν there is no evidence outside 213. Land owned by φυλακῖται occurs in Upper Egypt as a special category in P. Tebt. 60. 23, 61 (a). 39, and in the Roman period in P. Brit. Mus. 175 (a). 16 (ii, p. 120, first century?); cf. the γῆ μαχίμων of P. Brit. Mus. 193. 35 (ii, p. 123, first century), B. G. U. 958 (b). 1 (second or third century), P. Tebt. 366. 10, 202. 5, note, and γῆ πεζῶν of P. Brit. Mus. 604 (b). 174 (iii, p. 81, about A. D. 47). Unpublished papyri from Thmûis in the Geneva collection attest the importance of cleruchic land of this class in the district;¹ cf. also notes on ll. 29, 334. Possibly the distinction between the ἀριθμ. φυλ. and ἀριθμ. κατ. was on a level with that between the ναύβ. ἐναφ. and ναύβ. κατ. (cf. 192. introd.), but while the ἀριθμ. κατ. in Upper Egypt was collected in the ordinary course by the πράκτορες, the special position of the ἀριθμ. φυλ. (cf. introd., p. 295) is unexplained. The significance of the term ἀριθμητικόν is obscure; cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, p. 351, P. Tebt. 361. introd. The collocation of the ἀριθμ. with the ἐννόμιον in P. Brit. Mus. 1171 *cit.*, may be accidental, and need not imply that it was here concerned with the ἐξάρθρωσις of cattle and sheep (cf. note on l. 9 above).

23. For the τόπος Πτεμπαθιδῶ cf. 214. 2 and introd. Fr. 1. 3, 216. 157 sqq., 217. introd., 427. Frs. 46. 5, 47. 5. [Πτεμπαθιδῶ] ὁμοίως fills the line; cf. note on ll. 13-22. The same remark is true of the supplement in the following line and of similar lines throughout (ll. 28, 43, 58, 63, &c.). For the arrangement of the fragments dealing with this τόπος (ll. 23-305) see general introd., p. 301.

24. A village name is lost. On the διοίκησις see note on l. 28.

25. The largeness of the sum makes either ἐλαϊκῆς or παραναύλου a likely restoration; see Table V.

28. δι]οικ(ήσεως): while in the village totals both a subsection and a section διοικήσεως occur (e. g. ll. 31, 37; cf. Table I), there is only one prefatory title (e. g. l. 28), and it is questionable to which of the two this refers. The supposition that there was really but one διοικήσεως (i. e. the sectional) heading, and that the items were merely gathered up in a separate interim total owing to the abnormal destination of the θησαυρικόν in the limnitic subsection (introd., p. 295) is negated by the fact that the λαογραφία, with which the θησαυρικόν was normal in its destination (ibid.), was classified by itself (cf. the χωματικόν). The interpretation preferred is to refer the prefatory title to the subsection (?= διοικήσεως προσοδικῶν; cf. note on ll. 13-22). The whole section is then gathered up by the second γίνονται διοικήσεως without an actual prefatory title having preceded. The absence of any prefatory title for the total γίνονται τῆς πρακτορίας (cf. ll. 42, 57, &c., Table II) is analogous; and in the present case the fact that both the subsection and section were loosely called διοικήσεως may have helped the omission.

29. ἐπιστατέας φυλ(ακιδῶν): cf. Tables I and V, P. Fröhner = Preisigke, *Sammelbuch*, 8. 18, Oxy. 803 (late first century B. C.), and for the form P. Brit. Mus. 1107. 5, &c. (iii, p. 47, third century A. D.); perhaps also P. Tebt. 355. 18, 638. In P. Fay. 317 the charge ἐπιστ(ατικοῦ) ποτ(αμοφυλακιδῶν) is uncertainly read. The ἐπιστατέας φυλακιδῶν was probably a general tax for the maintenance of the ἐπιστάτης φυλακιδῶν (cf. 124-52. introd.), and is comparable with the charges (ὑπὲρ) κωμογραμματείας, μεριδαρχίας, &c. (cf. l. 70, note), rather than with the ἐπιστατικὸν ἱερέων, on which see P. Tebt. 306. introd. The alternative is to suppose that the executive powers of the ἐπιστάτης had by this time completely decayed, and that his functions now only related to γῆ φυλακιδῶν (cf. note on l. 22), the holders of which defrayed the cost of his maintenance (cf. the ἐπιστάτης καὶ γραμματεὺς τῶν κατοίκων ἱππέων, P. Tebt. 97. introd.). But the charge for the ἐπιστατέα like that for the κωμογραμματεία is absent under the limnitic subsection (see Table I) and was, therefore, probably not incident upon land. Is it in this respect to be contrasted with the γραμματείας φυλακιδῶν (cf. note on l. 334)?

30. ἐλαϊκῆς: cf. introd. (Tables I and V), 215. 3-5, note, and Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 242-3.

34. λειτουργ(ικοῦ): cf. P. Petrie ii. 39 (e). iii. 110, Tebt. 5. 49 (and note), 102. 3, Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, p. 382, Lesquier, *Les Institutions militaires*, p. 214, and for the Roman period introd. (Tables I, III-V),

¹ There is no direct mention of the γῆ φυλακιδῶν in the Geneva papyri but of a category (ἡμιτεταρταρταβίας) (δεκαούρων) which occurs often; the δεκάrouροι in Ptolemaic times being either φυλακῖται, ἐρημοφυλ., or μάχιμοι (cf. e. g. Lesquier, *Inst. milit.*, pp. 178, 312).

195. 2, P. Tebt. 500, Brit. Mus. 268 (ii, p. xxvi). Wilcken (*l.c.*), followed by Lesquier (*l.c.*), interprets it as a charge paid by cleruchs in virtue of their exemption from *λειτουργίαι* (cf. P. Tebt. 124. 37-40). Perhaps, however, on the analogy of *γραμματικόν*, *ἐπιστατικόν*, *δεκανικόν*, it was rather a charge for the support of a *λειτουργός*, though in effect the two views may well be the same. In any case the fact that the charge occurs under *λιμνιτικῶν* indicates that it was assessed in Roman times also upon land, though how far it was still restricted to any special class of cultivators is uncertain, no suffix occurring.

38. *μόσχο(ν) τέλ(ους)*: cf. note on l. 7.

45. *προσδ(ων) ὑπ(αρχόντων)*: cf. 73. 12-13, note. For the obscure subject of the *πρόσοδοι* on confiscated property further evidence is required. That the items paid under this heading in 213 are susceptible of division into a main sum and *προσδ.* has been noticed in the introd., p. 300; cf. 217. introd. The figures are:

			Main sum.	<i>προσδιαγρ.</i>			Reference.
dr.	ob.	ch.	dr.	dr.	ob.	ch.	
6	2	2	= 6		2	2	l. 45
102			= 96	6			l. 180
165	4½		= 156	9	4½		l. 84
229	3		= 216	13	3		l. 142

On this basis P. S. I. 106. 16 should be restored (*δρ.*) *νθ* [(τρίωβ.), i.e. 56 dr. + 3 dr. 3 ob. for *προσδιαγρ.*

46. *ὑποκ(ειμένων) κωμογρα(μματείας)*: for the various *ὑποκείμενα* cf. Tables I and V, notes on ll. 9, 70, and 167. 21. The *ὑποκείμενα ἐννομίου*, *τοπογραμματαίς*, and *τοπαρχίας* (?) are new. It may be noted that the absence of these charges under *λιμνιτικῶν* is consistent with Martin's analysis (*Les Épistratèges*, pp. 137 sqq.), which confines their incidence to trades. The recurrence in 213 of *ἐννομίου* unabbreviated shows that *ὑποκείμενα* was used substantivally, not verbally with the dative.

47. *παραναύλ(ον)*: apparently a freight-charge either analogous to or the equivalent of the *ναύλον* common in Upper Egypt. Like the latter (cf. Rostowzew, *Archiv* iii, p. 221, P. Giessen 10. 11, note), it was paid both in money (213, cf. Table V) and in kind (P. Fröhner = Preisigke, *Sammelbuch*, 8. 19).

59. Where there is only one entry in the section the scribe does not trouble to add the sectional total.

67. *Κερκενούφειας*: cf. 216. 206.

69. *τεμῆς θρεμμάτων*: cf. l. 220, Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, p. 221. In the case of charges *τεμῆς τινός* there is always a doubt whether these represent the sale price of government property or the *adaeratio* of taxes normally paid in kind (cf. *op. cit.*, pp. 271-2, 310-12). In the present case Wilcken adopts the view of an *adaeratio*. On the other hand in the entries *τεμῆς γῆς* (cf. l. 71, note) it is preferable to suppose a sale.

70. *κωμογρα(μματείας)*: cf. Tables I and V. It was probably a maintenance charge analogous to the *μεριδαρχίας* (P. Grenf. ii. 54. 3-4, Strassb. 58, 59, 62, Brit. Mus. 182 (a). 8 (ii, p. xvii; see facsimile), Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, pp. 382-3) and *ἐπιστατείας φυλακτικῶν* (l. 29, note). It is not clear, however, what was the distinction between the taxes *κωμογραμματαίς* and *ὑποκ. κωμογρ.* (cf. Tables). To suppose their identity is difficult, since in ll. 70-3, 308-11, 474-80, the omission of *ὑποκ.* with *κωμογρ.*, when it is inserted with the other charges, would be inexplicable. P. S. I. 102. 15-17, which appears to contain both the *κωμογρ.* and the *ὑποκ. κωμογρ.*, is not actually decisive for their separation, since *ὑποκ.* may well have preceded *κωμογρ.* in the lacuna, and κ followed by the year-sign is a probable correction in l. 17 (cf. l. 336, below). On the other hand ll. 20-1 of that papyrus are not proof of the identity of the *τοπογραμματαίς* and *ὑποκ. τοπογρ.*, *ὑποκ(ειμένων)* being restorable in the lacuna of l. 19.

71. *τεμῆς γῆ[s] κατὰ χρη(ματισμούς ?)*: cf. l. 357, P. S. I. 106. 9 *τεμῆ(s) γῆς ἀπὸ ὑπολ(όγου)*, C. P. R. 175. 19-20 *καθαρόν ἀπὸ . . .] ναυβίων καὶ ἀριθμη[τικῶν] καὶ τεμῆς γῆς καὶ ἐτέρας [οἰκονομίας*, notes on ll. 69 and 157.

79. (*δκταδράχμου*): cf. 216. 128, note.

82. *φόρου πλεονασμῶν*: on the *πλεονασμοί* or *πλεονάσματα* see P. Giessen 60. introd., p. 24, n. 3, where the instances are collected and an identification with *προσγενήματα* proposed, and Tebt. 344. introd. Does the use of the term *φόρος* imply that excesses over reputed area which a survey showed were claimed by the State and leased?

90. (*τριδράχμου*): cf. introd., p. 297, and 216. 103, 128, notes.

97. (*εἰκοστῆς*): a 5 per cent. tax on the profits of *οἰκόπεδα* in the third century B.C. is known from P. Petrie ii. 11. (2) 3-4; cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, pp. 363-4. In the Arsinoïte nome in addition to the regular *ἐγκύκλιον*,

which was paid to the *λόγος διοικήσεως* (cf. 215. 6), a *διδραχμία* (P. Tebt. 281. 7 sqq. [W. 289], B. G. U. 748. iii. 5) or 10 per cent. on sales was dedicated to the god Souchos, while in Alexandria P. Halle 1. 242-5 attests a similar tax of 5 per cent. (according to the editors' restoration) earmarked for the worship of Alexander. It is possible that the *εικοστή* here is analogous to these, and that, like the *ἀπόμοιρα*, it had been diverted to the *ιερατικά* from the service of a special god. In any case its association with the *ἀπόμοιρα* and *τρίδραχμος* and its occurrence under *λιμνιτικά* indicate that it was concerned, directly or indirectly, with real property.

100. *ἀπομοίρ(ης)*: cf. introd., and commentary on 192 (b). That its destination was the priestly department appears to conflict with the evidence of P. Fay. 41. i. 12 (cf. note *ad loc.*), ii. 11 (cf. Rev. Laws 37. 19, note), where it is found under taxes paid to the *διοίκησις*; cf. 216. 128, note.

110. *φόρον* [νομῶ]ν καὶ ἄλ(λων): cf. l. 335 and notes on l. 9 and 98 (a). 2-3.

113. *ἐπαροῦρ(λου)*: cf. commentary on 192 (b).

115. *φόρο[ν ἀμ]π(έλου)*: cf. Tables, 222. 7, 11, 427. Fr. 47. 8. In the absence of any mention of the *γεωμετρία* in these lists it is tempting to identify the *φόρος ἀμπέλου* as the general land-tax on vineyards (cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, pp. 150-1). But ordinary land-tax (*γεωμετρία*) was paid only upon *φόριμος* land (cf. commentary on 192 (b)), and it is uncertain how far the *χερσάμπελοι*, which apparently pay the *φόρος* in 222, were productive. The *φόρος* may well be simply a rent-charge paid to the government.

118. (*δραχμή*) α: at this point and in the line following the papyrus has been distorted in the mounting.

131. *Σηκαί*: cf. 216. 198, note.

154. *τελεσμάτων ἀμπ(έλου)*: cf. P. Brit. Mus. 1157 (iii, pp. 61 sqq.), 192 (b), p. 251. In 213, with the *ἀπόμοιρα*, *ναύβιον*, and *ἐπαρούριον* independently classified, it is not clear what the *τελέσματα* contained unless it was the *γεωμετρία*; cf. note on l. 115. But if divergent practice may be supposed in the booking of the receipts from which this list was compiled, *ἀπόμοιρα*, *ναύβιον*, &c., need not be excluded.

156. *Θωνειτ(ικῶν) καὶ λιμνιτ(ικῶν)*: this tax, or group of taxes, should by its position be incident upon land; cf. introd., p. 294. Thonis, however, was a city situated at the mouth of the Canopic branch of the Nile (cf. Steph. Byz. *sub* Θῶνις, Strabo, 800. 16, Diodor. i. 19), and its connexion with the Mendesian nome is obscure.

157. *ἔδα(φῶν) συνεχωρη(μένων) ἐπὶ (τετραδράχμῳ)*: cf. l. 71, note, 221. 19 *ὑπέσχετο μισθώσασθαι πρὸς (μονόδραχμον) ἀπὸ ἱερα(τικοῦ) ὑπολ(όγου)*, 427. Fr. 14. 9-10 *μετὰ τὴν (πεντάδραχμον) διαγρα(φὴν) ποιήσασθαι ἐξ (μονοδράχμον)*, P. Brit. Mus. 1157 verso. 7-8 (iii, p. 110 [W. 375]) *βουλόμενος ὠνή[σα]σθαι κατὰ τὰ κελευσθέντα ἐκ τοῦ δημοσίου ἀπὸ ὑπολ(όγου) ἀφόρου τοῦ εἰς πρᾶσιν ἐπιγεγραμμένου ἐπὶ ἀπλῇ τιμῇ εἰκοσ[α]δράχμ[ω]*, Amh. 68. 20 sqq. (dealing with τὸ καθήκον ὑπόλογον καὶ συνεχωρημένον εἰς πρᾶσιν) *παραδειχθεὶς [ταύ]τας διαγράψω . . . τὴν κ[ελευσθεῖσα]ν τιμὴν ὑπὸ . . . [τοῦ] ἡγεμόν[ος] ἐκ[άστ]της ἀρ[ούρης] ἀργυρίου δραχμὰς εἰκοσι* (cf. Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, pp. 95 sqq.). It is not, however, clear whether in the present case *τετράδραχμος* (cf. the *πεντάδραχμος* and *μονόδραχμος*) represents a purchase price (cf. P. Brit. Mus. 1157, Amh. 68, *cit.*), a tax (cf. 216. 128, note, 221. 19), or the rent on a lease perpetual (*εἰς τὸ διηνεκές*; cf. 427. Fr. 24. 4, 6) or temporary, since it is unknown how far identity of principle underlay these charges; cf. 216. introd. For *συνχωρεῖν* used of a governmental lease cf. e.g. P. Oxy. 279. 4.

161 a. The difference between the grand total for *πρακτ.* in l. 171 and the sum of the items under *διοικ.*, *λιμν.*, *λαογρ.*, *ιερατ.*, *εἰδῶν* gives the figure for *χωματικόν*.

164. *λυτρώσεως αἰγῶν*: cf. l. 247. For the sacred goats of Mendes see e.g. note on l. 354, Hdt. ii. 42, Strab. 802. 19, 812. 40. Such a charge would be intelligible if by a legal fiction all goats were regarded as the property of the priests, and a redemption fee was payable in acknowledgement of this, or if a relaxation of the law of abstinence from goats' flesh (Hdt. *l. c.*) were involved. In P. Oxy. 784 the expression *[λ]ύτρα ἱερῶν* occurs in a private account.

173. *Ψαραμούνεως*: cf. 220. introd. (*Ψαραμούνης*).

204. *[οἶνου]*: cf. ll. 210, 215, 295, 304, 216. 128, note, 217. introd. The position of this charge between the total of the *διοικ.* subsection and that of *ιερ. θησ.* indicates that it belongs to the subsection preceding and that the scribe merely economized space by entering it in the total only (for the converse practice see note on l. 59), a conclusion consistent with the indentation of l. 295. In Upper Egypt the *οἶνου τέλος* was paid in money at the rate of 8 dr. per ar. (cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, pp. 270-1, 216. 128, note), but that taxation in kind also existed is shown by the occurrence of *adaeratio* payments *ὑπὲρ τιμῆς οἶνου*; cf. *op. cit.*, pp. 271-2, P. Brit. Mus. 1170. 7, 10 (iii, p. 93), Fay. Ost. 7. 2-3 and note.

217. Ψ[ε]νβιηνχονπερκοίνεω(s): cf. 220. introd., 431, and for an uncompounded Περκοίνis, 216. 158.

238. Θελβώ[ν]θεως: cf. 216. 223, 218. 5.

254. The end of the line has crumbled since first being read.

255. Πώεως: cf. 216. 166, 217. 23, note.

261. For the τρίτη περιστερώνων, a tax on the profits of pigeon-cotes which has not hitherto been found outside the Ptolemaic period, see P. Petrie iii. 119. 10-11, Tebt. 84. 9-10 and note *ad loc.* (cf. p. 543), 571, Hib. 112. 1, Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, p. 279. In Roman times a tax named πηχισμὸς περιστερώνων occurs in P. Oxy. 981 (cf. 917. introd.), Preisigke, *Sammelbuch*, 1091.

263. The total is gained by deducting the sum for λιμνιτικά in l. 266 plus that for χωματικόν (l. 267) from 3,652 dr. 1 ob. 1 ch., the departmental total in l. 268.

273. After εἰδῶν possibly the scribe began writing the year, since the 20th year occurs in l. 336. There is, however, no trace of a year sign, nor is there any attempt at deletion.

293-305. These lines give the totals for the Πτεμπαθιὸς τόπος; cf. the discussion of ll. 13-22 above. The account of the preceding village must have ended rather abruptly, probably owing to the absence of one or more sections or subsections. Thus e.g. λιμνιτικά are absent under the villages Thbuneuris, . . . nphgounsīs, . . . illis, Zmoumis (P. S. I. 106), εἰδη under the village detailed in ll. 107-30, and both λιμνιτικά and εἰδη under Psenarbe.

306. With this line commence the accounts of the Χιαστίτης τόπος (cf. 214. 2 and introd. Fr. 1. 3, 217. 101 sqq.). A village name must have followed in this line, cf. note on 217. 3.

307. Probably either (τρίτης) βάλανειων (cf. l. 474) or (τρίτης) π[ε]ριστερώνων (cf. l. 261), but the trace of ink visible is not sufficient to determine the reading. It is noteworthy that the order of the toparchies in 213 (Ptempathio, Chiasites) is the same as that found twice in 214. If the order there is the usual one then ll. 1-22 above give the conclusion of the Νεομφονο() toparchy.

330. [. . .] . . . ναβαόλ: a village Ναβαόλ occurs in 216. 182 under the τόπος Πτεμπαθιὸς. For similar compound names cf. l. 28 Πεκερκεμενδή, l. 217 Ψ[ε]νβιηνχονπερκοίνis. The village here was apparently in the Lycopolite toparchy; cf. note on l. 350 below.

334. γ[ρ]αμ(μ)α(τείας) φυλ(ακιδῶν): cf. l. 457, notes on ll. 22, 29, P. Tebt. 61 (b). 342-5, 89, 91, 93, 94, 97, 98, 345, Hib. 110. 23-4, Fay. 42 (a). i. 15, Gen. 41. 7, Brit. Mus. 158 (b) (ii. p. xv.). In Ptolemaic times the γραμματικά were a burden on land, levied on the various grades of cultivators for the maintenance of γραμματεῖς. A somewhat similar scope may be supposed for the γραμματείας φυλακιδῶν. Not only is the importance of the γῆ φυλακιδῶν as a class of land in the Mendesian nome attested for this period (cf. note on l. 22), but the occurrence of the charge under the λιμνιτικά implies that this fell upon land; cf. introd. Possibly the charge remained attached to the old cleruchic land when its origin and *raison d'être* had been forgotten.

336. See notes on ll. 70, 273.

350. Θχενήθεως: cf. 220. introd., 429, and P. Tebt. 340. 30, where it is in the Λυκοπολίτης τόπος.

352. χρυσικο(ῦ) στεφάνο(ν): cf. l. 386, Tebt. 61 (b). 254, note, Lesquier, *Les institutions militaires*, pp. 222-3, P. Fay. 20. introd., Brit. Mus. 966. introd. (iii, p. 58). στεφανικά is the term commonly used in the Roman period (cf. e.g. 91. 4), though χρυσῶν στεφάνων occurs in P. Fay. 20. 12.

354. (ἐξαδράχμου) Φιλαδέλφου: see 216. 128, note. For taxes dedicated to special forms of worship cf. σπονδὴ Διονύσου (216. l. c.), ἔκτῃ Φιλαδέλφου (P. Hib. 132) and the διδραχμία Σούχου and εἰκοστή (?) Ἀλεξάνδρου, on which see note on l. 97 above; also P. Tebt. 84. 9-10, whence it appears that the temple of Soknebtunis received the τρίτη περιστερώνων (cf. l. 261 above) on certain pigeon-houses at Kerkeosiris, and P. Oxy. 807 Ἀρσινόης φορικά and note *ad loc.* For the taxes earmarked at this period for the priestly department see introd., p. 294, Table II. Philadelphos is here, no doubt, Arsinoë Philadelphos, whose worship is shown by a funerary inscription to have been especially associated with Mendes, 'She who is beloved by the ram, Arsinoë Philadelphos.' [At a funerary feast there in her honour] 'her soul awoke near the living ram, as happens to the souls of all the gods and goddesses . . . and his Majesty caused her statue to be set up in all temples, which was very pleasing to the priests'; cf. Erman, *Handbook of Egyptian Religion* (Engl. ed.,) p. 206. It is noteworthy that the tax was here paid directly to the ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ and not to the ἱερατικά.

369. 22 dr. 3 ob. 2 ch. are demanded by the arithmetic, but the remains are insufficient to justify restoration, especially since several of the sums below are doubtfully read.

374-5. Nothing is known of the taxes occurring in these lines.

395-416. It is quite likely that this fragment of the roll (G) actually followed the one which is printed before it (F). The thesauric total in l. 402 is high and the items in ll. 384, 385, 399 would almost account for it.

419. In the lacuna either (τριδράχμων) or (εἰκοστῆς) is probably to be restored.

443. τινῶν κωμῶν: cf. P. Oxy. 383, Grenf. ii. 44. 2.

444. The tax is obscure. ἐλαιουργικῶν δργ(άνων) (cf. Table I) cannot be read.

460-83. On the left of this column are the figures of another col.

474. (τρίτης) βαλ[ανείων: cf. 70. 11, note.

214. OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

Average height 14 cm.

Second century.

Fragments of a roll containing accounts concerning different *μερισμοί* (cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, pp. 256 sqq.); the *μερισμὸς διπλῶν*, *μερισμὸς ἐνδεήματος τελωνικῶν*, and *μερισμὸς ἐνδεήματος ὀθονιηρᾶς* occur. The excesses obtained for certain of these taxes and their final allocation to other departments are also detailed, but the interpretation of the accounts is difficult owing to their fragmentary state as well as to the unusual terminology of the Mendesian officials. Parts of four columns, the sequence of which is undetermined, are printed below. Nine more fragments are preserved, of which one, Fr. 1, begins with a list of toparchies (cf. below, ll. 1-5):—¹[. . .]νον [, ²[N]εομύθοιο() [, ³[Πτε]μπαθιώ [, ⁴Χειαστείτου [, ⁵Πτενχάτ [, ⁶μητροπολέως Θμούεως (δρ.) [, ⁷Μένδητος (δρ.) ⁸Α[followed by a sum of 8 talents odd. Another (Fr. 6) after parts of 7 lines has ⁹ὦν τὸ κατὰ πρακτορείαν—⁹κω]μῶν Πώεως [—¹⁰Σ]τεμά[—¹¹. . .]είτου [.

A.

[	(δρ.) μβ (ἡμιωβ.?) []
[Π]τε[μπ]αθιώ	(δρ.) Ἀφ . . [
Χειαστείτου	(δρ.) φνγ (πεντώβ.),
Πτενχάτ	(δρ.) Ὑβ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.),
5 μητροπολέως Θμούεως	(δρ.) ιβ (ὀβ.).
γίνονται ἀργυρίου (τάλ.) α	(δρ.) Ὑτιγ (τριώβ.).
περὶ μέντοι τῶν ἐπάνω πα-	
ραδεχθέντων ὡς πεπλεον[α]κ(ότων)	
τῷ 5 (ἔτει) ἀπὸ μερισμοῦ διπλῶν (δραχμῶν) ν	
10 προπαρεδέχθη δὲ ἑτέρῳ μερισμῷ	
ἐν πλείοσι [. . .] 5 ἐδηλώθη) ἐπεσ	
τάλθαι [. . .] ὀνόματος Ἀρτεμιδώρο(ν)	
ὡς πρό[κειται]	
[14 letters]των κατα	

15 [„] . ατων
[„] . . μερισθ()

8. 1. παραδεχθειςων ως πεπλευ[α]κ(υων).

B.

[με]τὰ τὰς ἀπὸ μερισμοῦ τοῦ ε (ἔτους) πε-
[πλε]ονακ(υίας) [καὶ συναχθείσ]ας εἰς τοὺς
[ἐξ]ῆς μερισμ[οὺς] ἀργ(υρίου) (δραχμὰς) . . .] (πεντάβολόν) χ(αλκοῦν) α καὶ τὰς
20 [ἐν] μηνὶ Ἀθ[ύρ] καὶ] καὶ Φαρμοῦθ(ι)
τοῦ ς (ἔτους) διαγραφείσα[ς] ὑπὸ τῶν πρὸς
πάντων ὡς πρόκειται δηλοῦμένων ἐπὶ πόλ(εως) ἀποδεδωκ(έναι)
(δραχμὰς) τξ καὶ τὰς ἀπὸ μερισμοῦ ἐνδε-
ήματος τελωνικῶν τοῦ ε (ἔτους) πεπλεο-
25 νακ(υίας) ἀπὸ (δραχμῶν) Ἀμθ (ὀβολοῦ) χ(αλκοῦν) α μετὰ τὰς ἐτέ-
ροις λόγοις παραδεχ(είσας) (δραχμὰς) φξε (δυοβόλους) (ἡμιωβέλιον) χ(αλκοῦς) β,
αἱ λοιπ(αὶ) ἀργ(υρίου) (δραχμαὶ) νοθ (τετράβολον) χ(αλκοῦ) γ.
[μετὰ τὰς πε]πλεονακυίας τῷ δ (ἔτει) ἀπὸ
[μερισμοῦ . . .]τι]ων τῶν
30 [22 letters]
[19 „ ? τελω]νικῶν
[„ „] (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ
[„ „] (ἡμιωβ.)

C.

[ἐ]ξ ὧν ἐν ἐποχῇ ἐ[λογίσ]θησαν]
35 ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλ(ικοῦ) γραμματέως κατὰ τὸν ἐπάνω
ἐπὶ τῶν διαστελ(ομένων) ἐπικεφα[λαίων] δηλούμενον
τρ[ό]πον ὀνόματος Πιτιθόιτος Ὅσ[ο]ρα-
νούπιος [ἀ]ργ{α}(υρίου) (δρ.) γ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), ἀναλ(ώματος) (πεντάβ.), / (δρ.) [δ (ἡμιωβ.),]
λοιπ(αὶ) ἀργ(υρίου) (δρ.) Ὑψκθ (πεντάβ.) χ(αλκ.) α,
40 ἀναλ(ώματος) (δρ.) Ἀωξ (ἡμιωβ.),
γ(ίνονται) ἀργ(υρίου) (δρ.) Δφπθ (πεντάβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
ὧν εἰσιν αἱ παραδεχθ(είσαι) μερίσμ(ῳ)
ἐνδεήματος ὀθονηρᾶς καὶ ὀ-
φείλουσαι ἐξ ὧν εἰσπράττονται ὑπὲρ λημμάτων δια-
45 λογισθ(ήναι) ὡς πρόκειται (δρ.) Ὑσμα (πεντάβ.)
καὶ α[. . . .] γ(ίνονται) αἱ αὔται
[.] (τάλ.) ς (δρ.) Ἐχκ (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) [.
[.] . ἐλογίσθησαν)

T t

[.....] εἶναι ἕως

50 [.....] (δρ.) υκ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.)

44. ὑπερ Pap.

D.

[14 letters] . os προσγρα[φ] . .

[„ „] τ[ὼ]ν ἐν μέλει

ἀντα[ναιρουμένων] σὺ[ν]ήχθ(ησαν) εἰς τοὺς

ἑξῆς [μερισμοὺς ἀ]ργ(υρίου) (δρ.) φθθ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.),

55 γίνονται) (δρ.) [ω]κζ (ἡμιωβ.),

ἑξ ὧν ἐν ἐποχῇ ἐλογίσθησαν

ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλ(ικοῦ) γρα(μματέως) κατὰ τὸν ἐπάνω

ἐπὶ τῶν διαστελλομένων ἐπι-

κεφαλίων δηλού(μενον) τρόπον ὀνόμ(ατος)

60 Πιτιθείτος Ὅσορανούπ(ιος) (δρ.) α (ἡμιωβ.),

λοιπ(αὶ) ἀργ(υρίου) (δρ.) ωκς.

ὧν εἰσιν α[ῖ] παραδεχθεῖσαι

[μερι]σμ(ῶ) ἐν[δεήμα]τος ὀθονιηρᾶς

Slight vestiges of the ends of three more lines.

57. ὑπο Pap.

1. The toparchy Νεομψονο() (cf. 215. 31, note) may have preceded Πτεμπαθιώ as in Fr. 1 (see introd.), but the traces here are not consistent with the abbreviated form found there.

2. [Π]τε[μ]παθιώ : cf. introd. and 213. 23, note.

4. Πτενχάτ. The second τ is not suspended, but the crossbar is unusually prolonged so that Πτεγχατ() is also a possible reading. For this toparchy cf. introd., 217. introd., 220. introd., and P. S. I. 101. 7, where Πτεγχατ is to be read instead of Σιτεγκατ.

7 sqq. The meaning of the sentence is apparently that the proceeds of the μερισμὸς διπ(λῶν) were 400 dr. in excess of the sum which this tax was supposed to produce in the 6th year, but that some portion of these 400 dr. had been already credited to another μερισμός; cf. the use of παραδέχσθαι in leases, e. g. P. Tebt. 374. 20.

9. μερισμοῦ διπ(λῶν) : cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, p. 179, P. Tebt. 355. 8, 10, and 17.

17-27. 'After deduction of the . . . silver dr. 5 ob. 1 ch. in excess of the assessment of the 5th year and added (?) to the following assessments, and of the 360 dr. paid in the months of Hathur, . . . and Pharmiothi of the 6th year by those who are universally declared, as aforesaid, to have delivered them in the municipality, and of the 565 dr. 2½ ob. 2 ch. in excess of the 1,049 dr. 1 ob. 1 ch., which are the amount of the assessment of the deficiency of farmed taxes of the 5th year, exclusive of the sums credited to other accounts, there remained 479 dr. of silver 4 ob. 3 ch.'

18. For the supplement καὶ συναχθεῖσ]as cf. l. 53.

23. μερισμοῦ ἐνδεήματος τελωνικῶν : receipts for a tax called μερισμὸς ἐνλείμματος τελωνικῶν are preserved in a number of ostraca from Thebes; cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, p. 344, P. S. I. 278. 1. The name of the tax is there never written out in full, but the analogy of 214 shows that τελωνικῶν, as Wilcken has it in *Add.* to ii. 1438, not τελωνικοῦ, is to be read; similarly in ii. 596. 4 and 1250. 4 we conjecture τε(λωνικῶν) instead of τέ(λος). In ii. 558 the tax-gatherers are styled ἀπαιτηταὶ μερισμοῦ ὧνίων ἐνλείμματος τελωνικ(ῶν), and on the strength of this passage Wilcken supposes that in all the other cases where μερισμὸς ἐλλείμματος τελωνικῶν is mentioned the tax was

connected with *ὄνια* (*Ost.*, i, p. 344). But a *μερισμός ὀνίων* or *μερισμός τέλους ὀνίων* occurs as a definite tax in numerous ostraca (cf. *op. cit.*, p. 343) and was collected by special *ἀπαιτηταί*, while the *μερισμός πεντηκοστῆς* in *Ost.*, ii. 1329 may also be conjectured to be the same tax as the *μερισμός ὀνίων*, since a *πεντηκοστή ὀνίων* occurs in ii. 1056 and 1076. Moreover, as Wilcken has himself noticed (i, p. 344), the same association of *ἀπαιτηταί* collected in the same year the *μερισμός ἐλλείμματος τελωνικῶν* and the *μερισμός πεντηκοστῆς*. It appears, therefore, probable that *μερισμοῦ ὀνίων ἐλλείμματος τελωνικῶν* in ii. 558 stands for *μερισμοῦ ὀνίων* (καί) (*sc.* *μερισμοῦ*) *ἐλλείμματος τελωνικῶν* the association having undertaken the collection of both taxes, and there would thus be no necessity to connect the latter *μερισμός* with *ὄνια*. Apart from this we fully agree with Wilcken's interpretation of *μερισμός* as a personal tax assessed at the same rate for all. In the case of the *ἐλλείμμα τελωνικῶν* it seems to have been levied to make up for the deficiency of the *τελωνικά*, on which cf. B. G. U. 10. 1 and Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, p. 581, note. Whether the *μερισμός ὀνίων* was similarly intended to supply a deficit in the *πεντηκοστή ὀνίων* is doubtful; but at any rate the latter, which was not a fixed tax (cf. Wilcken, *op. cit.*, i, p. 343), is to be distinguished from the former, and apparently they were not exclusive of each other but existed concurrently.

34-46. ' . . . of which have been reckoned by the royal scribe as suspended, according to the manner stated above in connexion with the sums paid on account of capitation dues, under the name of Pitithoïs son of Osoranoupis, 3 dr. of silver $1\frac{1}{2}$ ob., for expenses 5 ob., total 4 dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ob.; remainder 2,729 dr. 5 ob. 1 ch. of silver, for expenses 1,860 dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ob., total 4,589 dr. of silver $5\frac{1}{2}$ ob. 1 ch.; in which are included the 2,241 dr. 5 ob. which have been credited to the assessment for the deficiency of the tax upon linen, and as collected must be reckoned to the credit of the receipts, as aforesaid, . . . '

34. *ἐν ἐποχῇ*: cf. l. 56, 215. introd., Frs. 2. 7, 6. 5, P. Tebt. 337. 2 and note *ad loc.*, Oxy. 918. xi. 21, xiii. 2, 17, Giessen 48. 11 and note *ad loc.*, P. S. I. 105. 15, 107. 9, 108. 14.

42-3. *μερίσμων* ἐνδεήματος *θθονιηρᾶς*: cf. note on l. 23. For the *θθονιηρά* itself, which is not often met with in Roman times, cf. 374, Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, pp. 266 sqq. Being a money-tax it has nothing in common with the contribution in kind exacted from weavers for *δημόσιος ἱματισμός* (cf. 189).

53-4. Cf. ll. 18-19.

56 sqq. Cf. ll. 34 sqq.

215. OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

Average height 20 cm.

Second century.

The following four columns are a portion of a long roll containing official accounts drawn up in the office of the *βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς* (l. 48). The sums recorded are generally very large, and it is consequently probable that these accounts concern the whole nome. The first three columns of the text as printed are shown by the numbers at the top to be consecutive with a gap of one column between the first and second. Col. i deals with the proceeds of the oil-tax (*ἐλαική*) and the *ἐγκύκλιον*, which are included under the heading *διοικήσεως*. Col. iii contains only sums under the headings *ιερατικῶν* and *εἰδῶν*, and Col. iv, which is much broken, is apparently concerned with the revenue of some land. A further column (B), of which the relative position is unknown, also contains sums classified under the headings *ιερατικῶν* and *διοικήσεως*, and the occurrence of a charge for auction expenses (*κηρυκικά*) indicates that sales by auction of Government property were concerned. For the classification of the taxes under the different financial departments cf. 213. introd., p. 294.

Both in this roll and still more in 216 entries are found enclosed in encircling lines; cf. ll. 17-18, 22-4, 216. 6-7, 9-10, 11-13, &c. This practice, of which B. G. U. 476 supplies

Col. iii.

ρκα

- 15
16 *ιερατικῶν*
17 ([τάλ.] ζ (δρ.) Ἐρπβ (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) Ἐωκε (πεντώβ.)
(ἡμιωβ.), γίνονται (τάλ.) η (δρ.) η χ(αλκ.) β.
18 (δρ.) Ἐυθ χ(αλκ.) γ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) πη χ(αλκ.) γ, γίνονται (δρ.) Ἐυζ
(ἡμιωβ.) [χ(αλκ.) β.]
19 γίνονται (τάλ.) ζ (δρ.) Ἐφγα (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) Ἐτριγ (πεντώβ.)
(ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, / (τάλ.) η (δρ.) Ἐφ[ε] (ὀβ.).
20 *εἰδῶν*
21 (τάλ.) οε (δρ.) Ἐψνβ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (τάλ.) δ [(δρ.) Ἐνξ
(τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), γίνονται (τάλ.) π (δρ.) Ἐσιγ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
22 (δ (ἔτους) (τάλ.) οε (δρ.) Ἐωνβ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) [β,] πρ(οσδιαγραφο-
μένων) (τάλ.) δ (δρ.) Ἐνξζ, [γίνονται (τάλ.) π (δρ.) Ἐτιθ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
23 ἀφ' ὧν εἰς ὁμόλογον?] ἀποκατεστ(άθησαν) (δρ.) ρ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ς
(ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), γίνονται (δρ.) ρς (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
24 λοιπὰ τὰ προκείμενα.)

Beginnings of 4 more lines.

19. Some other figures apparently inserted above *τριγ*.24. *λο* of *λοιπα* corr.

Col. iv.

ρκβ

- 25
26]ων ὁμοίως [.]του
] φόρου ψιλοῦ τόπου ἐν] κώμη Α . β . . .
τόπου] Θμοιβαστείτου οὔ [ὁ φόρος] ἀναλαμβάνεται)
] (δρ.) η, [πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (τριώβ.),] γίνονται (δρ.) η (τριώβ.)
30] (ἔτ . . . ?) θεοῦ Οὔεσπασιανοῦ . . . ἐν κώμη Ἐρκα[ο]ῦ
] τόπου Νεομψου[ο] καὶ βαλανείου
] πεπτωκότων κ . [.] . ξ'δ' καὶ οἰκοπεδ)
] ψιλ() τόπ() καὶ παράδει[σος νυνὶ] ὧν ἔρημος
] κοσκινευτήριον [.] ασει τοῖς
35]ος ἐπὶ Πεκερκεήσε[ως]ου οὔ ὁ φό-
[ρος]εν τοῖς ἐπιτηρητα[ῖς] . ψ, ἐξ ὧν
]ουσι τῇδε τῇ σ[.]κε (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α
] καὶ α[.] δ]φείλειν
.

36. *ωρ* Pap.

B.

[. . .]

- 40 (ἑκατοστῶν) (δρ.) θ (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), γίνονται
(δρ.) θ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α,

- 41 γίνονται ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ (δρ.) γπ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, προσδιαγραφόμενων (δρ.) ξα (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, γίνονται (δρ.) Ἰαμα (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.)
- 42 ἱερατικῶν Δ[.]αὺ Νεμεώ,
- 43 (δρ.) π, προσδιαγραφόμενων (δρ.) ε, γίνονται (δρ.) π[ε,]
- 44 κηρυκ(ικῶν) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, (ἐκατοστῶν) (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, προσδιαγραφόμενων χ(αλκ.) β, γίνονται [.] .,]
- 45 γίνονται ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ (δρ.) π (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), προσδιαγραφόμενων (δρ.) ε χ(αλκ.) β, γίνονται (δρ.) π[ε] (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
- καὶ ἐνθάδε κατ' ἀκολουθίαν τοῦ προτέρου ἔ[ου]ς ἀναλαμβάνεται αἱ μεταδοθεῖσαι ὑπὸ τοῦ πρὸ [ἐμ]οῦ γενομένου βασιλικοῦ γραμματέως ὁφειλοῦσαι ἐν[θάδε] διασταλῆναι ἀπὸ εἰσπρ[ά]ξεως μερι[σμοῦ] φ]υλακίας
- 50 ἐν ἰδίῳ λόγῳ λογιζο[μένον] ὑπὲρ τε[.]
- διοικήσεως κηρυκ(ικῶν) [(δρ.) ιδ, προσδιαγραφόμενων] (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, γίνονται (δρ.) ιδ (πεντώβ.)] χ(αλκ.) β,
- (ἐκατοστῶν) (δρ.) πδ, [προσδιαγραφόμενων] (δρ.) ε (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), γίνονται (δρ.) πθ (ὀβ.)] (ἡμιωβ.),
- γίνονται ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ (δρ.) γη, προσδιαγραφόμενων [(δρ.) ε (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, γίνονται (δρ.) ρδ (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.]
- [. . . .]ν ἐπιτηρουμ[εν] . .
- 55 [διοικ]ήσεως πρ[ο]σοδικῶν
- [.]

40. ρ Pap.; so in l. 44, &c.

46. l. ἀναλαμβάνονται.

50. ἰδίῳ Pap.

I-II. ' . . . besides the sum delivered to the Domanial account for the oil-tax of the village of Saphthis as aforesaid 1,000 dr., for extra payments 62 dr. 3 ob., total 1,062 dr. 3 ob.; remainder 103 tal. 4,101 dr. 3 ob. 1 ch., for extra payments 6 tal. 2,874 dr. 2½ ob., total 110 tal. 975 dr. 5½ ob. 1 ch.

'For the tax on sales and for properties leased and partially on sale as aforesaid 45 tal. 310 dr. 4½ ob., for extra payments 186 dr. 1½ ob. 1 ch., total 45 tal. 497 dr. 1 ch. Total for the Exchequer 148 tal. 4,412 dr. 1½ ob. 1 ch., for extra payments 6 tal. 3,060 dr. 4 ob. 1 ch., total 155 tal. 1,472 dr. 5½ ob. 2 ch.'

3-5. For the ἐλαική cf. 213. 30, note. It seems that the sum paid for this tax at Saphthis went to the οὐσιακὸς λόγος whereas other villages paid εἰς λόγον διοικήσεως; but the sum recorded in l. 5 may represent the proceeds of several taxes besides the ἐλαική. The προσδιαγραφόμενα on 1,000 dr. in l. 4 amount exactly to 6½ per cent., and the same rate is found in l. 23 and elsewhere; cf. 194. 3, 216. 4, notes, 217. introd. In l. 5, 6 tal. 2, 874 dr. 2½ ob. fall short of 6½ per cent. by about 7 dr., but this is probably due to the fact that the προσδ. here were not calculated directly on the main sum but obtained by the addition of numerous items where slight irregularities in the calculation would easily occur.

6-8. If αὐτῶν in l. 7 refers to τῶν συνμισθουμένων, καὶ (τῶν ἐν) συνπράσει would be expected, but even this emendation does not give a very good sense, and there may be some deeper defect. The προσδιαγραφόμενα are not at the usual rate of 6½ per cent. (see the previous note), but since that charge does not normally accompany the ἐγκύκλιον, it is likely that 186 dr. 1½ ob. 1 ch. correspond only to a part of the main sum.

10. This total is made up of the sums in ll. 5 and 8.

11. [ἱερατικῶν]: cf. ll. 16, 42, and introd.

20. εἰδῶν: cf. introd.

21. The ἸΔ is obtained by subtracting from the sum in l. 22 the 100 dr. and προσδιαγρ. recorded in l. 23.

23. The meaning of *ὁμόλ(ογον)* here is obscure.

28. *Θμοιβαστείτον*: cf. 217. 19, 433.

31. *Νεομύλονο*: cf. 214. introd., 217. introd. The name was presumably here written out; cf. note on 216. 5.

34. *κοσκινευτήριον*: a building where corn was sifted; the word is apparently new.

40-53. 'for percentages 9 dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ob. 1 ch., for extra payments $3\frac{1}{2}$ ob., total 9 dr. 4 ob. 1 ch.; sum total 980 dr. $3\frac{1}{2}$ ob. 2 ch., for extra payments 61 dr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ob. 2 ch., total 1,041 dr. $5\frac{1}{2}$ ob. For priestly revenues: at L . . au Nemeo 80 dr., for extra payments 5 dr., total 85 dr., for auction expenses $\frac{1}{2}$ ob. 2 ch., for percentages $4\frac{1}{2}$ ob. 2 ch., for extra payments 2 ch., total . . .; sum total 80 dr. $5\frac{1}{2}$ ob., for extra payments 5 dr. 2 ch., total 85 dr. $5\frac{1}{2}$ ob. 2 ch.

'Here are introduced, according to the precedent of the previous year, the sums handed over by the royal scribe my predecessor which ought to be put here from the collection of the rate for . . . guard reckoned in the account of the Privy Purse on . . ., i. e. for auction expenses belonging to the Exchequer 14 dr., for extra payments 5 ob. 2 ch., total 14 dr. 5 ob. 2 ch.; for percentages 84 dr., for extra payments 5 dr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ob., total 89 dr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ob., sum total 98 dr., for extra payments 6 dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ob. 2 ch., total 104 dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ob. 2 ch.'

40. Cf. P. Fay. 36. 16-18 [W. 316] *προσδιαγραφόμενων καὶ ἑκατοστῶν καὶ κηρυκικῶν*, B. G. U. 156. 8 [W. 175], where *ἑκατοσταὶ τέσσαρες* are paid on a purchase of confiscated property sold by auction. In l. 44 the rate is only 1 per cent. Wilcken (*Archiv* iii, p. 234) and Otto (*Priester und Tempel*, ii, p. 51) have explained *ἑκατοσταί* as another name for *προσδιαγραφόμενα*, but it is clear both from P. Fay. 36 and 215 that they were distinct; not only so, but, as ll. 44 and 52-3 show, the *ἑκατοσταί* themselves were subject to *προσδιαγραφόμενα*. In B. G. U. 485. 1, 2, the sign ρ taken by Wilcken to be (*ἑκατοσταί*) is rather *πρ(οσδιαγρ.)*; cf. above, crit. note on l. 4.

44. Cf. note on l. 40 and P. S. I. 105. 22 where *κηρυκ(ικῶν)* is to be read (cf. the facsimile). At the end of the line there seems scarcely room in the lacuna for (*πεντώβ.*) (*ἡμιωβ.*) *χ(αλκ.) β*, but it is improbable that the scribe made the total into a round figure (*δρ.*) α, since he reverts in the next line to the original components. Perhaps the figures were simply omitted.

49. *μερίσμου . . . φυλακίας*: cf. the *μερισμὸς ποταμοφυλακ(ίδων)* in Wilcken, *Ost.*, ii. 87. 5 and i, p. 282.

51. *διοικήσεως κηρυκ(ικῶν)*: i. e. *κηρυκικά* paid into the *διοίκησις* department in opposition to *κηρυκικά* paid into other departments; cf. l. 44, where *κηρυκικά* come under the heading *ιερατικῶν*.

55. [*διοικ(ή)σεως προσοδικῶν*]: cf. introd. Frs. 1. 16, 6. 6, and 213. 13-22, note.

216. LAND-SURVEY.

Average height 16 cm.

Late second or early third century.

The following text is a portion of a roll which apparently contained, when complete, a list of all the villages of the nome, with reference to the land in their area which was liable or not to pay certain taxes. The land falls into categories determined by the amount of tax paid per arura. The following categories occur in the fragments preserved: (1) land belonging to persons classed as 'not paying' (*τῶν μὴ τελούντων*; see below), (2) land belonging to Alexandrians and assessed at 2 drachmae 3 obols (written *β τριώβ.* 'Ἀλεξανδρέων, though how this was pronounced is uncertain), (3) land belonging to citizens and assessed at 3 dr. (*τρίδραχμος μητροπολιτῶν*), (4) land at 8 dr. (*ὀκτάδραχμος*; cf. P. Oxy. 1185. 19 and introd. *ad loc.*), and (5) land at 10 dr. (*δεκάδραχμος*). That these are taxes and not rents is made certain by the presence of *προσδιαγραφόμενα*, and also by the fact that the *τρίδραχμος* and the *ὀκτάδραχμος* appear elsewhere in taxing-lists, e. g. 186. 3, 213. 79, 90 *et saep.*, B. G. U. 572,

574, P. Tebt. 500, Oxy. 1283. A (πεντάδραχος) occurs in 427. Fr. 14. 5 with special ἐπίτροποι in charge of it, a (μονόδραχος) in 221. 19, 427. Frs. 17. 13 and 18. 13, and a (τετράδραχος) in 213. 157, but whether they belonged to the same group as those mentioned above is uncertain; cf. 213. 157, note, 221. 19, note.

The land subject to these imposts was certainly not corn-land, since this would be expected to be taxed in kind as usual, as well as to have covered a wider area than that revealed by the papyrus (cf. table below). There is no reason to think that corn was a much less frequent crop in the Delta than in the rest of Egypt, and any such supposition would be inconsistent with unpublished documents from Thmûis now in Geneva. The evidence available concerning the τρίδραχος and ὀκτάδραχος taxes shows that they were incident upon garden-land (cf. below and notes on ll. 103 and 128), and though no more is known about the β τριώβ. Ἀλεξανδρέων, ἐξάδραχος Φιλαδέλφου, and δεκάδραχος than can be gleaned from the present text and 213, the similarity of nomenclature and in the case of the β τριώβ. and δεκάδραχος their association with the τρίδραχος and ὀκτάδραχος make it probable that they also fell upon certain forms of garden-land.

The document is arranged in the following manner. Each village-name is accompanied by the total number of arurae in its circumscription. This number is subdivided into τῶν μὴ τελούντων (*sc.* ἄρουραι) and λοιπαὶ τελοῦσαι, and the τελοῦσαι are then classified according to their rate of taxation (β τριώβ., τρίδραχος, ὀκτάδραχος, &c.). Not every village, however, possessed land of each category, that assessed at 3 dr. being much more common than any other kind. The number of arurae in each village is never very large, and the area τῶν μὴ τελούντων generally (though not always; cf. ll. 35-6, 88-9, 187-8) far exceeds the taxed area, as the following table shows:

Villages.	Arurae.	τῶν μὴ τελούντων.	λοιπαὶ τελοῦσαι.	References.
Ψ[...].μή	273 $\frac{7}{8}$	256 $\frac{3}{8}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	ll. 1-3; cf. note on l. 3
Ψεναρποκράτις	53 $\frac{23}{128}$	38 $\frac{15}{128}$	15 $\frac{3}{32}$	ll. 7-10, and notes on ll. 7, 9, 10
Μεσνείβις	96 $\frac{5}{128}$	85 $\frac{5}{128}$	11	ll. 18-20
Νεβλῆμις	93 $\frac{1}{8}$	66	27 $\frac{1}{8}$	ll. 22-4
[...].ις	242 $\frac{47}{128}$	94 $\frac{47}{128}$	148	ll. 34-6
Ψενθμενω[	63 $\frac{29}{32}$	51 $\frac{29}{32}$	12	ll. 62-4
Βινώθρις	165 $\frac{11}{16}$	91 $\frac{15}{16}$	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	ll. 66-8
Τανθάλ	27	21 $\frac{45}{64}$	6	ll. 78-80; cf. note <i>ad loc.</i>
Ψεναράχθις	27 $\frac{1}{8}$	17 $\frac{1}{8}$	9	ll. 82-84; cf. note <i>ad loc.</i>
[...].ις	58 $\frac{31}{32}$	11 $\frac{1}{16}$	47 $\frac{29}{32}$	ll. 86-90
Περκοῖνις	452 $\frac{35}{128}$	360 $\frac{35}{128}$	92	ll. 157-60
Πῶις	5...	3...	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	ll. 166-8
Ναβαόλ	160 $\frac{21}{64}$	129 $\frac{21}{64}$	31	ll. 182-4
[...]	47 $\frac{23}{128}$	36 $\frac{4}{32}$	44 $\frac{45}{128}$	ll. 186-8; cf. note <i>ad loc.</i>
Φεριεθώ	53 $\frac{63}{128}$	40 $\frac{75}{128}$	12 $\frac{29}{32}$	ll. 194-6
Πηκα[	238 $\frac{5}{128}$	178 $\frac{23}{128}$	59 $\frac{5}{64}$	ll. 198-200
Κερκενοῦφις	368 $\frac{53}{128}$	297 $\frac{5}{128}$	71 $\frac{3}{8}$	ll. 206-8
Πτη[...].ις	310...	272...	38	ll. 218-20
Θελβώνθις	203 $\frac{13}{64}$	152 $\frac{81}{64}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	ll. 222-4
[...].ώ	421...	320...	91 $\frac{43}{128}$	ll. 302-5
[...]	186 $\frac{5}{8}$	185 $\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	Fr. 11
[...]	79 $\frac{47}{64}$	75 $\frac{15}{16}$	3 $\frac{51}{64}$	Ibid.
[...]	319 $\frac{3}{32}$	161 $\frac{3}{32}$	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fr. 14

It is scarcely credible that the numbers in the second column represent the total acreage of the different villages, for the Egyptian κῶμαι, so far as we know, possessed territories

amounting usually to several thousand arurae; cf. the evidence collected by P. M. Meyer in P. Giessen 60. introd. (iii, p. 30). These totals appear to be only a portion of the total acreages, i. e. that portion liable to the special form of taxation (τρίδραχμος, ὀκτάδραχμος, &c.) with which 216 is concerned; or in other words they represent the area occupied in each village by garden-land in the wider sense of the term. Further proof of this is furnished by the instances (e. g. l. 7) where additions are made to the totals; for while these would be difficult to explain if the original number represented the total acreage of the village, the area of land devoted to garden cultivation in a village could of course be augmented during a fiscal year (cf. l. 7, note). If this view is correct, who were the μὴ τελοῦντες? The fact that even the citizens of Alexandria and of the provincial metropoleis were liable, shows at any rate that the exemption was not due to the status of the land-owner but to some peculiarity of the land itself; thus the arurae themselves could be called μὴ τελοῦσαι (cf. l. 288). Now from P. Tebt. 5. 93-8 [W. 339] it is known that persons planting waste land with vines or fruit trees enjoyed an exemption from taxation for five years, with a reduction of taxation for three further years (six for the inhabitants of the Alexandrian region), and paid the normal rates only from the ninth year onwards. These rules concern the late second century B. C., but were substantially maintained in the Imperial period (cf. Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, pp. 104 sqq. and above, pp. 244, 255). This being so, the μὴ τελοῦντες may perhaps be partly explained as the proprietors of recently planted gardens which were still enjoying a complete ἀτέλεια at the time the survey was compiled.¹ The extent of the taxable land was yearly changing and had to be ascertained by an inspection (ἐπίσκεψις; cf. B. G. U. 562-6, Rostowzew, *op. cit.*, p. 106, Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 207) analogous to that of unirrigated land (cf. 209. 10, note). 216 was apparently a document compiled as the results of such an inspection. The additions concern parcels which, for some reason, had escaped the notice of the inspectors and were pointed out to the financial administration later on by the comogrammateis (cf. note on l. 7).

Another problem arises concerning the principles of assessment. The names β τριώβ. Ἀλεξανδρέων and τρίδραχμος μητροπολιτῶν suggest that the leading factor in determining the amount to be paid was the status of the owner or occupier of the land. For the lighter taxation of the Alexandrians, and the inhabitants of the metropoleis who were the Hellenic or at least Hellenized elements in the population, there is the obvious analogy of their privileges regarding the poll-tax. The higher rates of 8 and 10 drachmae might accordingly be conjectured to have been levied on inferior classes of population, i. e. the native Egyptians. This theory, however, does not accord with the evidence of other documents. In P. Oxy. 916. 11 the individual paying (ὀκτάδραχμος) bears a distinctively Roman name, and in B. G. U. 572-4, a taxing-list in which (ὀκτάδραχμος) occurs, the tax-payers have all Greek or Roman names, and moreover were all μητροπολίται, as appears from their titles (cf. l. 128, note), and we are thus confronted with the difficulty that although the three-drachmae tax was expressly called μητροπολιτῶν, yet μητροπολίται were equally liable to the eight-drachmae tax. This difficulty cannot be solved by supposing the existence of two

¹ P. Brit. Mus. 195 (above, pp. 254 sqq.) shows that with the newly planted areas was reckoned ground occupied by wine-presses, &c., which shared the exemption. In that text the taxed area was in one case 65½ ar. against 126½ ar. untaxed, in another 3½ ar. against 216½ ar. On the μὴ τελοῦντες see also p. 331, n. 1. Cf. 427. Fr. 13.

classes of *μητροπολίται*, the superior class paying 3 dr. only, and the inferior 8 dr., since according to B. G. U. 574. 4 an exegetes, one of the highest city-magistrates, was liable to the higher rate. Nor is it likely that these taxes were assessed according to different systems in the Fayûm (B. G. U. 572-4), the Oxyrhynchite (P. Oxy. 916), and the Mendesian nomes; for the eight-drachmae tax at least, as P. Oxy. 916 shows, had been instituted by an ordinance of the praefect Aemilius Saturninus which no doubt concerned the whole country (cf. note on l. 128). Perhaps then three different kinds of land, assessed at different rates, have here to be recognized, the status of the owner causing a variation only in the case of land of the first category, the Alexandrians being granted the privilege of paying 2 dr. 3 ob. per arura of land on which the *μητροπολίται* paid 3 dr. This theory would explain why the *β τριώβ.* and *τρίδραχμος* are characterized as *Ἀλεξανδρέων* and *μητροπολιτῶν* respectively, whereas the other two are left without qualification, since the amount at which they were assessed did not depend upon the status of the tax-payer. It leaves, however, unexplained at what rate native Egyptians paid on the class of land on which the privileged Alexandrians and others paid less. Another possible explanation is that the lower rates are those of the period of *κουφοτέλεια* mentioned above; the inhabitants of Alexandria would thus have enjoyed a greater range of privilege in this respect than the other inhabitants of the province, which is consistent with the data of P. Tebt. 5. 93 sqq. However this may be, it seems probable that at least *ὀκτάδραχμος* and *δεκάδραχμος*, perhaps also *ἑξάδραχμος*, were the normal rates upon different forms of garden culture—oliveyards, vineyards, orchards, &c. (cf. l. 128, note).

As to the nature and purpose of these taxes very little is known except as regards the *ὀκτάδραχμος*. The evidence concerning this shows that it was an impost upon vineyards paid in addition to the ordinary land-taxes, and was at first intended for religious purposes (cf. note on l. 128).¹ That the *τρίδραχμος* was at any rate in origin religious has been shown in the introd. to 213, and the *ἑξάδραχμος Φιλαδελφου* reveals its origin in its title. Possibly, therefore, the same basis and general characteristics may be ascribed to the various taxes with which 216 deals. With regard to the comparative extent of these different kinds of land, it is noteworthy that by far the largest number of arurae belong to the class assessed at 3 dr. Land at 8 drachmae was fairly common, whereas land at 10 dr. appears only once (l. 304), a fact no doubt partly due to the lacunae of the papyrus. The absence of *ἑξάδραχμος* in 216 is probably also accidental. The Alexandrians do not appear as large land-owners in the region, the tax called *β τριώβ. Ἀλεξανδρέων* occurring but twice (l. 69; cf. ll. 99, and 319).

There is nothing surprising in the importance and extent of garden cultivation in the Delta revealed by 216; for evidence outside papyri attests it.² Our analysis, if correct, implies also much activity at this time on the part of the population in the actual work of reclamation of waste land or the diversion of corn-land to the more profitable gardens. This is consonant with 427, where the resumption and planting of such land is frequently mentioned, and at the same time throws doubt on the general depopulation and economical

¹ Cf. P. Ghent 20 and note *ad loc.* in Appendix II.

² Cf. e. g. above, p. 291, and Naville (*Archaeology of the O. T.*, p. 39) who quotes from the description by the pilgrim Silvia Aquitana of her journey along the Pelusiac branch of the Nile in the fourth century.

depression of the nome which Wilcken has supposed to prevail at this date; cf. 213-22. introd.¹

On the sums paid for each tax extra charges (*προσδιαγραφόμενα*) amounting to $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the main sum (cf. note on l. 4) are levied. The consistency of the rate throughout the papyrus often makes it possible to restore, at least approximately, defective portions of the text.

The roll is written in a large clear cursive hand of a late second or early third century type. The columns are broad and considerable spaces were left between the lines to allow of later additions which occur in many places, e. g. ll. 7-10 and notes *ad loc.* The arrangement of the document is similar to that of 213 in its division into toparchies under which the villages are grouped without alphabetical order. Thus ll. 1-156 give the conclusion of an unidentified toparchy, possibly the *τόπος Νεομψονο* () (cf. note on 213. 307) which is followed (ll. 157-273) by the *Πτεμπαθιώ τόπος* with its details practically complete. Except ll. 274-90, which give part of the details and summary of the Neomare . . . *τόπος* (cf. l. 274, note), the remaining fragments cannot be geographically arranged. The conclusion of each section is marked by an elaborate recapitulation of the totals. After the roll was finished a revision took place, the revisor marking each village-name by one or two oblique dashes in the margin, and making the corrections and additions required. This second hand is much smaller and less clear than the first, and abbreviations occur frequently. On the practice of enclosing certain entries by lines, to which attention is here called by the use of heavy circular brackets, see 215. introd. The lower part of the roll is lost, but it is possible to restore partially the missing lines with the aid of the totals at the end of the sections.

Twenty more fragments of the same roll are preserved. Those among them which deserve mention are the following: Fr. 5, the middle of a column concerning the land of a village of which the name is lost, with numerous additions by the second hand: ³] καὶ δι(ὰ) προσγράφου) ἀρχυρι) με() δ (ἔτους) προσγίνονται (ἄρ.) [(cf. l. 110), ¹⁰ . . . καὶ δι(ὰ) τῶν με() προσγίνονται (δρ.) κδ, προσδιαγραφομένων (δρ.) α (τριώβ.), / (δρ.) κε (τριώβ.) (cf. l. 7, note); Fr. 8, partly published in note on l. 100; Frs. 11 and 14, ends of lines containing arurae and drachmae, the number of which are quoted in the table printed above.

A. Col i.

	Ψ[. . .] μὴ	(ἄρουναι) σογλδ'η,
	[ὧν τ]ῶν μὴ τελούντων	(ἄρ.) σνςδ'η',
	λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι	(ἄρ.) ιλ,
	(δρ.) λα [(τριώβ.),] προσδιαγραφομένων (δρ.) α (πεντώβ.) [(ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β,	
	γίνονται (δρ.) λ]γ (δυνόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.	
5	Ψονομούνεως [	(ἄρ.)]ιδ'ίς'λ'β'ξ'δ'ρ'κ'η'.
	Ψεναρποκράτεω[s]	(ἄρ.) μζδ'η'ίς'λ'β'ξ'δ'ρ'κ'η',
2nd hand	καὶ δι(ὰ) προσγράφου) εἰς διαγραφὴν [(ἄρ.) γλ, καὶ δι(ὰ) προσγράφου)] με()	
	δ (ἔτους) προσγίνονται (ἄρ.) γη'ίς', γίνονται (ἄρ.) νγη'λ'β'ξ'δ'ρ'κ'η',	

¹ Our objection is not, however, conclusive, for τῶν μὴ τελούντων might also refer to exemption caused by special local conditions. Or again, to show the obscurity of the subject, if a religious origin is accepted for these taxes, it is doubtful whether γῆ ἱερὰ should not be included in the sphere of exemption; cf. below, note on l. 128. We regard the view outlined above as the more probable.

1st hand	ὧν τῶν μὴ τελούντων]	(ἄρ.) ληίς'λ'β'ξ'δ'ρ'κ'ή',
	λοιπ(αὶ) τελούσαι]	((ἄρ.) θδ'η'λ'β',
10 2nd hand	[καὶ δι(ἄ) προσγράφου) εἰς δι(α)γραφὴν] (ἄρ.) γλ, καὶ δι(ἄ) π(ροσγράφου)] με() δ (ἔτους) π(ροσγίνονται) (ἄρ.) γηί'ς',) γίνονται (ἄρ.) ιεί'ς'λ'β'.	
1st hand	[[(δρ.) κη (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, π(ροσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) α (τριώβ.) (ἡμιώβ.),] γίνονται (δρ.) κθ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.	
2nd hand	[καὶ δι(ἄ) προσγράφου) εἰς δι(α)γραφὴν] (δρ.) ι (τριώβ.), π(ροσδιαγραφομένων) (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, γίνονται (δρ.) ια (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, καὶ δι(ἄ) π(ροσγράφου) ἀργυρι) με() δ] (ἔτους?) π(ροσγίνονται) (δρ.?) θ (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, π(ροσδιαγραφομένων) (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, γίνονται (δρ.) ι (ὀβ.), [(δρ.) μη (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, π(ροσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) β (πεντώβ.),] γίνονται (δρ.) να (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.]	
1st hand [		(ἄρ.)]
15	[ὧν τῶν μὴ τελούντων]	(ἄρ.)]
	λοιπ(αὶ) τελούσαι	(ἄρ.) γλ'ί'ς',]
	[(δρ.) σοα (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, π(ροσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ις (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, γίνονται (δρ.) σπη (τετρώβ.).]	

Col. ii.

	] Μεσνείβεως	[(ἄρ.)] γλ'β'ρ'κ'ή',
	ὧν τῶν μὴ τελού[τ]ων	(ἄρ.) πε[[δ']]]λ'β'ρ'κ'ή',
20	λοιπ(αὶ) τελούσαι	(ἄρ.) ια,
	(δρ.) λγ, π(ροσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) β [χ(αλκ.)] γ, γίνονται (δρ.) λε χ(αλκ.) γ.	
	Νεβλάμεως	(ἄρ.) γγῆ',
	ὧν τῶν μὴ τελού[των]	(ἄρ.) ξς,
	λοιπ(αὶ) τελούσαι	(ἄρ.) κζή',
25	(τριδράχμου) πα [(δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, π(ροσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ε (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, γίνονται] (δρ.) πς (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.	
	Ναθμέ[	(ἄρ.) . . . λ'ς',
	[ὧν τῶν μὴ τελούντων	(ἄρ.)]
	[λοιπ(αὶ) τελούσαι	(ἄρ.) σαδ'λ'β',]
	[(δρ.) χε (δυόβ.), π(ροσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) λζ (πεντώβ.), γίνονται (δρ.) χμγ (ὀβ.).]	
30	[	(ἄρ.)]
	[ὧν τῶν μὴ τελούντων	(ἄρ.)]
	[λοιπ(αὶ) τελούσαι	(ἄρ.) ιε,]

Col. iii.

	[(τριδράχμου) μη]τροπ(ολιτῶν) (δρ.) με, π(ροσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) β (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, γίνονται (δρ.) μζ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.	
	[. . . .]εως	(ἄρ.) σμβδ'ί'ς'λ'β'ξ'δ'ρ'κ'ή',
35	[ὧν τῶν μὴ τελούντων	(ἄρ.) γδδ'ί'ς'λ'β'ξ'δ'ρ'κ'ή',

[λοιπ(αὶ)] τελοῦσαι (ἄρ.) ρμη,
 [(δρ.)] υμδ, προσδιαγραφομένων (δρ.) κζ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), [γίνονται] (δρ.) υ]σα
 (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).

[.] [(ἄρ.)]ίς',
 [ὧν τ]ῶν μὴ [τελούντων] (ἄρ.)]ξδ',
 40 [λοιπ(αὶ)] τελοῦσαι (ἄρ.) ιηδ',]
 [(δρ.) υδ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, προσδιαγραφομένων (δρ.) γ (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.)
 χ(αλκ.) α, γίνονται] (δρ.) νη (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.]

Ο[(ἄρ.)
 [ὧν τῶν μὴ τελούντων] (ἄρ.)]
 [λοιπ(αὶ)] τελοῦσαι (ἄρ.) μσλδ'λ'β'ξδ',]
 45 [(δρ.) ρμ (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, προσδιαγραφομένων (δρ.) η (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.),
 γίνονται] ρμθ χ(αλκ.) γ.]

[(ἄρ.)]
 [ὧν τῶν μὴ τελούντων] (ἄρ.)]

Col. iv.

λ[οιπ(αὶ)] τελοῦσαι (ἄρ.) ξβδ'η'ίς',
 ὧν [πρὸς] (τρίδραχμον) μητροπ(ολιτῶν) (ἄρ.) ξαη'ίς',
 50 (δρ.) ρπ[γ] (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), προσδιαγραφομένων (δρ.) ια (τριώβ.), γίνονται] (δρ.)
 ργξ [(ἡμιωβ.),]

καὶ π[ρ]ὸς (ὀκτάδραχμον) (ἄρ.) αδ',
 (δρ.) ι, προσδιαγραφομένων (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, γίνονται] (δρ.) ι (τριώβ.)
 (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β,
 γίνονται] (δρ.) ργγ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), προσδιαγραφομένων [(δρ.) ιβ (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.)
 β, / (δρ.) σε (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.

Ψενκαλῶ (ἄρ.) [
 55 ὧν τῶν μὴ τελούντων] (ἄρ.)
 λοιπ(αὶ)] τελοῦσαι (ἄρ.) γλ,
 (δρ.) ι (τριώβ.), [προσδιαγραφομένων] (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, γίνονται] (δρ.)
 ια (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.

[(ἄρ.)]
 [ὧν τῶν μὴ τελούντων] (ἄρ.)]
 60 [λοιπ(αὶ)] τελοῦσαι (ἄρ.) νδλ'ίς'λ'β',]
 [(δρ.) ρξγ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, προσδιαγραφομένων (δρ.) ι (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.)
 χ(αλκ.) α, γίνονται] (δρ.) ροδ (ἡμιωβ.).]

51. ηS Pap.

Col. v.

Ψενθμενω[.] (ἄρ.) ξγλδ'η'λ'β',
 ὧν τῶν μὴ τελούντων] (ἄρ.) ναλδ'η'λ'β',
 λοιπ(αὶ)] τελοῦσαι (ἄρ.) ιβ,

- 65 (δρ.) λς, προσδιαγραφομένων (δρ.) β (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), γίνονται (δρ.) λη (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
 Βινώθρεως (ἄρ.) ρξελη'ίς',
 ὦν τῶν μὴ τελ[οῦ]ντων (ἄρ.) θαλδ'ή'ίς',
 λοιπ(αῖ) τελούσαι (ἄρ.) ογλδ',
 ὦν β (τριώβ.) Ἀλεξ(ανδρέων) (ἄρ.) ελ,
- 70 (δρ.) ιγ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), προσδιαγραφομένων [(πεντώβ.)] χ(αλκ.) β, γίνονται
 (δρ.) ιδ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β,
 (τριδραχμον) μη(τρο)πολιτῶν (ἄρ.) [ξ]ηδ',
 (δρ.) σδ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), προσδιαγραφομένων (δρ.) ιβ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ,
 [γίνονται] (δρ.) σιζ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ,
 γίνονται (δρ.) σιη (δυόβ.), προσδιαγραφομένων (δρ.) [ιγ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, / (δρ.)
 σλβ χ(αλκ.) α.
 [(ἄρ.)]
- 75 [ὦν τῶν μὴ τελούντων (ἄρ.)]
 [λοιπ(αῖ) τελούσαι (ἄρ.) κηδ'ίς'λ'β',]
 [(δρ.) πδ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, προσδιαγραφομένων (δρ.) ε (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.)
 α, γίνονται (δρ.) πθ (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.]
- Col. vi.
- Τανθάλ (ἄρ.) κζ,
 ὦν τῶν μὴ τελούντων (ἄρ.) καλη'ίς'ξ'δ',
- 80 λοιπ(αῖ) τελούσαι (τριδραχμον) (ἄρ.) τ,
 (δρ.) ιη, προσδιαγραφομένων (δρ.) α (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, γίνονται (δρ.) ιθ (ἡμιωβ.)
 χ(αλκ.) β.
- Ψεναράχθεως (ἄρ.) κζή',
 ὦν τῶν μὴ τελούντων (ἄρ.) ιζή',
 λοιπ(αῖ) τελούσαι (ἄρ.) θ,
- 85 (δρ.) κζ, προσδιαγραφομένων (δρ.) α (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, γίνονται (δρ.) κη (τετρώβ.)
 χ(αλκ.) γ.
 [(ἄρ.) νζλδ'ή'ίς'λ'β',
- 2nd hand [καὶ δι(ὰ) προσγράφου] (ἄρ.) α), γίνονται (ἄρ.) ιηλδ'ή'ίς'λ'β',
 1st hand [ὦν] τῶν μὴ τελούντων (ἄρ.) ιαι'ίς',
 [λοιπ(αῖ) τελούσαι] (τριδραχμον) [(ἄρ.) μςλδ'ή'λ'β',
- 90 2nd hand [καὶ δι(ὰ) προσγράφου] (ἄρ.) α), γίνονται (ἄρ.) μςλδ'ή'λ'β',
 1st hand [(δρ.) ρμ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, προσδιαγραφομένων (δρ.) η (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.)
 γ, γίνονται (δρ.) ρμθ (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β,]
 2nd hand [καὶ δι(ὰ) προσγράφου] (δρ.) γ, προσδιαγραφομένων (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, γίνονται (δρ.)
 γ (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) α,]
 [(δρ.) ρμγ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, προσδιαγραφομένων (δρ.) θ), γίνονται (δρ.) ρνβ
 (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.]
- 1st hand [(γίνονται (ἄρ.) πλζδ'ξ'δ (2nd hand) καὶ δι(ὰ) προσγράφου) εἰς διαγραφὴν (ἄρ.) γλ
 καὶ δι(ὰ) προσγράφου) μετ() δ (ἔτους) π(ροσγίνονται) (ἄρ.) γή'ίς',) γίνονται (ἄρ.)
 γμγλδ'ή'ίς'ξ'δ'.]

- 95 1st hand [(ἀρχυρίου) (δρ.) Ὑβαιδ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ροε (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), γίνονται (δρ.) Ὑβγ (δυσόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.]
 2nd hand [καὶ δι(ὰ) προσγράφου) εἰς διαγρα(φὴν) (δρ.) ι (τριώβ.), προσδιαγραφομένων) (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, γίνονται (δρ.) ια (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.]
 [καὶ δι(ὰ) προσγράφου) ἀρχυρι) μει() δ (ἔτους) προσγίνονται (δρ.) θ (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, προσδιαγραφομένων) (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, γίνονται (δρ.) ι (ὀβ.)].
 [/ (δρ.) Ὑβαλδ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ροζ,) γίνονται (δρ.) Ὑγια (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α,]

Col. vii.

- 1st hand ὦν β (τριώβ.) Ἀλεξανδρέων [(ἄρ.) ε]λ
 100 2nd hand (αἱ προκείμεναι.)
 1st hand (δρ.) ιγ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), προσδιαγραφομένων) (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, γίνονται [(δρ.) ιδ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
 2nd hand (αἱ προκείμεναι.)
 1st hand κα[ι] π[ρὸ]ς (τρίδραχμον) μητροπολιτῶν) (ἄρ.) (τλζξ'δ',
 2nd hand κ[αὶ] δι(ὰ) προσγράφου) εἰς διαγρα(φὴν) (ἄρ.) γλ, καὶ δι(ὰ) προσγράφου) μει() δ (ἔτους) προσγίνονται (ἄρ.) γη'ίς,) γίνονται (ἄρ.) τλζη'ίς'ξ'δ'.
 105 (ξβδ'ίς', ιλ, ιε'ίς'λ'β', γλ'ίς', ια, κζη', σαλδ'λ'β',
 ιε, ρμη, ιηδ', μσλδ'λ'β'ξ'δ', ξαη'ίς', γλ, νδλ'ίς'λ'β',
 ιβ, [ξηδ',] κηδ'ίς'λ'β', ε, θ, μζλδ'η'λ'β', σ(εσημείωμαι?),)
 1st hand (ἀρχυρίου) (δρ.) Ὑβψγ (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ροδ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), / (δρ.) Ὑβξε (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
 2nd hand [καὶ δι(ὰ) προσγράφου) εἰς διαγρα(φὴν) (δρ.) ι (τριώβ.), προσδιαγραφομένων) (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, / (δρ.) ια (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
 110 [καὶ δι(ὰ) προσγράφου) ἀρχυρι) μει() δ (ἔτους) προσγίνονται (δρ.) θ (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, προσδιαγραφομένων) (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, / (δρ.) ι (ὀβ.),)
 [(/ (δρ.) Ὑβαι (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ροε (τριώβ.), γίνονται (δρ.) Ὑβπς (δυσόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
 [(ρπς (πεντώβ.)) (ἡμιωβ.) [χ(αλκ.)] α, προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ια (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, / (δρ.) ργη (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
 [λα (τριώβ.), προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) α (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, / (δρ.) λγ (δυσόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
 [με, προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) β (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, / (δρ.) μζ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.)
 115 [νμδ, προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) κζ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), / (δρ.) νοα (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.)].
 [νδ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) γ (δυσόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, / (δρ.) νη (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.]
 [ρμ (δυσόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) η (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), / (δρ.) ρμθ χ(αλκ.) γ.]
 [ρπγ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ια (τριώβ.), / (δρ.) ργε (ἡμιωβ.)].
 [ι (τριώβ.), προσδιαγραφομένων) (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, / (δρ.) ια (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.)]

Col. viii.

- 120 2nd hand (ρξγ (τετρώβ.) (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ι (ὀβ.) (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α,
/ (δρ.) ροδ (ήμιωβ.).
λς, προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) β (ὀβ.) (ήμιωβ.), / (δρ.) λη (ὀβ.) (ήμιωβ.).
σδ (τριώβ.) (ήμιωβ.), προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ιβ (τετρώβ.) (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, / (δρ.)
σιζ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
αἰ προκείμεναι πδ (ὀβ.) (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ε (ὀβ.?)
[χ(αλκ.)] α (ήμιωβ.), / (δρ.) αἰ προκείμεναι πθ (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
ιη, προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) α (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, / (δρ.) ιθ (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
125 κς, προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) α (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, / (δρ.) κη (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
ρμγ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) θ, / (δρ.) ρνβ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ,
κα . () προσδιαγραφομένων) επ() (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, / επ() (ήμιωβ.)
χ(αλκ.) α.)
1st hand καὶ πρ[ὸς] (ὀκτάδραχμον) (ἄρ.) α[δ',]
2nd hand ([? αἰ π]ροκ(είμεναι).)
130 1st hand [(δρ.) ι, προσδιαγραφομένων) (τριώβ.) (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, / (δρ.) ι (τριώβ.) (ήμιωβ.)
χ(αλκ.) β.]
[γίνονται ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ ((δρ.) Ὑβιδ (τριώβ.) (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, προσδιαγραφομένων)
(δρ.) ροε (τετρώβ.) (ήμιωβ.), γίνονται (δρ.) Ὑβγ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.]
2nd hand [καὶ δι(ὰ) πρ(οσγράφου) εἰς διαγρα(φὴν) (δρ.) ι (τριώβ.), προσδιαγραφομένων) (τριώβ.)
(ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, γίνονται (δρ.) ια (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.]
[καὶ δι(ὰ) πρ(οσγράφου) ἀργ(υρι)) με() δ (ἔτους) πρ(οσγίνονται) (δρ.) θ (τριώβ.)
χ(αλκ.) γ, προσδιαγραφομένων) (τριώβ.) (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, γίνονται (δρ.) ι (ὀβ.).)]
[(/ (δρ.) Ὑβλδ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ροζ, γίνονται) (δρ.)
Ἦια (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.]
135 [(ρπς (πεντώβ.) (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ια (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α,
/ (δρ.) ργῆ (τριώβ.) (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.]
[λα (τριώβ.), προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) α (πεντώβ.) (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, / (δρ.) λγ
(δυόβ.) (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.]
[μη (ὀβ.) (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) β (πεντώβ.), / (δρ.) να (ήμιωβ.)
χ(αλκ.) α.]
[σοα (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ις (πεντώβ.) (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ,
/ (δρ.) σπη (τετρώβ.).]
[λγ, προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) β χ(αλκ.) γ, γίνονται (δρ.) λε χ(αλκ.) γ.]
140 [πα (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ε (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, / (δρ.) πς
(δυόβ.) (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.]
[χε (δυόβ.), προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) λς (πεντώβ.), / (δρ.) χμγ (ὀβ.).]
[με, προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) β (τετρώβ.) (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, / (δρ.) μς (τετρώβ.)
(ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.)]

Col. ix.

- 2nd hand (υμδ, προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) κ[ζ] (τετρώβ.) (ήμιωβ.), / (δρ.) νοα (τετρώβ.) (ήμιωβ.).
 υδ (τετρώβ.?) (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) γ (δυνόβ.?) (ήμιωβ.)
 χ(αλκ.) α, / (δρ.) νη (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
 145 ρμ (δυνόβ.) (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) η (τριώβ.?) (ήμιωβ.), / (δρ.) ρμθ
 χ(αλκ.) γ.
 ργγ (τριώβ.) (ήμιωβ.), προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ιβ [(ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β,] / (δρ.) σε
 (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
 ι (τριώβ.), προσδιαγραφομένων) (τριώβ.) (ήμιώβ.) χ(αλκ.) [γ,] / (δρ.) ια (ήμιωβ.)
 χ(αλκ.) γ.
 ρξγ (τετρώβ.) (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ι (ὀβ.) (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α,
 / (δρ.) ροδ (ήμιωβ.).
 λς, προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) β (ὀβ.), (ήμιωβ.), / (δρ.) λη (ὀβ.) (ήμιωβ.).
 150 σιη (δυνόβ.), προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ιγ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, / (δρ.) σλβ χ(αλκ.) α.
 πδ (ὀβ.) (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ε (ὀβ.) (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, / (δρ.)
 πθ (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
 ι[η, προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) α] (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, / (δρ.) ιθ (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
 κζ, [προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) α (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, / (δρ.) κη (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
 ρμγ [(τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) θ,] / (δρ.) ρνβ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
 155 κα . () [.] προσδιαγραφομένων) επ() [χ(αλκ.) β] (ὀβ.) (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α,
 / [(ὀβ.) (ήμιωβ.)] χ(αλκ.) β, επ() (δυνόβ.) (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.)

1st hand Πτεμπ[α]θιώ.

- Περκοίνε[ω]ς (ᾱρ.) υνβδ'ξ'δ'ρ'κ'ή',
 [ῶν τῶν μὴ] τελούντων (ᾱρ.) τξδ'ξ'δ'ρ'κ'ή',
 160 [λοιπ(αὶ) τελούσαι] (ᾱρ.) ζβ,
 [ῶν πρὸς (τρίδραχμον) μητροπολιτῶν] (ᾱρ.) ρα,
 [(δρ.) σογ, προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ιζ χ(αλκ.) γ, γίνονται] (δρ.) σγ χ(αλκ.) γ,
 [καὶ πρὸς (ὀκτάδραχμον) (ᾱρ.) α,]
 [(δρ.) η, προσδιαγραφομένων) (τριώβ.), γίνονται] (δρ.) η (τριώβ.),
 165 [γίνονται] (δρ.) σπα, προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ιζ (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, / (δρ.) σζη
 (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.]

144. νη corr.

Col. x.

- Πώεως (ᾱρ.) ν[.],
 ῶν τῶν μὴ τελούντων (ᾱρ.) λ . [. ρ'κ'ή',
 λοιπ(αὶ) τελούσαι (ᾱρ.) κξδ',
 ῶν (τρίδραχμον) μητροπολιτῶν (ᾱρ.) [ιςδ',
 170 (δρ.) μθ χ(αλκ.) β, προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) γ χ(αλκ.) γ, γίνονται] (δρ.) ν[β] (ήμιωβ.)
 χ(αλκ.) α.
 κα[ι] πρὸς (ὀκτάδραχμον) (ᾱρ.) ια,
 [(δρ.) πη,] προσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ε (τριώβ.), γίνονται] (δρ.) γγ [(τριώβ.),

X X

[γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) ρλζ χ(αλκ.) β,] προσδιαγραφομένων (δρ.) η (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, / (δρ.) ρμε (τριώβ.) (ήμιωβ.) [χ(αλκ.) α.

- 175 [(ᾱρ.)]
 [ῶν τῶν μὴ τελούντων (ᾱρ.)]
 [λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι (ᾱρ.)]
 [ῶν (τρίδραχμον) μητροπολιτῶν (ᾱρ.) μθλῆ'ίς',]
 [(δρ.) ρμθ χ(αλκ.) γ, προσδιαγραφομένων (δρ.) θ (δνόςβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) ρνη (δνόςβ.) (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.]

170. χ of the second χ(αλκ.) written twice.

Col. xi.

- 180 καὶ πρὸς (ὀκτάδραχμον) (ᾱρ.) κς, [
 ἀργυρίου] [(δρ.)] ση, προσδιαγραφομένων (δρ.) ιγ, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) σκ[α,
 γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) τνζ (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, προσδιαγραφομένων (δρ.) κβ (δνόςβ.) χ(αλκ.)
 α, / (δρ.) τοθ (δνόςβ.) [(ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
 Ναβαδλ (ᾱρ.) ρξδ'ίς'ξ'δ',
 ῶν τῶν μὴ [τελοῦ]ντων (ᾱρ.) ρκθδ'ίς'ξ'δ',
 λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι (ᾱρ.) λα,
 185 [(δρ.) γγ, προσδιαγραφομένων (δρ.) ε (τετρώβ.)] (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.)
 γη (τετρώβ.) (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) [β.
 [.] (ᾱρ.) μζη'λ'β'ξ'δ'ρ'κ'ή',
 [ῶν τῶν μὴ τελούντων (ᾱρ.) γλδ'ίς'ξ'δ',
 [λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι (ᾱρ.) μδδ'ίς'λ'β'ρ'κ'ή',]
 [(δρ.) ρλγ χ(αλκ.) α, προσδιαγραφομένων (δρ.) η (δόςβ.) (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, γ(ίνονται)
 (δρ.) ρμα (δνόςβ.)]
 190 [(ᾱρ.)]
 [ῶν τῶν μὴ τελούντων (ᾱρ.)]

Col. xii.

- λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι (ᾱρ.) [ιη,
 (δρ.) νδ, [προσδιαγραφομένων (δρ.)] γ (δνόςβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) νζ (δνόςβ.)
 χ(αλκ.) [β.
 Φεριεθῶ (ᾱρ.) νγδ'η'ίς'λ'β'ξ'δ'ρ'κ'ή',
 195 ῶν τῶν μὴ [τελοῦ]ντων (ᾱρ.) μλ'ίς'ξ'δ'ρ'κ'ή',
 λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι [(τρίδραχμον) (ᾱρ.) ιβλδ'η'λ'β',
 (δρ.) λη (τριώβ.) (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, [προσδιαγραφομένων (δρ.)] β (δνόςβ.) (ήμιωβ.),
 γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) μα χ(αλκ.) β.
 Πηκα[] (ᾱρ.) σληλ'β'ρ'κ'ή',
 [ῶν τῶν μὴ τελούντων (ᾱρ.) ροηη'λ'β'ξ'δ'ρ'κ'ή',
 200 [λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι (ᾱρ.) νθλδ'ίς'λ'β'ξ'δ',]
 [ῶν (τρίδραχμον) μητροπολιτῶν (ᾱρ.) ιδλδ'ίς'ξ'δ',]
 [(δρ.) μδ (τριώβ.) (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) ., προσδιαγραφομένων (δρ.) β (τετρώβ.) (ήμιωβ.)
 χ(αλκ.) ., γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) μζ (δνόςβ.) . . .]

- [καὶ πρὸς (? δεκάδραχμον) (ἄρ.) μελ'β',]
 [(δρ.) ? υν (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, προσδιαγραφομένων] (δρ.) κη (ὀβ.), / (δρ.) νοη (τριώβ.)
 χ(αλκ.) γ.]
 205 [γίνονται] (δρ.) ? υγε . . ., προσδιαγραφομένων] (δρ.) λ (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.),
 / (δρ.) φκε . . .]

Col. xiii.

- Κερκενούφews (ἄρ.) τξηδ[η'λ'β'ρ'κ'η',
 ὦν τῶν μὴ τελούντων] (ἄρ.) σγζλ'β'ρ'κ'[η',]
 λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι (ἄρ.) οαδ'η',
 ὦν πρὸς (τρίδραχμον) μητροπολιτῶν] (ἄρ.) ξξδ'η',
 210 (δρ.) σβ (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, προσδιαγραφομένων] (δρ.) ιβ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.)
 β, γίνονται] (δρ.) σιδ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.),
 καὶ πρὸς (ὀκτάδραχμον) (ἄρ.) δ,
 (δρ.) λβ, προσδιαγραφομένων] (δρ.) β, γίνονται] (δρ.) λ[δ,]
 γίνονται [(δρ.) σλδ] (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, προσδιαγραφομένων] (δρ.) ιδ (τριώβ.)
 (ἡμιωβ.) (χαλκ.) β, / (δρ.) σμη [(τετρώβ.)] (ἡμιωβ.)
 [(ἄρ.)]
 215 [ὦν τῶν μὴ τελούντων] (ἄρ.)]
 [λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι] (ἄρ.)]
 [(δρ.)]

Col. xiv.

- Πτη[.] . ewς (ἄρ.) τιλ[η'ί'ς' . . ρ'κ'η',]
 ὦν τῶν μὴ τελούντων] (ἄρ.) σοβλ'η'ί'ς'[.]ρ'κ'η',
 220 λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσ[αι] (ἄρ.) λη,
 (δρ.) ριδ, προσδιαγραφομένων] (δρ.) ζ (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, γίνονται] (δρ.) ρκα
 (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
 Θεלבώνθews (ἄρ.) σγη[ί'ς']ξ'δ',
 ὦν τῶν μὴ τελούντων] (ἄρ.) ρνβλ'δ'η'ί'ς'ξ'δ',
 λοιπ(αὶ) τελ[οῦσ]αι (ἄρ.) νδ',
 225 [(δρ.) ρμζ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.),] προσδιαγραφομένων] (δρ.) θ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), γίνονται
 (δρ.) ρνξ.
 [. (ἄρ.) . . .]ρ'κ'η',
 [ὦν τῶν μὴ τελούντων] (ἄρ.)] . . ,
 [λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι] (ἄρ.)]
 [(δρ.)]
 230 [γίνονται] (ἄρ.)]
 [ἀργυρίου] (δρ.)]

Col. xv.

- 1st hand (τρίδραχμον) μητ[ροπ(ολιτῶν)] (ἄρ.)]δ'ρ'κ'η'
 2nd hand (γα, ιςδ', μ[θλ'η'ί'ς', λα, μδδ'ί'ς'λ'β'ρ'κ'η', ιη, ιβλ'δ'η'λ'β', ιδ]λ'δ'ί'ς'ξ'δ',]
 ξξδ'η', [. . . , λη, νδ', 20 letters]λ'δ'ί'ς'ξ'δ'.)

- 235 1st hand ἀργυρίου (δρ.) ᾿Α[. . . , προσδιαγραφόμενων (δρ.) . . . , γίνονται (δρ.) . . .] (τετρώβ.)
(ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
- 2nd hand (σογ, [προσδιαγραφόμενων (δρ.) ιζ χ(αλκ.) γ, / (δρ.) σγ χ(αλκ.) γ.]
μθ χ(αλκ.) β [προσδιαγραφόμενων (δρ.) γ χ(αλκ.) γ, / (δρ.) νβ (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.]
ρμθ χ(αλκ.) γ, [προσδιαγραφόμενων (δρ.) θ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, / (δρ.) ρνη (δυόβ.)
(ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.]
γγ, [προσδιαγραφόμενων (δρ.) ε (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, / (δρ.) γη (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.)
χ(αλκ.) β.]
- 240 ρλγ χ(αλκ.) α, [προσδιαγραφόμενων (δρ.) η (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, / (δρ.) ρμα (δυόβ.)]
νδ, [προσδιαγραφόμενων (δρ.) γ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, / (δρ.) νζ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.]
λη (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, [προσδιαγραφόμενων (δρ.) β (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), / (δρ.)
μα χ(αλκ.) β.]
μδ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) [., [προσδιαγραφόμενων (δρ.) β (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) .,
/ (δρ.) μζ (δυόβ.) . . .]
σ[β (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, [προσδιαγραφόμενων (δρ.) ιβ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, / (δρ.)
σιδ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.)]
- 245 [ριδ, [προσδιαγραφόμενων (δρ.) ζ (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, / (δρ.) ρκα (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.]
[ρμζ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), [προσδιαγραφόμενων (δρ.) θ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), / (δρ.) ρνζ.]
[])]
- 1st hand [καὶ πρὸς (ὀκτάδραχμον) (ᾶρ.) μβ,]
- 250 2nd hand [(α, ια, κς, δ)]
- 1st hand [ἀργυρίου (δρ.) τλς, [προσδιαγραφόμενων (δρ.) κα, γίνονται (δρ.) τυζ.]
- 2nd hand [(η, [προσδιαγραφόμενων (τριώβ.), / (δρ.) η (τριώβ.)]
[πη, [προσδιαγραφόμενων (δρ.) ε (τριώβ.), / (δρ.) γγ (τριώβ.)]
[ση, [προσδιαγραφόμενων (δρ.) ιγ, / (δρ.) σκα.))]
- Col. xvi.
- 255 ([ιβ, [προσδιαγραφόμενων (δρ.) β, / (δρ.) λδ).]
- 1st hand κ[αὶ πρὸς (? δεκάδραχμον) (ᾶρ.) με λ'β',]
- 2nd hand ([αὶ προκείμεναι)]
- 1st hand γίνονται [(δρ.) ? υν (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, [προσδιαγραφόμενων (δρ.) κη (ὀβ.), / (δρ.) υση
(τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.]
- 2nd hand ([αὶ προκείμεναι)]
- 260 1st hand γίνονται [ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ ἀργυρίου (δρ.)
- 2nd hand (σπα, [προσδιαγραφόμενων (δρ.) ιζ (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, / (δρ.) σγη (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
ρλζ χ(αλκ.) [β, [προσδιαγραφόμενων (δρ.) η (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, / (δρ.) ρμε (τριώβ.)
(ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
τυζ (ἡμιωβ.) [χ(αλκ.) α, [προσδιαγραφόμενων (δρ.) κβ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, / (δρ.) τοθ
(δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
γγ, [προσδιαγραφόμενων (δρ.) ε (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, / (δρ.) γη (τετρώβ.)
(ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
- 265 ρ[λγ χ(αλκ.) α, [προσδιαγραφόμενων (δρ.) η (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, / (δρ.) ρμα (δυόβ.)

[νδ, προσδιαγραφόμενων] (δρ.) γ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, / (δρ.) νζ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.]
 [λη (τριώβ.) (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, προσδιαγραφόμενων] (δρ.) β (δυόβ.) (ήμιωβ.), / (δρ.)
 μα χ(αλκ.) β.]
 [? υγε . . . , προσδιαγραφόμενων] (δρ.) λ (πεντώβ.) (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.), / (δρ.) φκε. . .]
 [σλδ (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, προσδιαγραφόμενων] (δρ.) ιδ (τριώβ.) (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β,
 / (δρ.) σμη (τετρώβ.) (ήμιωβ.).]

270 []
 [ριδ, προσδιαγραφόμενων] (δρ.) ζ (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, / (δρ.) ρκα (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.]
 [ρμζ (τετρώβ.) (ήμιωβ.), προσδιαγραφόμενων] (δρ.) θ (όβ.) (ήμιωβ.), / (δρ.) ρνζ.]
 []

B.

Col. i.

Φερνουφεί . [(ᾶρ.) ηλ,
 275 (δρ.) κε (τριώβ.), προσδιαγραφόμενων] [(δρ.) α (τριώβ.) (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, γίνονται
 (δρ.) κζ (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
 Ψενκομνάχθεως [(ᾶρ.) α,
 (δρ.) γ, προσδιαγραφόμενων] [(όβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, γίνονται] (δρ.) γ (όβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
 Ζμούμεως [(ᾶρ.) ελ,
 (δρ.) ις (τριώβ.), προσδιαγραφόμενων] [(πεντώβ.) (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, γίνονται] (δρ.) ις
 (δυόβ.) (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
 280 Ἰβ[ι]ῶνος Ἀρνώτου [(ᾶρ.) ιαλ,
 [(δρ.) λδ (τριώβ.), προσδιαγραφόμενων] [(δρ.) β (όβ.), γίνονται] (δρ.) λς (τετρώβ.).

At least one column lost.

Col. ii.

καὶ πρὸς (ὀκτάδραχμον) [(ᾶρ.) δδ',
 (δρ.) λδ, προσδιαγραφόμενων] (δρ.) β (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, [γίνονται] (δρ.) λς (ήμιωβ.)
 χ(αλκ.) β,
 γίνονται ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ (δρ.) σ . [. . . , προσδιαγραφόμενων] (δρ.) . . . ,
 285 γίνονται] (δρ.) σλε (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β. [
 ῥενθίγγου (τρίδραχμον) μητροπολειτῶν (ᾶρ.) β,
 (δρ.) ς, προσδιαγραφόμενων] (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, γίνονται [(δρ.) ς (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
 γίνονται] τόπου μετὰ τὰς μὴ τελοῦσας
 2nd hand]ηλ, α, ελ, ιαλ, [
 290 [. . . .] . . . ε'δ'η[

C.

- (δρ.) μ[
 Χολή [(ἄρ.)
 ὦν τῶν μὴ τελούντων (ἄρ.)
 λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι [(ἄρ.) ζ,
 295 (τριδράχμου) (δρ.) κα, [προσδιαγραφομένων] (δρ.) α (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, γίνονται
 (δρ.) κβ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
 [] [(ἄρ.)
 [ὦν τῶν μὴ τελούντων (ἄρ.)
 [λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι [(ἄρ.)
 [(τριδράχμου) μ]ητροπ(ολιτῶν) (δρ.) ιδ[

D.

- 300 ἀργυρίου (δρ.) (ωμζ (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) [β, προσδιαγραφομένων] (δρ.) νγ (ἡμιωβ.)
 χ(αλκ.) β, γίνονται (δρ.) τ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) (2nd hand) καὶ δι(ὰ) προσγράφου
 εἰς δι(α)γραφὴν δ (ἔτους) προσγίνονται
 (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), προσδιαγραφομένων χ(αλκ.) β, γίνονται (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.)
 χ(αλκ.) β,) [/ (δρ.) ωμζ (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, προσδιαγραφομένων] (δρ.) νγ
 (ὀβ.), γίνονται (δρ.) τα χ(αλκ.) β.
 1st hand καὶ πρὸς (δεκάδραχμον) [(ἄρ.) γλ,
 (δρ.) κη, προσδιαγραφομένων] (δρ.) α (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), [γίνονται (δρ.) κθ (τετρώβ.)
 (ἡμιωβ.).
 καὶ πρὸς (δεκάδραχμον) [(ἄρ.) κζ'ι'ς'λ'β',
 305 (δρ.) σο (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, προσδιαγραφομένων] (δρ.) ις (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.)
 χ(αλκ.) α, γίνονται [(δρ.) σπζ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
 [γίνονται]] ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ ((δρ.) Ἀρμς χ(αλκ.) γ, προσδιαγραφομένων) [(δρ.) οα (τριώβ.)
 (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ,
 γίνονται (δρ.) Ἀσιζ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
 2nd hand καὶ δι(ὰ) προσγράφου εἰς δι(α)γραφὴν δ (ἔτους) προσγίνονται (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.),
 προσδιαγραφομένων χ(αλκ.) β, γίνονται (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β,) / (δρ.)
 Ἀρμ[ς (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, προσδιαγραφομένων] (δρ.) οα (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.)
 α, γίνονται (δρ.) Ἀσιη (τριώβ.).
 1st hand [. . . .]ω [(ἄρ.) υκα[ζ'ι'ς' . . . ,
 310 2nd hand [καὶ δι(ὰ) προσγράφου] εἰς δι(α)γραφὴν προσγίνεται (ἄρ.) δ'), / (ἄρ.) υκα[ζ'ι'ς'ι' . . ,
 1st hand [ὦν] τῶν μὴ τελούντων (ἄρ.) [τκ . . . ,
 [λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι (ἄρ.) θα[ζ'ι'ς'ξ'δ'ρ'κ'ή',
 2nd hand [καὶ δι(ὰ) προσγράφου] με() δ (ἔτους) προσγίνεται (ἄρ.) δ'), / (ἄρ.) θαδ'ι'ς'ξ'δ'ρ'κ'ή',
 1st hand [ὦν (τριδραχμον) μ]ητροπ(ολιτῶν) ((ἄρ.) πζ[ζ'ι'ς'ξ'δ'ρ'κ'ή',
 315 2nd hand [καὶ δι(ὰ) προσγράφου] με() δ (ἔτους) προσγίνεται (ἄρ.) δ'), /] (ἄρ.) πζ[ζ'ι'ς'ξ'δ'ρ'κ'ή',

1st hand [(δρ.) σξβ (πεντώβ.) (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, προσδιαγραφόμενων (δρ.) ις (δυόβ.)] (ήμιωβ.)
χ(αλκ.) α, γίνονται [(δρ.) σοθ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.

E.

320 ὦν (τρίδραχμον) [μητροπολιτών] (ἄρ.) νδδ',
(δρ.) ρξβ (τετρώβ.) (ήμιωβ.), π[ροσδιαγραφόμενων] (δρ.) ι (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, γίνονται
(δρ.) ροβ (πεντώβ.) (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
καὶ πρὸς β (τριώβ.) Ἀλεξανδρέων (ἄρ.) λε,
(δρ.) πζ (τριώβ.), προσδιαγραφόμενων (δρ.) ε (δυόβ.?) [(ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, γίνονται
(δρ.) γβ (πεντώβ.) (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β,
γίνονται ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ (δρ.) σν [(ὀβ.) (ήμιωβ.), προσδιαγραφόμενων] (δρ.) ιε (τριώβ.)
(ήμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ,
γίνονται (δρ.) σξε ((πεντώβ.)) χ(αλκ.) γ.
[. . .] . λθεως [(ἄρ.) . . .
(ὦν τ)ῶν μὴ τελούντων [(ἄρ.) . . .
325 [λοιπ(αὶ) τελ]οῦσαι (τρίδραχμον) μ[ητροπολιτών] (ἄρ.) . . .

1. Before this column the records concerning one village only are missing to make the section complete. We know, however, from the summary at the end of the section that this village possessed $62\frac{5}{8}$ ar. assessed at 3 dr. (l. 105; cf. note *ad loc.*) paying 186 dr. $5\frac{1}{2}$ ob. 1 ch., προσδιαγρ. 11 dr. 4 ob. 1 ch., total 198 dr. $3\frac{1}{2}$ ob. 2 ch. ll. 112 and 135). There was no land assessed at other rates; cf. ll. 51 and 69 notes.

The μ of Ψ[. . .]μή is certain. Moreover Ψεναρβή (cf. 213. 63) was in the Ptempathio toparchy.

3. The number ought to be $17\frac{1}{2}$, not $10\frac{1}{2}$.

λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι: sc. (τρίδραχμον) μητροπολιτών; cf. ll. 24, 25, 103.

4. The προσδιαγραφόμενα are calculated throughout at a rate of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the main sum; cf. 194. 3, note, 215. 3-5, note, 217. introd. When the main sum contained obols and chalci the percentage for προσδιαγρ. was naturally only approximately calculated; for instance here the προσδιαγρ. on 31 dr. 3 ob. should be exactly 1 dr. $5\frac{1}{2}$ ob. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ch., but the $\frac{1}{2}$ ch., which did not exist as a coin, was left out.

5. Φονομούνεως: the same name apparently is found in 220. introd., but it has been there corrected into Παραμούνεω[s]; the toparchy Νεομυνο() (cf. e.g. 214. introd. Fr. 1) is perhaps a compound of this name. There was no land liable to the taxes here concerned in the area of this village, and it is noticeable that the revisor did not mark the name by a dash in the margin as he did the others.

7. Cf. ll. 94 and 104. The total ought to be 54, &c. For the resolution δι(ὰ) πρόσγραφον here and in other similar passages (ll. 87 sqq., 104 sqq., 300 sqq.) cf. Wessely, *Stud. Pal.* i, p. 70. 383, 396, 440, B. G. U. 776. ii. 19 (cf. 209. 10, note). A πρόσγραφον was a document containing supplementary information meant to modify or complete an official list. The copy of an original πρόσγραφον is preserved in B. G. U. 457 [W. 252], cf. P. Tebt. 289. 3, Oxy. 513. 34 [W. 183], Preisigke, P. Cairo 9. 9, B. G. U. 563. i. 23, ii. 14, 15 (where διὰ προσγρ(άφου) should be read). προσδόσιμον was synonymous (B. G. U. 563. i. 9). But while μετ() remains unexplained the interpretation of the formula here must be considered doubtful. Here the additional arurae belonged to the class assessed at 3 drachmae, and were therefore added to the number thus taxed (l. 10), with the corresponding sums (l. 12); cf. ll. 109, 110. All these additions were made by the second hand, who drew enclosing lines round them as well as the previous numbers; cf. 215. introd.

9. The number should be $9\frac{3}{8}$ only; cf. ll. 6 and 8.

10. The final number, including the additions, should be $16\frac{3}{8}$ instead of $15\frac{3}{8}$. This error, however, does not affect the amount of drachmae in l. 13, which is arrived at by adding successively to the number given in l. 11 the sums corresponding to $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{3}{8}$ ar.

11. The προσδιαγρ. are slightly wrong, since 1 dr. $4\frac{1}{2}$ ob. should be paid on 28 dr.

12. Cf. ll. 109-10.
 16-17. Cf. l. 105 and note. The figures in l. 17 have been calculated from the number of arurae.
 25. (τριδράχμων): cf. l. 103, note.
 28-9. Cf. l. 105 and note. The figures in l. 29 are again based on the number of arurae.
 32. Cf. l. 106.
 40. Cf. l. 106.
 41. The sum paid on $18\frac{1}{4}$ ar. should be exactly 54 dr. $4\frac{1}{2}$ ob.; cf. however l. 144.
 44. Cf. l. 106.
 45. Cf. l. 145.
 51. This $1\frac{1}{4}$ ar. is the only land in this section assessed at eight drachmae, as the recapitulation at the end shows (l. 128). It is thus certain that no land of this category was recorded in the lost lines at the bottom of the roll. On the *ὀκτάδραχμος* tax see l. 128, note.
 56. Cf. l. 106.
 57. Cf. l. 147.
 60. Cf. l. 106.
 61. Cf. ll. 120 and 148. The *προσδιαγρ.* are calculated on 164 dr.
 69. These $5\frac{1}{2}$ ar. are the only land in the toparchy assessed at 2 dr. 3 ob.; cf. l. 99. For β(τριώβ.)'Αλεξ(ανδρέων) cf. ll. 99, 319, and introd.
 72. 204 dr. $4\frac{1}{2}$ ob. should be paid on $68\frac{1}{4}$ ar.; cf. however l. 122.
 76. Cf. l. 107.
 77. Cf. ll. 123 and 151.
 80. The number should be $5\frac{19}{32}$.
 84. The figure should be 10, not 9.
 87. The alterations made here by the second hand (cf. note on l. 7) have not been repeated in the recapitulation in the next column (ll. 108-11), no doubt by mistake. The number of arurae given in l. 107, however, includes the additional arura, and the sum in l. 126 corresponds to $47\frac{29}{32}$ ar.
 90. Cf. l. 107. The restorations are made on the model of ll. 7 and 10; cf. ll. 104, 109-10.
 94 sqq. The presence here of general totals of diversely taxed land and the sums paid thereon is made certain by the first line of the next column (l. 99), *δν β(τριώβ.) &c.* The additions, as the next column again shows, were made by the second hand, the first having left for the purpose considerable space between the lines. For instance, after having written the heading *καὶ πρὸς (τριδραχμων) μητροπολιτών* in l. 103, the scribe left a space of about 5 cm. The totals and recapitulations which extend from l. 94 to l. 156 (see note on l. 152) are arranged as follows: (1) the total number of arurae taxed (l. 94); (2) the total sum paid on them (ll. 95-8); (3) the different categories constituting the totals, namely (a) land assessed at 2 dr. 3 ob. and the corresponding sum (ll. 99-102), (b) land assessed at 3 dr. (ll. 103-4) and the corresponding sum (ll. 108-11), (c) land assessed at 8 dr. and the corresponding sum (ll. 128-30). Between the totals of arurae and drachmae the second hand inserted the numbers of arurae assessed at 3 dr. in each village (ll. 105-7), the addition of which gives the total in l. 104; and the final total paid for the 3-dr. tax including the additions (l. 111) is followed by a list (ll. 112-27), also by the second hand, of the items paid in each village for *τριδραχμος* and constituting the total. This list, however, is incomplete, the scribe having left out by mistake a series of numbers (l. 114, note). (4) The general total of drachmae paid on taxed arurae with additions (ll. 131-4), followed by a list, by the second hand, of the total sum paid in each village for the different taxes (ll. 135-56). When a village had nothing but land assessed at 3 dr., the number in this list was naturally the same as that in the list in ll. 112-27 of sums paid for land at 3 dr. The following table tabulates the data of ll. 94 to 134. It will be remarked that the sums arrived at in the table differ slightly from those in the papyrus. This is not due to errors on the part of the scribes, but to the fact that several sums are not preserved either in the body of the document or in the lists at the end of the section; and since their calculation rests on fractions of arurae, an exact coincidence between the sums arrived at and those which actually stood in the papyrus is hardly to be expected. However, though the numbers restored are not quite exact, they have been inserted, the document being thus much easier to understand. Moreover, the divergence never amounts to more than 1 ob. (l. 108). For the arurae there is no such difference between the table and the papyrus, since the number for each village is preserved either in the section dealing with the village or in the list in ll. 105-7.

Village.	Tax.	Number of taxed arurae.	Sum. dr. ob. ch.	Supplements. dr. ob. ch.	Total. dr. ob. ch.	References.
Βινῶθρις	β (τρώβολον) Ἀλεξανδρέων	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 2	14 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	l. 99; cf. ll. 69-70
[]	(τρίδραχμος) μητροπολιτῶν	62 $\frac{5}{16}$	186 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	11 4 1	198 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	cf. ll. 1, 105, notes
Ψ[. . .]μή	"	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 3	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	33 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	ll. 3-4
Ψεναρποκράτις	"	9 $\frac{3}{2}$	28 1 2	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	ll. 9 and 11
[]	"	90 $\frac{9}{16}$	271 4 1	16 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	288 4	[ll. 16-17]; cf. l. 105
Μεσνεῖβις	"	11	33	2 3	35 3	ll. 20-1
Νεβλάμις	"	27 $\frac{1}{8}$	81 2 2	5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	86 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	ll. 24-5
Ναθμέ[]	"	201 $\frac{3}{2}$	605 2	37 5	643 1	[ll. 28-9]; cf. l. 105
[. . .]ς	"	15	45	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	47 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	[ll. 32-3]; cf. l. 106
[]	"	148	444	27 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	471 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	ll. 36-7
Ο[]	"	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	58 1 2	[ll. 40-1]; cf. l. 106
[]	"	46 $\frac{5}{16}$	140 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	8 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	149 3	[ll. 44-5]; cf. l. 106
Ψενκαλώ	"	61 $\frac{1}{16}$	183 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 3	195 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	ll. 49-50
[]	"	3 $\frac{3}{2}$	10 3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	ll. 56-7
Ψενθμενω[]	"	54 $\frac{9}{2}$	163 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	174 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	[ll. 60-1]; cf. l. 106
Βινῶθρις	"	12	36	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	ll. 64-5
[]	"	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	204 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	217 2 3	ll. 71-2
Τανθάλ	"	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	89 3 2	[ll. 76-7]; cf. l. 107
Ψεναράχθις	"	6	18	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	19 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	ll. 80-1
[. . .]ς	"	9	27	1 4 3	28 4 3	ll. 84-5
	"	46 $\frac{3}{2}$	140 4 3	8 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	149 3 2	[ll. 89 and 91]; cf. l. 107, l. 87, note
	Totals for land at 3 dr.	930 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,790 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	174 1 1	2,964 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	ll. 103, 108
[]	(ὀκτάδραχμος)	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	ll. 51-2
	Totals for all land taxed before additions	937 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,814 3 1	175 4 1	2,990 1 2	[ll. 94 and 95]
Ψεναρποκράτις	Subsequent additions. (τρίδραχμος)	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	ll. 10 and 12; cf. ll. 96-7, 104, 109-10
"	"	31 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 3 3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	10 1	" "
"	Totals.	61 $\frac{1}{16}$	20 3	1 1	21 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	
Final totals for land at 3 dr.		937 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,810 5	175 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	2,986 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	ll. 104 and 111
Final totals for all land taxed		943 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,834 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	176 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	3,011 3 1	[ll. 94 and 98]

100. αἱ π(ροκείμεναι): cf. ll. 102, 123, and e. g. 205. introd. Here and in l. 102 the words take the place of the lists of items constituting the totals, e. g. in ll. 105 sqq., 112 sqq. Since the 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ar. in l. 99 were not the product of addition but a single item (l. 69), the revisor in analysing the totals had here nothing to enter beyond the preceding figure, and instead of repeating this wrote αἱ π(ροκείμεναι). This explanation is confirmed by Fr. 8, which contains part of a summary similar to ll. 99 sqq., and reads ¹ 1st hand [καὶ π]ρὸς (ὀκτάδραχμον [ἄρ. δδ'] ² 2nd hand δδ' ³ 1st hand (δρ.) λδ, πρ(οσδιαγραφόμενων) (δρ.) β (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) λς [(ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α] κτλ. Here it was no saving of trouble actually to repeat the preceding figures instead of merely referring back to them. In l. 123 αἱ π(ροκείμεναι) is presumably again to be read, the words referring back to the lost paragraph from which the following figures were taken, though why such reference was made in this case remains obscure.

103. (τρίδραχμον) μητροπολιτῶν: cf. l. 286, where μητροπολιτῶν is found. The same tax apparently occurs in P. Tebt. 500, where γ' stands for (τρίδραχμος); it is there qualified by διοικ(ήσεως), whereas the proceeds of the same tax in 213 are paid to the priestly department; cf. introd. *ad loc.* and note on l. 128 below.

104. Cf. ll. 7 and 10. It has been already noticed that the arura added in ll. 87 (cf. note) and 90 has not been recorded here, no doubt by mistake; the total is accordingly too small to that extent.

105 sqq. In these lines the second hand gave a list of the numbers of arurae taxed at 3 dr. in each successive village after the additions had been made. The original number was increased only in two villages cf. the third number in the list and l. 10, and the last number and l. 90. The first number corresponds to the first village of the section, which was dealt with in the paragraph immediately preceding Col. i. For the rest of the successive numbers cf. ll. 3, 10, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, 49, 56, 60, 64, 71, 76, 80, 84, 90.

110. For the reading ἀλογ(υρι) cf. Fr. 5 on p. 331.

111. The sums paid in each village for (τρίδραχμος), including the additions, amount to a total of 2,813 dr. 5½ ob. 1 ch., not 2,810 dr. 5½ ob. 1 ch. The difference of 3 dr. is due to the fact that the revisor forgot to include after l. 110 the 3 dr. paid on the arura added in l. 90. The 2,810 dr. were not obtained by again adding all totals after the alterations had been made, which would have prevented the error, but by adding to the original total in l. 108 the sums subsequently levied on the supplementary arurae in ll. 109-10. The sum recorded in l. 126 (cf. l. 93) is, however, right.

112. Cf. notes on ll. 1, 105 sqq.

113. Cf. l. 4.

114. After 31 dr. 3 ob. &c. (l. 4) should come 48 dr. 1½ ob. 1 ch. (l. 13), but after having written the former sum, the scribe by inadvertence resumed at the top of Col. iii, thus leaving out the totals for five villages. This is a proof that the total in l. 111 was not obtained by the addition of the items forming the present list, but that the list was inserted after the calculation of that total. The supposition of a mere transposition of the items is inadmissible, for the column without the five missing totals is of the average length; cf. the next column.

115. Cf. ll. 37 and 143.

116. Cf. ll. 41 and 144.

117. Cf. ll. 45 and 145.

118. Cf. l. 50.

119. Cf. ll. 57 and 147.

120. Cf. ll. 61 and 148.

121. Cf. ll. 65 and 149.

122. Cf. l. 72.

123. Cf. ll. 77 and 151, and for αἱ προκείμεναι see note on l. 100.

124. Cf. ll. 81 and 152.

125. Cf. ll. 85 and 153.

126. Cf. ll. 93 and 154.

127. Cf. l. 155. The line which has been inserted here no doubt belongs to the previous list, but to what it refers is obscure.

128. Cf. l. 51. The δκτάδραχμος is commonly found associated with taxes on garden-lands; cf. P. Tebt. 500 (above, note on l. 103), 186. 4-5, 213. *passim*, B. G. U. 572. 5, 10, 574. 6, P. Oxy. 1185. 19, 1283. 17, 21.¹ In P. Oxy. 1185 only is the name of the tax written out, being elsewhere expressed by an η followed by the symbol for drachma which is sometimes crossed (cf. ll. 51, 282, crit. notes). The identification of the δκτάδραχμος and the σπονδὴ Διονύσου has been suggested in the note on P. Oxy. 1283. 17, and weight is added to the argument by an examination of 186, B. G. U. 572-4, P. Tebt. 500, Oxy. 653, 917, and 1283. These documents are alike in dealing with taxes upon garden-land, especially the ἀπόμειρα, ναύβιον, and ἐπαρουριον and to these regular taxes is added either (δκτάδραχμος), σπονδὴ (P. Oxy. 653), σπονδὴ Διονύσου (P. Oxy. 917), or (δκτάδραχμος) σπονδὴ Διονύσου (P. Oxy. 1283). The different terms appear therefore to be equivalents, the shorter titles being used as abbreviations of the complete name found only in P. Oxy. 1283. Thus it seems that officials in Oxyrhynchus generally preferred σπονδὴ, in Arsinoë and Thmûis δκτάδραχμος. The tax was levied per arura (cf. P. Oxy. 916 and 213) and although the identification of δκτάδραχμος and σπονδὴ seems reasonably secure, it is curious that three different tax-payers should have paid under this heading the same amount of 8 dr. 4 ob. 1 ch. (cf. P. Oxy. 917. 3, 1283. 17, 21); this can be explained by assuming either that their land in the three cases happened to be the same in extent, or that the tax at this date was not being levied κατ' ἄρουραν. The δκτάδραχμος did not fall on all garden-land, but on vine-land only. The qualification Διονύσου implies such a connexion and it is noteworthy that in the taxing-lists 186 and 213 the δκτάδραχμος follows directly on ἀμπέλ(ου) or φόρον ἀμπέλου (cf. 186. 3, 213. 138, 288, 448). This view seems at first sight difficult to reconcile with the data of B. G. U. 572-4, which are fragments from a single roll and contain a list of proprietors with the extent of ἀμπελῶνες, ἐλαιῶνες, and παράδειςοι they possessed and the taxes they paid thereon. According to 574. 4 sq., a certain exegetes had in all 23¾ ar. of which 9½ were ἀμπέλου, 7¾ of

¹ In an unpublished taxing-sheet from the Fayûm an entry records a payment of . . . 40 dr. 2½ ob. for (δκταδράχμου), ν(αυβίου), εἰδῶ(ν), and in another place the following sequence of entries occurs ἐλ(αίας) (δραχμάς) γ, ἐπ(αρουρίου) (δραχμάς) ι, (δκταδράχμου) (δραχμάς) ις.

a kind which cannot be determined, and the remaining 6 of a third kind equally unascertainable. The sum paid for δκτάδραχμος, 50 dr. $3\frac{1}{2}$ ob., does not correspond to any of these figures and it is unlikely that it represents only an instalment since the full sum is paid for ναύβιον (l. 6). The solution is probably that the δκτάδραχμος was incident only upon a portion of the $9\frac{1}{2}$ ar. of vine-land, the rest belonging to the exempted category called τῶν μὴ τελούντων (cf. introd., p. 329).¹ A tax upon vineyards at the same rate of 8 dr. per arura occurs in P. Brit. Mus. 119. *passim* (i, p. 142), under the name of οἴνου τέλος; cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, pp. 150 and 270. Paid there in addition to the land-tax, it has all the characteristics of the δκτάδραχμος and may well be only a Theban variant in nomenclature.² If this identification is admitted, the fact that the οἴνου τέλος was levied only upon ἀμπελοι ιδιοκτήτοι, the so-called ἀμπ. ἱερατικοί being exempt (Wilcken, *op. cit.*, p. 50), would be explained; for obviously the δκτάδρ. σπονδὴ Διονύσου was intended at least in origin as an offering in kind for the benefit of a god and his priests, and taxation on priests for their own benefit would be unnatural. As has been seen in the introd. a priestly origin is also not unlikely for the taxes here associated with the δκτάδραχμος, but by this time they had undergone a long evolution which left them little or nothing of their primitive character. The τριδραχμος remained, at least nominally and in the Mendesian nome, true to its origin, its proceeds—except from limnitic land—belonging to the hieratic department (cf. Table II on p. 294, and pp. 297 sqq.). This may have been only a local treatment; for the same tax is called τριδρ. διοικήσεως in P. Tebt. 500, whereas the ἀπόμοιρα booked in 213 under ἱερατικά belongs to the διοίκησις in Fay. 41. i. 12, ii. 11 (cf. 213. 100, note), though a difference of date may equally account for the difference of allocation. What kind of garden culture was subject to the τριδραχμος is not known. The ἐξάδραχμος Φιλαδέλφου has hitherto occurred only in 213. 354 and may have been peculiar to the Mendesian nome (cf. note, *ad. loc.*). Its name reveals its Ptolemaic origin, but as the ἀπόμοιρα was itself intended for libations in honour of the deified Queen Arsinoë Philadelphus (cf. Rev. Laws Col. 36. 19 [W. 249]), the relation of the two taxes is obscure. At any rate they coexisted in Roman times, and the ἐξάδραχμος, unlike the ἀπόμοιρα, is in 213 paid to the διοίκησις. For the β. τριώβ. Ἀλεξανδρέων and the δεκάδραχμος there is no evidence outside 216. The significance of the θησαυρικόν, apparently a percentage for the priestly department levied in connexion with certain taxes, which is present in 213 with the δκτάδραχμος and ἐξάδραχμος but absent with the τριδραχμος, is discussed at length in the introd. *ad. loc.* The history of the secularization of such taxes is for the most part obscure. It is known, however, that the praefect Aemilius Saturninus (A.D. 197–8) regulated the collection of the δκτάδραχμος by an edict (P. Oxy. 916. 7 sqq.), ordering it to be paid per arura, and that in the third century the proceeds of the δκτάδραχμος went to the διοίκησις (cf. 213) and were appropriated to the praefect by an imperial ordinance (P. Oxy. 1185. 16 sqq.). Whether the order by Saturninus was an innovation or only the confirmation of a measure already existing is doubtful. None, however, of the documents mentioning δκτάδραχμος is early; all those with dates belong to the end of the second century or the beginning of the third, and those undated may safely be ascribed to the same period, so that the tax in the form there found may well have owed its origin to him. An idea of the considerable sums collected for δκτάδραχμος is afforded by 186. 5, where 219 tal. 83 dr. 3 ob. appear under the heading λόγου (δκταδράχμου) in an account dealing with several nomes. In the section of which l. 130 gives the summary only 10 dr. are paid for δκτάδραχμος, but in the next section the amount coming under the same heading was much larger (cf. also ll. 282 and 302), so that the total amount for the whole Mendesian nome must have been considerable.

The suggested transition of the σπονδὴ from an offering to the god in kind to a productive tax earmarked for the praefect illustrates anew the policy followed by the Greek kings of Egypt and their Roman successors towards the Egyptian priesthood which they constantly contrived to weaken by stopping its sources of wealth; cf. Rostowzew, *Gött. Gel. Anz.* 1909, pp. 636 sqq.; Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 93 sqq., 111 sqq.

129. [? αἰ] ποκ(είμεναι): cf. l. 100 and note. The same words should perhaps be restored after l. 130; cf. l. 102. 130. Cf. l. 52.

131 sqq. For the restoration of these lines cf. ll. 306 sqq. The total in l. 134 is 3 dr. too small for the reason given above in l. 111, note. For ll. 132–3 cf. ll. 109–10 and 12.

135 sqq. contain the list of the total sums paid in each village for all the land taxed; cf. l. 94, note.

¹ Cf. above, p. 252, where the same argument has been used to explain the discrepancy between the payments for γεωμετρία and ναύβιον in B. G. U. 572. 15.

² Similarly above, p. 251, it has been suggested that φοινικῶνων was used in Thebes for a scale of taxation which in Middle Egypt was known as παραείσον.

135. Cf. l. 112, l. 1, note, and l. 105 and note.

136. Cf. ll. 4 and 113.

137. Cf. l. 13, and note on l. 10.

138. Cf. l. 17 and note *ad loc.*

139. Cf. l. 21.

140. Cf. l. 25.

141. Cf. l. 29 and note *ad loc.*

142. Cf. l. 33 and l. 114, note.

143. Cf. ll. 37 and 115.

144. Cf. ll. 41 and 116.

145. Cf. ll. 45 and 117.

146. Cf. l. 53.

147. Cf. ll. 57 and 119.

148. Cf. ll. 61 and 120.

149. Cf. ll. 65 and 121.

150. Cf. l. 73.

151. Cf. ll. 77 and 123.

152. Cf. ll. 81 and 124. These and the following numbers, up to l. 156, are written in the margin; cf. note on l. 157.

153. Cf. ll. 85 and 125.

154. Cf. ll. 93 and 126.

155-6. Cf. l. 127 and note. In spite of the scribe's various corrections the total in l. 156 is inconsistent with the item in the line preceding, as are both with the total in l. 127. At the commencement of l. 156 the strokes of deletion were presumably intended to include $\chi(\alpha\lambda\kappa.) \beta$ though they do not actually reach so far.

157. Here begins a new section dealing with the Πτεμπαθιώ toparchy; cf. 213. 23, note. This was originally preceded by a space left blank by the first scribe to allow notes and additions by the revisor. The space, however, proved to be too small, and the list beginning l. 135 had to be completed in the margin at the top of Col. ix; cf. l. 152, note.

The following table comprises the data concerning the Πτεμπαθιώ toparchy as far as they are preserved. Owing to missing items no totals can be calculated except for the δκτάδραχμος.

Village.	Ταχ.	Number of taxed arurae.	Sum. dr. ob. ch.	Supplements. dr. ob. ch.	Total. dr. ob. ch.	References.
Περκοῖνις	(τρίδραχμος) μητροπολιτῶν	91	273	17 3	290 3	ll. 160, 233, 236
Πῶις	"	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	49 2	3 3	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	ll. 169-70, 233, 237
[]	"	49 $\frac{1}{16}$	149 3	9 2 3	158 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 2	ll. 233, 238
Ναβαόλ	"	31	93	5 $4\frac{1}{2}$ 2	98 $4\frac{1}{2}$ 2	ll. 184-5, 239
[]	"	44 $\frac{45}{128}$	133 1	8 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 3	141 2	ll. 188-9, 240
[]	"	18	54	3 2 2	57 2 2	ll. 192-3, 241
Φεριεθώ	"	12 $\frac{39}{2}$	38 $3\frac{1}{2}$ 2	2 $2\frac{1}{2}$	41 2	ll. 196-7, 242
Πηκα[]	"	14 $\frac{53}{64}$	44 $3\frac{1}{2}$ 2	2 $4\frac{1}{2}$	47 2	ll. 201-2, 233, 243
Κερκενοῦφισ	"	67 $\frac{3}{8}$	202 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	12 $3\frac{1}{2}$ 2	214 $4\frac{1}{2}$	ll. 209-10, 234, 244
[]	"	[]	[]	[]	[]	ll. 216-7, 245; cf. ll. 249 sqq., note
Πτη[.] . ις	"	38	114	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	121 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	ll. 220-1
Θελβῶνθις	"	50 $\frac{1}{4}$	147 $4\frac{1}{2}$	9 $1\frac{1}{2}$	157	ll. 224-5
[]	"	[]	[]	[]	[]	ll. 228-9; cf. ll. 249 sqq., note
Περκοῖνις	(δκτάδραχμος)	1	8	3	8 3	ll. 163-4
Πῶις	"	11	88	5 3	93 3	ll. 171-2
[]	"	26	208	13	221	ll. 179-80
Κερκενοῦφισ	"	4	32	2	34	ll. 211-2
	Totals for (δκτάδρ.)	42	336	21	357	ll. 249-51; cf. ll. 249 sqq., note
Πηκα[]	(? δεκάδραχμος)	45 $\frac{1}{32}$	? 450 2 3	? 28 1	? 478 3 3	ll. 256, 258; cf. ll. 249 sqq., note.

158. For a village named *Ψενβινηχονπερκοῖνις* cf. 213. 217.
161. Cf. l. 233 and note.
162. Cf. l. 236.
163. That the remaining 1 ar. was assessed at 8 dr. is shown by the comparison of the sum paid for (*τρίδραχμος*) at *Περκοῖνις* (l. 236), 273 dr., and that paid for all the taxed land belonging to the same village (l. 261), 281 dr. The *προσδιαγραφόμενα* here and elsewhere have been calculated at the usual rate of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.: cf. note on l. 4.
165. Cf. l. 261.
166. *Πώως*: cf. 213. 255, note.
169. Cf. l. 233 and note.
173. Cf. l. 262.
177. Cf. l. 233 and note. The number of arurae, which is not entirely preserved in l. 233, has been calculated from the amount paid on them for *τρίδραχμος*.
178. The figures are restored from l. 238. The subtraction of the sum for *ὀκτάδραχμος* in l. 180 from the grand total for the village in l. 181 should give the same result, but, probably by some error of the scribe, gives 149. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ob. 1 ch.
182. *Ναβαδλ*: a compound of this name occurs in 213. 330.
185. Cf. ll. 239 and 264.
188. The number expected is 43, not 44, but the latter must have stood in the papyrus, since the sum paid for *τρίδραχμος*, according to l. 240, corresponds within 2 ch. to $44\frac{4}{8}$ ar.
189. Cf. ll. 240 and 265.
192. This number has been calculated from the sum recorded in the following line.
198. *Πηκα*: *Σηκα* (cf. 213. 131) cannot be read.
201. This number has been approximately calculated from the sum partly preserved in l. 243; cf. l. 233.
202. Cf. l. 243 and note.
- 203 sqq. Cf. ll. 249 sqq., note.
206. *Κερκενούφως*: cf. 213. 67.
- 214 sqq. The amounts concerning this village cannot be calculated, the portion dealing with it in the different lists at the end of the section being lost.
223. *Θελβώνθως*: cf. 213. 238 and note.
225. The sum has been by error calculated on 1 arura too little ($49\frac{1}{4}$ ar. instead of $50\frac{1}{4}$). For similar errors of 1 arura or drachma cf. ll. 10, 41, 188, &c.
- 226 sqq. These numbers cannot be restored for the reasons given in the note on ll. 214 sqq..
- 230 sq. These totals cannot be calculated owing to missing items. It is not likely that a summary concerning the β (*τριώνβ.*) *Ἀλεξανδρέων* (cf. l. 99) followed here, for the next paragraph would then be expected to be introduced by *καὶ πρὸς*, as in l. 103. As only (*τρίδραχμον*) stands in l. 232 it is probable that this begins the series of subdivisions (cf. ll. 249 sqq., note), and consequently that there was no land belonging to Alexandrians in this set of villages.
- 233 sq. A similar list of the numbers of arurae assessed at 3 dr. in the successive villages of the section has occurred above, ll. 105 sqq. The lacunae have been filled as far as possible with the numbers which were preserved or could be calculated. For the numbers recorded in the present list cf. ll. 161, 169, 177, 184, 188, 192, 196, 201, 209, 220, 224.
236. Cf. l. 162.
237. Cf. l. 170.
238. Cf. l. 178.
239. Cf. ll. 185 and 264.
240. Cf. ll. 189 and 265.
241. Cf. l. 193.
242. Cf. l. 197.
243. Cf. l. 202. The *προσδιαγραφόμενα* have been approximately calculated at the usual rate of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
244. Cf. l. 210.
245. Cf. l. 216 and note on ll. 214 sqq.

246. Cf. l. 221.

247. Cf. l. 225 and note. After this line no restoration is possible; cf. note on ll. 226 sqq.

248. Cf. l. 229 and note on l. 226.

249 sqq. The restoration is made on the model of ll. 99 sqq. (cf. l. 94, note). It is of course uncertain, but the following remarks may suffice to justify it. A comparison with the parallel summary which ends at l. 156 shows that the paragraph concerned with *τρίδραχμος* and ending in l. 248 must have been followed by another dealing with *δκτάδραχμος*. This tax is mentioned four times in the preserved portions of the roll extending from ll. 157–231. It may also have been recorded in three other places in lacunae (ll. 203, 216, 228); this is, however, most improbable, for the extent of the lacuna in l. 234 requires at least two more numbers even with fractions to fill it and the figures of the land paying *τρίδραχμος* must have stood in the lost lines 216 and 228, since *τρίδραχμος* is excluded for l. 203. At the same time it is unlikely that the villages recorded in ll. 214 sqq. and 226 sqq. possessed *δκτάδραχμος* land besides *τρίδραχμος*, for this would necessitate columns of an unusual length (16 ll. for Col. xiii, 19 ll. for Col. xiv, the average being 14). The conclusion is that the four numbers standing in ll. 163, 171, 179, 211 constitute all the *δκτάδραχμος* land in the Πτεμπαθιώ toparchy. The disposition of the encircling lines at the beginning of Col. xvi shows that the first line belonged to the end of a preceding paragraph after which came a further paragraph concerned with another species of land and giving a single item. The only passage to which this can refer is l. 203, and since *τρίδραχμος* and *δκτάδραχμος* are not possible the question arises whether β *τριώβ.*, *ξξάδραχμος*, or *δεκάδραχμος* is concerned. The sequence of the entries in ll. 193–205 furnishes no certain clue, for the ascending order, though usual (cf. ll. 66 sqq., 209 sqq.), does not seem to have been constantly observed in village sections. It is, however, followed in the recapitulation at the end of the first section preserved in the papyrus (ll. 94 sqq.), and on this analogy we may suppose that l. 256 dealt with land taxed higher than 8 dr. which can only be *δεκάδραχμος* land. For this reason we have doubtfully restored *δεκάδραχμος* in l. 203 and calculated the sums accordingly. As regards the length of Col. xv the number of lines obtained with the restoration proposed (23) agrees well with the data of the papyrus (cf. vi 21 ll., vii 21 ll., viii 23 ll., ix 23 ll.).

257. This line and l. 259 have been enclosed; cf. ll. 249 sqq., note.

260. Cf. l. 306.

261. Cf. l. 165.

262. Cf. l. 173.

263. Cf. l. 181.

264. Cf. ll. 185 and 239.

265. Cf. ll. 189 and 240.

266. Cf. ll. 193 and 241.

267. Cf. ll. 197 and 242.

268. Cf. note on ll. 249 sqq.

269. Cf. l. 213.

270. Cf. note on ll. 214 sqq.

271. Cf. l. 221.

272. Cf. l. 225 and note.

273. Cf. l. 226 and note.

274. Φερνονφέι[ου]: if ηΛ is taken to be the first item in l. 289, then the new toparchy should commence here, and it is thus tempting to restore Φερνονφέι[ου] (cf. 217. 57 sqq., note)—a reading which is consistent with the remains—and to suppose that a short village name intervened between the toparchy and the number of arurae. However Ζμοδμ[ις] (l. 278) is known to have been in the Neomare . . . toparchy from P. S. I. 229. 9–10, 24–5, 28, so that unless there were two villages of the same name the suggestion cannot be upheld.

For this and the following villages only the number of taxed arurae is recorded. That the *τρίδραχμος* is meant when no tax-name is stated is shown by l. 286. The missing numbers of arurae can consequently be calculated from the numbers of drachmae. The numbers thus obtained coincide with those in l. 289, a list similar to that in ll. 105 sqq. This shows that the two columns belonged to the same section, but they were apparently separated by an interval of several columns, since the numbers of arurae in Col. i occur at the beginning of the list in Col. ii, only one item, if any, being lost in front of ηΛ.

288. It is noticeable that though in the detailed survey given in the previous lines the number of μῆ

τελοῦσαι ἄρουραι in each village is not stated as in other sections, they are mentioned here at the beginning of the summary, and the total number perhaps followed τελοῦσας.

293 sqq. Cf. note on l. 274.

317-22.	Taxes.	Arurae.	Amount paid.	Extra payments.	Totals.	
	3-drachmae tax	54 $\frac{1}{4}$	162 dr. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ob.	10 dr. 1 ob. 1 ch.	172 dr. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ob. 1 ch.	ll. 317-18
	2 dr. 3 ob. tax	35	87 3	5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	92 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	ll. 319-20
	General totals	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	250 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	265 5 3	ll. 321-22

The numbers of arurae in this fragment have been calculated from the sums paid on them.

217. TAXING LIST.

Average height 20 cm.

Late second century.

The six columns next printed, to the partial restoration of which numerous fragments have contributed, formed part of a roll dealing with taxation. Each entry contains the name of the individual tax-payer with his father's name and his rank, if any, the toparchy or toparchies within which taxation was due, and a total consisting in a sum of drachmae or an amount of wine, or in both. The τόποι occurring are:—Νωίτης (l. 3), Νεομαρη() (ll. 9 sqq.), Ἐρμοπολίτης (ll. 15 sqq.), Θμοιβαστίτης (l. 19?), Πτεμπαθιώ (l. 20), Θμοῦς (ll. 20 and 78 sqq.), Ψανίτης (ll. 43 sqq.), Φερνουφίτης(?) (ll. 57 sqq.), Φεοπίτης(?) (ll. 61 sqq.), Νεομψο(νο) (ll. 66 sqq.), Θμουπ(ολίτης) (ll. 86 and 101), Χιαστίτης (ll. 99 sqq.), Πτεγχάτ (unpublished fragments), and an undeciphered name in ll. 108, 110. Although the toparchy is placed only as an item in the individual entry, and nowhere as a heading, it is evident from the system of grouping, whereby entries concerned with a particular τόπος are entered consecutively, that the basis of arrangement for the roll was primarily geographical, and that the unit was the toparchy. The list was obviously drawn up in a central office, and when complete must have embraced the entire nome. What then was its purpose? The later marginal note (ἐλημματίσθησαν) appended in another hand to certain entries (e. g. ll. 74 and 114, and several times in unpublished fragments) is evidence that some at any rate of the sums detailed were, at the time they were entered, unpaid. Furthermore, where partial payments by individuals are concerned, the statement in the text of the remainder owing is emphatic; cf. the formula occurring in ll. 17 sqq., 82 sqq., 100 sqq. γίνονται δρ. . . ., ἐξ ὧν εἰσεπράχθησαν διὰ λόγου ()μήνου ἕως (μηνὸς) ἑξ ἔτους . . ., λοιπαὶ δρ. . . . Similarly the qualification αἱ προσβ(ληθεῖσαι) διὰ λόγου ()μήνου ἕως (μηνὸς) ἑξ ἔτους, not infrequently attached to totals of drachmae (cf. l. 1, note), is probably the equivalent, where total payments were concerned, of the clause ἐξ ὧν εἰσεπράχθησαν κτλ. in partial payments. Where neither of these qualifications, therefore, is added, it is natural to suppose that the sums entered represent amounts at the time unpaid. The subordinate arrangement of the entries within the larger geographical divisions is in this respect significant, those involving sums to which no qualification is

attached (i. e. unpaid) being apparently placed first, while those concerned with partial or completed payments are grouped together and follow (cf. ll. 99 sqq.).

As regards the payments in money, examination shows that these are for the most part susceptible of division into two items, a main sum due in taxation which is a multiple of 2, and a further sum constituting $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of that preceding for *προσδιαγραφόμενα*. The table here given shows the result of this analysis in the columns printed.

Taxation. dr.	<i>προσδιαγρ.</i>		References.
	dr.	ob. ch.	
4		$1\frac{1}{2}$	ll. 13, 41, 43, 45, 54
6		2	ll. 3, 51, 52
8		3	ll. 38, 44, 46, 53, 63, 67, 70, 77, 108
12		$4\frac{1}{2}$	l. 81
14		5	l. 37
16	1		l. 90
20	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	ll. 62, 65, 66, 78, 79, 89, 93, 94, 106, 110
28	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$	l. 61
36	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	l. 59
40	2	3	ll. 68, 86, 88
48	3		l. 71
52	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	l. 118
60	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	ll. 57, 87
64	4		l. 120
76	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	ll. 18, 23
88	5	3	l. 116
100	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	l. 20
150	9	2	l. 20
226	14	$\frac{1}{2}$	l. 114

Figures not susceptible of this analysis are those in ll. 11, 14, 21, 83-5, 98, 101, 103. An amount exceeding 19 talents, which must apparently be referred to an individual tax-payer, occurs in l. 56, and unpublished fragments containing only the ends of lines show totals exceeding in two cases 2,000 dr., in two others 1 tal., and in another 2 tals. Amounts of wine are *κεράμια* 15 (l. 69), 22 (l. 9), 64 (l. 111), $97\frac{1}{2}$ (l. 19), 105 (l. 91). The infrequency of the payments in kind as compared with those in money, the absence of any common factor in the totals of *κεράμια*, and the fact that the same individual in the same taxation-area is responsible for payments in both wine and money (cf. l. 19), cumulatively form conclusive evidence against any theory of *adaeratio*. Therefore at any rate two taxes, distinguished by the medium of payment, are implied. The further question whether one tax or several taxes contributed to the individual totals of drachmae must be left undecided. The argument from ll. 17 sqq. (cf. note *ad loc.*) is decisive that in that case the tax or taxes were incident on real property, and it is, at least, not improbable that the application of this conclusion is to be extended to the list as a whole. The wide divergence in amounts, as well as the largeness of certain of the items (cf. P. Oxy. 1045), would thus be explained, as also the appearance of women as tax-payers (e. g. ll. 109-10). The payments in wine are not improbably analogous to those found in 213 (cf. l. 204, note), where the same relative infrequency of occurrence is observed.

On the immediate purpose of 217 little light is thrown by the foregoing considerations. The list has none of the characteristics of the normal *ἀπαιτήσιμον* drawn up as a guide for, and prior to, collection; nor, again, is the interpretation as a statement of arrears very

satisfactory, since this would not naturally include in the body of the return entries of sums finally paid. A further objection, moreover, to any theory of arrears lies in the uniformity of numerical principle which analysis of the entries has revealed, although as regards this it may be noted that in 213, apparently a list of arrears, the items recorded for the tax *προσόδων ὑπαρχόντων* are capable of a similar analysis (cf. note on l. 45 there, and also P. Brit. Mus. 1170 (iii, pp. 92 sqq.) which contains a list of arrears under the headings *οἴνου*, *ἐλαίου*, and *προσόδων ὑπαρχόντων*, and bears a strong general resemblance to 217). The whole question is much complicated by our ignorance of the system of book-keeping in vogue, and a better knowledge of this will perhaps bring the solution. In this respect 217 is to be compared with some other members of the group from Thmûis published in B. G. U. 976 sqq., which contain parallel formulae (cf. 475-6 from the Fayûm). The Berlin texts deal mainly with arrears of corn, but the similarity is not sufficient to justify a similar interpretation of 217.

The 15th year which is frequently mentioned may be assigned on the ground of the hand, a small sloping cursive with certain well-defined characteristics, to the reign of Antoninus Pius or Marcus Aurelius, probably the latter. Diagonal strokes often preceding the entries are indications that the list was later subjected to revision.

With regard to the arrangement of the text, of the three columns composing A the sequence of i and ii is determined by the restoration of the fragments, that of ii and iii is not equally certain, but rests on the continuation of the details of the *τόπος Ψανίτης* in iii. The remaining pieces, B, C, D, are unplaced. The original height of the written surface is unknown, but in the larger fragments the uniform contour of the break, due to the pressure of débris on the roll, is a sufficient indication of the relative position of the lines in the several columns. In addition to those here published, there are some twenty smaller fragments belonging to the same roll and similar in content. In one case a marginal note to the text reads *ὁ γράφων μὴ γράφε τὸν οἶνον ἐπὶ τοῦ Κασ[*.

A.

Col. i.

[αἰ] προσβ(ληθεῖσαι) διὰ [λόγ(ου)] (τετρα)μή(νον) ἔξ[s . . . ιε (ἔτους)].
 [. . .] . εως Ἀρτεμιδώρου [
 Νωίτου (δρ.) τ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β αἰ προσβ(ληθεῖσαι) διὰ τοῦ
 [(αὐτοῦ)] λόγου.
 5 [Ἀ]χιλλέως Ἐρωτος Νω[
 [Αἰ]λουρίωνο(ς) Ἀπίωνος γενο(μένου) [
 [Ἀ]πύγχιος Τιθοήους Ε . [
 [Δι]δύμου Ἀπίωνο(ς) Διδύμο(ν) γ(ενο(μένου) βα)σιλ(ικοῦ) γρα(μματέως)
 Ἑρμοπολ(ίτου) Νεομαρη() (δρ.) κ[. . οἶ]νο(ν) κερά(μια) κβ.
 10 [.]ποτεφπούσ(ιος) Πνεφερώτο(ς) Π[. . .] γενο(μένου)
 ἐπιτηρη(τοῦ) ἀπρά(των) ὑπαρχ(όντων) Ν[εομ(αρη)] (δρ.) σ (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
 Πιεσιήους Πιεσιήους Ἀπολ(ωνίου) [μη]τρὸς
 Θασίσιος γενο(μένου) ἐπιτη(ρητοῦ) . [. . . Ν]εομ(αρη) (δρ.) δ [(ὀβ.)] (ἡμιωβ.).

Z Z

Col. iii.

-] . . . [. . .] . . . [
 50] Λεωνίδου Εἰρηγοῦ()
 Ψαν]ίτου (δρ.) τ (δυσόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
]ου Παθώτ(ου) Ψανί(του) (δρ.) τ (δυσόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
] Ψανίτ[ο]ν (δρ.) η (τριώβ.).
]ος Ψανίτου (δρ.) δ (ὀβ. ?) (ἡμιωβ.).
 55]ν τοῦ καὶ Χαιρήμ(ονος)
] (τάλ.) ιθ (δρ. ?) [
] Φερνουφ(ίτου) (δρ.) ξγ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
]δώρον Πατήους μητ(ρὸς)
 Φ]ερνουφ(ίτου) (δρ.) λη (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
 60 το]ν καὶ Με]λαν]ίπ(που)
] Ἀρποκ(ρατίωνος) Ἐφίνιος Φεοπ(ίτου ?) (δρ.) κθ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
] Ἀμμω(νίου) Φεοπ(ίτου ?) (δρ.) κα (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
]ιος Φεοπ(ίτου ?) (δρ.) η (τριώβ.).
] . υμ() ὑπεσχ() (πρότερον) Τεσσερονπ()
 65] (δρ.) κα (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
] Νεομψο(νο) (δρ.) κα (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
] Νεομψο(νο) (δρ.) η (τριώβ.).
]ν Πεοπ(ίτου ?) (δρ.) μβ (τριώβ.),
 οἶνον κερά(μια)] ιε.
 70]εῖδου (δρ.) η (τριώβ.).
]στεως (δρ.) να
] ον [

B.

-] (ἡμιωβ.).
 []ρι(ς) [] . (ἡμιωβ.). ἐλημ(ματίσθησαν).
 75 [] Βουσε]ρίτου [(τριώβ.).
 [γενο]μ(ένου) ἐπ[ι]τηρητοῦ] . [
 [. . .] . . . [. . .] . . . [] (δρ.) η (τριώβ.).
 [Σα]ραπίων(ς) Σαραπίων(ς) Ἰσιδ(ώρου) Θμούεω(ς) (δρ.) κα (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
 [Σ]αραπίων[ο(ς)] τοῦ καὶ Νεμεσίω(νος) Καλλίω(νος) Θμο(ύεω(ς) (δρ.) κα (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
 80 [. . .] ακλείτου Ἀρποκ(ρατίωνος) Φιλοξ(ένου) (δρ.) η (τριώβ.).
 Σερήνου Ἡρων(ς) Χαιρήμ(ονος) Θμούεω(ς) (δρ.) ιβ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
 Σαραπίων(ς) Ψημί(ου) Σαραπίων(ς) γενομ(ένου) στρα(τηγοῦ) Βουβ(αστίτου)
 Θμούεω(ς) (δρ.) ωσα (ὀβ. ?) (ἡμιωβ.).
 ἐξ ὧν εἰσεπ[ρά]χθ(ησαν) διὰ λόγ(ου)] (δωδεκα)μή(νου) ἕως

Z Z Z

- 85 [. . . . ιε (ἔτους) (δρ.) υκη (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), λοιπ(αὶ) (δρ.) υμβ (τριώβ.?).
 [] Θμουπ(ολίτου) (δρ.) μβ (τριώβ.).
 [] κω(μο)γραμματαέως (δρ.) ξγ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
 [] (δρ.) μβ (τριώβ.).
 [] (δρ.) κα (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
 90 [] (δρ.) ιζ,
 [οἴνου κερά(μια)] ρε
 [] (δρ.) η (τριώβ.).
 [] (δρ.) κα (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
 [] (δρ.) κα (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
 95] .

The initial letters of another column remain. These, however, do not suit C.

C.

-] . . [.
 [κ]ω(μο)γραμματαέως καὶ ἐπ . . . () . . . ()
 [] (δρ.) ρμη (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
 [Χιαστ]ίτου) (δρ.) ρξη (-ωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
 100 [το]υ καὶ Λυσιμάχου
 [Χιαστ]ίτου) (δρ.) ις] (ὀβ.), Θμουπ(ολίτου) (δρ.) ζ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β,
 γίνονται [ἀργ]υρίου) (δρ.) κγ (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) (χαλκ.) β, ἐξ ὧν εἰσεπράχθησαν) διὰ λόγου)
 (τετρα)μή(νου) ἕως Φ[αρμ(οῦθι) ιε (ἔτους)] ἐπ[ι] Χιαστ(ίτη) (δρ.) ις (ὀβ.),
 λοιπ(αὶ) (δρ.) ζ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) [β.]
 105 [. . .] . χιος Ἀρποκ(ρατίωνος) Πεκ(ύσιος) μητ(ρὸς) Ταμινεσ()
 Χειαστ(ίτου) (δρ.) κα [(ὀβ.)] (ἡμιωβ.) αἱ προσβ(ληθεῖσαι) διὰ λόγου) (τετρα)μή(νου)
 ἕως Φαρμ(οῦθι) ιε (ἔτους).
 [Νεκ]θερῶτος Ἀνόμπεως Παήσι(ος) . . π() (δρ.) η (τριώβ.).
 [Ἀπο]λλωναρίου) τῆς καὶ [.] . [.] υ γυν[αι]κὸς)
 110 [] . π() [(δρ.)] κα (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.),
 [οἴνου κερά(μια) ξδ,
 [γίνονται ἀργ]υρίου) (δρ.) . . . οἴνου] κερά(μια) ξδ.
 [] . . . σθοκ()
 [] (δρ.) σμ (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β. ἐλημ(ματίσθησαν).
 115 [το]υ καὶ Ἐδήφιο(ς)
 [] (δρ.) γγ (τριώβ.).
 [] . . . ()
 [] (δρ.) νε (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
 [γε]ρο(μένου) πασ-
 120 [τοφ]όρου [] (δρ.) ξη.
 [] μητρὸς
 [] . . (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).

5. Within the geographical section, the entries of actual payments (whole or partial) appear to follow those to which no qualification is attached (cf. introd.). On the analogy, therefore, of ll. 43 and 108, l. 5 should mark the commencement of items concerned with a fresh toparchy, i. e. presumably that of *Νεομαρη* () (cf. ll. 9 sqq.). Thus *Νω[* is probably not to be restored *Νω[ίτου* but is rather the first syllable of the grandfather's name, e.g. *Νω[λίωνος*. In favour of this view is the fact that it is the invariable practice of the scribe elsewhere either to mention the names of both father and grandfather (sometimes also that of the mother) or in absence of these to specify the rank held by the tax-payer; cf. e.g. l. 14. The alphabetical arrangement, though not decisive, is perhaps corroborative. An alternative is to read *Νω[ίτου* (δρ.) . . . αἱ προσβ(ληθείσαι) ὁμοίως (cf. l. 39) for which there would be just room.

8-9. βα[σιλ(ικου) γρα(μματέως) Ἑρμοπολ(ίτου): the reference is to the nome in Upper Egypt, not of course to the Ἑρμοπολίτης τόπος of ll. 15 sqq. An ex-strategus of the Bubastite nome appears similarly as a tax-payer in l. 82. There is no evidence for a Hermopolite nome in the Delta. Mahaffy (*Rev. Laws*, p. 1) adduces Strabo as authority for its existence, but the reference there (cf. passage quoted in note on ll. 15 sqq.) is to the town, not to the nome. Müller (*Ptol. Geog.*, p. 703) relies on the list given by Pliny in *H. N.* v. 9, where, however, the Hermopolite nome, although misplaced (possibly by a confusion of the τόπος with the νομός; cf. ll. 15 sqq., note) is that in Upper Egypt.

The toparchy *Νεομαρη* () occurs also in P. S. I. 229. 10, 25, 28, 230. 10, 231. 14, where it is printed without any sign of abbreviation.

10-11. γενο(μένου) ἐπιτηρη(τοῦ) κτλ.: not 'ex-superintendent . . . of the Neomare . . . toparchy', but 'ex-superintendent . . . , amount due for the Neomare . . . toparchy', &c.; similarly in ll. 13, 15, 26. For the ἐπιτήρησις ἀπράτων ὑπαρχόντων cf. B. G. U. 18. 4 [W. 398] εἰς τὸ συντιμήσασθαι τὰ ἐν ἀπράτοις ὑπάρχοντα, Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, pp. 149 sqq.

15 sqq. At this point the entries dealing with the τόπος Ἑρμοπολίτης begin.

For the τόπος cf. P. Tebt. 340. 4-5 Ἑρμοῦ πόλεως τόπου Ἑρμοπολ(ίτου), P. S. I. 233. 12. This Hermopolis, which is distinct from Ἑρμοῦ πόλις μικρά, the capital of the Alexandrian nome, is probably to be identified with the town mentioned by Strabo (p. 802. 19) ἐν δὲ τῇ μεσογείῳ τῇ ὑπὲρ τοῦ Σεβεννυτικοῦ καὶ Φατυντικοῦ στόματος ἑοῖς ἐστὶ . . . ἔστι δὲ καὶ Ἑρμοῦ πόλις καὶ Λύκου πόλις καὶ Μένδης; cf. Steph. Byz. Ἑρμοῦ πόλις, Αἰγύπτου πόλις. Ἡρωδιανὸς δύο εἶναι λέγει, καὶ μεγάλην καὶ μικράν, καὶ (τρίτην) κατ' Αἴγυπτον (κατὰ Βούτον, Müller), καὶ (τετάρτην) κατὰ Θμοῦν (Ῥυμοῦν and Θμοῦνν MSS.), καὶ (πέμπτην) ἐπὶ ποταμοῦ, Ravennas anon. (ed. Pinder and Parthey) *Theomis, Ermupolis*. The identification is rendered all the more secure if the doubtfully read Λυκοπ(ολίτης τόπος) in P. Tebt. 340. 30, 33 is correct, since in that case the three towns classed together by Strabo appear in papyri as centres of toparchies in the Mendesian nome. This view conflicts with Naville's supposition (*Akhas el Medineh*, pp. 23 sqq.) that the Hermopolis of Strabo was the capital of the nome *Νεούτ*, Hermopolis according to him being an alternative Greek title for the Egyptian Panephris (cf. *Ptol. Geog.*, iv. 5. 23). Against this, however, is the fact that Ptolemy would certainly have used the Greek name of the capital if it had existed. The possible sites in the neighbourhood of Thmûis are discussed by Naville (*l. c.*).

15. For the ἐπισκέπται see P. Strassb. 78. introd.

17 sqq. Cf. ll. 100 sqq. Under the obligations of one person four separate sums are entered, each entry preceded by a distinct toparchy. Of these the entry connected with the τόπος to which this part of the roll was devoted is placed first, and it is noteworthy, both here and in ll. 100 sqq., that it is this entry which had been paid (ἐξ ὧν εἰσεπράχθησαν) κτλ.).

19. [Θμοί]β(αστίτου): cf. 215. 28, note.

20. [Πτεμπ]αθιώ: cf. 213. 23, note.

Θμούεω(s): cf. ll. 78 sqq., 86, note. The μητρόπολις Θμοῦις figures also with other τόποι in 214. 5 and introd. Fr. 1. 6.

23. Φαρμ(οῦθι) is restored on the analogy of ll. 16, 27, 31, 102-3, 106-7 (cf. l. 1, note), where it is found in conjunction with the λόγος τετράμηνος. Ἀδριανός (l. 128) and Μεσορή (unpublished fragment) are used without abbreviation and are too long.

ἐπὶ πρακ(τορία) Ἑρμοπ(ολίτου): parallel passages are l. 103, where ἐπ[ὶ] Χιαστ(ίτη) occurs in a similar context, and an unpublished fragment ἐπὶ πρακ(τορία) Πώεως. A difficulty is caused here and in l. 103 by the fact that 213 shows that the unit of the πρακτορία was the village not the toparchy (cf. P. Tebt. 340. 4-5 for the σιτολογία). The usage in ἐπὶ πρακ(τορία) Πώεως is thus correct, Πώις being one of some score of villages

included under the toparchy Πτεμπαθιώ. Possibly a small toparchy could constitute a *πρακτορία* without sub-division; cf. 214. introd. Fr. 6. 11, where this must be assumed if [Νω]ίτον is restored. Otherwise ἐπ[ι] Χιάστ(ει) may be read in l. 103 and here an ellipse supposed (ἐπὶ πρακ(τορία) Ἑρμο(ῦ) π(όλεως) or (Ἑρμοῦ π(όλεως)) Ἑρμοπ(ολίτου)) but this is not very satisfactory.

28. Possibly Ἑρμοπ(ολίτου) is to be supplied at the end of the line, but in several cases in the lines following the toparchy is omitted. Presumably the qualification of the series of entries as included in the same λόγος was sufficient indication that they belonged to the same geographical group.

32. Ἀρνούφ(ιος): φ is represented by a common curved stroke which is, apparently, used indifferently for φ or π in this group; cf. e.g. 218. 13, 221. 27.

43. Ψανείτου: cf. P. S. I. 105. 19, B. G. U. 976. 4, P. Tebt. 340, introd.

57 sqq. Φερνουφ(ίτου): a village Φερνούφης (-εως) which doubtless gave its name to the toparchy is found in unpublished Geneva papyri from the same source. Cf. also note on 218. 274.

66-7. Νεομψο(νο): cf. 215. 31, note.

67-9. If Πεοπ() = Φεοπ(), it is probable that ll. 67-9 contained the obligations under different toparchies of one individual and their total (cf. ll. 17 sqq., note). The doubtful ν in l. 68 may also be read ε, i. e. οἴνου κερά(μια) ι|ε.

74. The marginal note ἐλημ(ματίσθησαν) found here and opposite l. 114 refers presumably in both cases to entries in the following column.

80. Ἡρακλείτου does not fill the line.

86. The partial payment in the lines preceding probably marks the end of a section dealing with a toparchy; cf. l. 5, note. The abbreviated form Θμου' has been resolved Θμουπ(ολίτου) both here and in l. 101 on the strength of P. S. I. 108. 16, where apparently Θμουπιολίτου indicates the toparchy, the uncertain following word is the village (cf. l. 3, note, above), and ὀνόματος introduces the tax-payer; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 1170. 10-11 (iii, p. 93). The form, however, is curious, since Θμοῦς is never known as Θμοῦ πόλις, and the correctly formed adjective Θμουεῖτης is used by Herodotus (ii. 166). The μητρόπολις Θμοῦς is known to have constituted a toparchy in itself; cf. note on l. 20. Perhaps the surrounding villages were included in a further toparchy termed for distinction Θμουπολίτης which would account for the prefixing of μητρόπολις in the other case. At the same time the curved stroke which we take to be a π() is occasionally used as a general sign of abbreviation (cf. 185. 11, note, and in this group 429) so that these lines could then continue the details of the metropolis. The evidence is insufficient, but Θμουπιολίτου in P. S. I. *cit.* seems in any case difficult to explain except as a toparchy.

99 sqq. For the Χιαστίτης τόπος cf. 213. 306, note.

100 sqq. Cf. ll. 17 sqq., note.

108. With this line begin details relating to a fresh toparchy, the name of which remains uncertain (cf. l. 110).

137. συνωνῆς: for liturgies connected with the purchase of materials &c. cf. e.g. C. P. Herm. 82. 5 sqq.,

83. 6 sqq.

144. Ἐθφίνιος: cf. P. S. I. 232. 13, 23.

218. ACCOUNT OF CORN AND MONEY.

11.7 x 10.4 cm.

Second century.

Of this account two fragments are preserved, a column from one of which is here printed; the preceding column has almost wholly disappeared. The second fragment, also containing remains of two columns, is similar in character; one of them refers to fifty-four men who each paid one drachma and half an artaba of wheat. Revision marks have been placed against ll. 5, 10, 11, 13.

Col. ii.

Four nearly effaced lines.

- 5 Θελβώνθεως ἐφοδίου δ . . .
 (δρ.) κ διὰ τῶν ὑπογεγραμμένων ἀνδ(ρῶν) λ,
 παρὰ τῶν σπ(), ἐκάστου ἀνδ(ρὸς) (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβης) 4,
 ἀνδ(ρῶν) λ, (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβαι) ιε,
 ὧν τὸ κατ' ἀνδ(ρα)
 10 Ἀράχθης Ἱευρεῦτος,
 Ἱερακίων Τιθοητίωνος μητρὸς)
 Τααχορρε . . ιος
 Χῶνσις Ἀρνούφ(ιος) Α[. .] . . [. . . .] . . . φ [
 μητρὸς) Ζμεῖ . . τ() [
 15 ἀπὸ . . . [

Vestiges of one line.

5. For Θελβώνθεως cf. 213. 238, note.

13. Ἀρνούφ(ιος): cf. 217. 32, note.

219. ACCOUNT OF PAYMENTS.

12.6 x 8.5 cm.

Second century.

A list of payments for a village, no doubt receipts of dues. The statement of the joint responsibility of the *πρεσβύτεροι* and the other members of the community is noteworthy. Such responsibility for the *λειτουργίαι* and other obligations to the Treasury is familiar (cf. e. g. Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, p. 602, Jouguet, *Vie municipale*, p. 208); but in this case the repetition of the phrase after each heading deliberately calls attention to the fact that the guarantee was for individual totals. Cf. 379. 22-4.

- [. γερ]δίων ὁμοίως (δρ.) κγ[
 [.] (ἀρταβ.?) ἡ δι(ὰ) τῶν τοῦ ἔτους πρεσβ(υτέρων)
 [καὶ τῶν λοιπ(ῶν) ἀπὸ τῆς] κώμης ἐξ ἀλλ(ηλεγγύης).
 [.] [γ ἔ]κ (δραχμῶν?) δ (δρ.) νβ, καὶ εἰς λόγον
 5 [.] τῆς κώμης (δρ.) σκ
 [δι(ὰ) τῶν τοῦ ἔτους] πρεσβ(υτέρων) κινδ(ύνῳ) τῶν λοιπ(ῶν) ἀπὸ
 [τῆς κώμης ἐξ ἀλλ]ηλεγγυίης.
 [. ἀ]ναλογισμοῦ (δρ.) μη καὶ εἰς
 [λόγον] . ἀργ(υρίου) (δρ.) ρξη παρὰ κωμη(τῶν)
 10 [(δρ.) μη κ]ωμ() κα ἐκ (δραχμῶν) δ (δρ.) πδ, / ἀργ(υρίου) (δρ.) τ,
 [κινδ(ύνῳ) τῶν τοῦ ἔτους] πρεσβ(υτέρων) καὶ τῶν λοιπ(ῶν) ἀπὸ τῆς

[κώμης ἐξ ἀλληλεγγυίας.
 [.]ν πυροῦ (ἀρτάβ.) κγλ δι(ὰ) Σομβε(ῶτος)
 [.]. ισου Ψόιτος καὶ Ἑρμᾶ Ψόιτος
 15 [.]. τ() Θαθᾶτος καὶ Τεῶτος
 [.]

7. 1. ἀλλ]ηλεγγύης; so in l. 12.

3. τῶν . . . ἀπὸ τῆ]ς κώμης: cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 43.

220. OFFICIAL LIST OF NAMES.

Average height 19 cm.

Between A.D. 134-5 and 138.

The following fragments, which are samples out of a large number belonging to the same roll, give a list of males grouped under villages and toparchies; cf. 213, 216. The arrangement of the entries is as follows. A line containing the name of the individual and his parentage is followed by a further line, in smaller and more cursive writing though apparently by the same hand, in which are added certain particulars including references to volume and page, to a proceeding abbreviated επ(), and to the age at which this took place. Sometimes also reference is made to a registration, e. g. l. 99 κολλήματος κε, ἀνεγρά(φη) (ἐτῶν) η, επ() (ἐτῶν) ι, ἄση(μος), and by this the census is perhaps meant, since the κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφή of the 16th year of an unnamed Emperor is frequently mentioned (cf. ll. 60, 95). The only κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφή which fell in the 16th year of an Emperor is that of A. D. 131-2, and 134-5 (19th year, l. 94) accordingly becomes a *terminus a quo* for the drawing up of the document. As for the abbreviation επ(), it is in one case (Fr. 15) replaced by the word ἀπαράστ(ατος), the line reading ις (ἔτους) κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφῆ), κολλήματος λβ, ἀναγ(ραφόμενος) (ἐτῶν) θ, ἀπαράστ(ατος). This shows that, as the man concerned failed to present himself in person, the proceedings described by επ() could not take place. Personal attendance was necessary for candidates for ἐπίκρισις, and there is little doubt that επ() is to be expanded ἐπεκρίθη or ἐπικριθείς; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 260 (ii, p. 42), where the term ἀπαράστ(ατος) in l. 39 is applied to a man who remained ἀνεπίκριτος owing to absence, and stands parallel to ἐπικριθείς in l. 37; cf. Wilcken, *Grundzüge*, p. 198. For the most part the ἀναγραφή seems to have taken place at the age of 9 and the ἐπίκρισις at 10, and although an occasional divergence is observed (7, 8, and 10 occurring also for the ἀναγρ. and 9 and 11 for the ἐπικρ.) an interval of at least one year between the two processes is invariable. Thus if the ἀναγραφή really refers to the census, it is obvious that this list scarcely goes beyond the males born in a single year. At the end of a village-section stands a total (e. g. ll. 13, 42, 51) and the fact that this ignores those who for some reason or another had not been selected (cf. note on l. 51) shows that the ἐπίκρισις was the centre-point of interest in the document. What exactly, however, was implied by such ἐπίκρισις does not appear, though it may be remarked that the names are chiefly Egyptian,

and that the personal description which follow the mention of the ἐπίκρισις are, with one exception, ἄσημος. Possibly the purpose was military, but the addition in some entries of the qualification βασιλικῶν with a further book-keeping reference (e. g. ll. 26 sqq. and note on l. 6) is in that case obscure. A general resemblance noticeable to 111 (b) may only be superficial, as there the ages vary greatly and the ἐπ() clause seems only to confirm the particular age preceding; cf. note on l. 4 *ad loc.* The list was at some time subjected to a revision, two transverse strokes marking the line containing the name and a single stroke the line succeeding.

The following is a list of the names occurring in the fragments unpublished.

Ἀβῦκις	Ἐρφέρις	Πααβαῦς	Πιατῖλις
Ἀθῦμις	Ἐσιῆς	Παᾶφις	Πιβήχης
Ἀνουβᾶς	Ἐφθίς (?)	Παβάλφις	Πιβουήσις
Ἀνουβίων	Ἡρακλείδης	Παῆσις	Πισοῦρις
Ἀπολλώνιος	Ἡρων	Παθερμ[οῦθις ?]	Πισοσναῦς
Ἀράχθης	Θαεῖς	Παθρής	Πκοῖλις
Ἀρεμήφις	Θαῆσις	Παθώτης	Πνεφερῶς
Ἀρητίων	Θαμοῦνις	Πανδβούς	Ποκροαράχθης
Ἀριωτεχῦσις	Θαῦρις	Πανεσιῆς	[? Ποκ]ροφβήχης
Ἀρμάις	Θαψόις	Πανινθ()	Ποκρούρις
Ἀροννῶφρις	Θβαῖχης	Πανινου[	Πχέβσις
Ἀρσιήσις	Θενεοῦφις	Πανιχῶθις	Σαραπίων
Ἀρσῦτις	Θερμουθ()	Πανσνεύς	Σομβεῶς
Ἀρτεμίς	Θνεθερῶς	Παράνις	Τααθρής
Ἀρυώτης	Θνεφερῶς	Πασεῖς	Τααπ()
Ἀρχῖβις	[Θ]ομμοῦς	Παχθ()	Τααρμάις
Ἀσιᾶθις	Θοσιήσις	Πεβήχης	Τααρσῦτις
Ἀτῖλις	Θοτομ . [	Πεκενφ[	Ταβιήγγις
Ἀφνᾶς	Ἰμούθης	Πενεχθερῶς	Ταθαίς
Αχι . . .	Ἰσχυρίων	Πεταμοῦνις	Ταθηπη[
Βελλ . . . [.]α	Καθῦλις	Πεταρποκρα(ίων)	Ταιμοῦ[θης]
Βησαρίων	Καλλίμαχος	Πετεῆσις	Ταμῦσις
Βιήγγις	Κενήνις	Πετεκ()	Ταμοῦνις
Βιηγχίων	Κοννῶψις	Πετεμενδ(ῆς)	Τανεσιῆς
Βιχέβσις	Λιλούσις	Πετεμοῦνις	Τανεχθῆσις
Δίδυμος	Λουχονεῖς	Πετερμου[θις ?]	Τανι[
Ἐλένη	Μιγχῆς	Πετεφνούθις	Ταορσενούφις
Ἐρεσιῆς	Μονεσιῆς	Πετεχῶν	Ταοσερα . . .
Ἐριεύς	Νεφερῶς	Πετια . [	Ταπεεβ(ωοῦς)
Ἐριῆς	Νεχθερῶς	Πετοσίρις	Ταπεστρῶς
Ἐρπεκῦσις	Ὀκρο[ῦρις ?]	Πε[.]εχθῆς	Ταπετεχῶν
Ἐρπεχῆμις	Ὀννῶφρις	Πε . ολψη . [	Ταποκρούρις
Ἐρφβήχης	Ὀρσενούφις	Πιαθρής	Τασεῖς

Ταφαοῦσις	Τιεσιῆς	Φχαμοῦνις	Ψόις
Ταχοῦμις	Τιθοῆς	Χαῦρις	Ψοσναῦς
Ταχῶνσις	Τιθόις	Χεμσνο[	Ώρίων
Ταψαμᾶθις	Τκαθῦλις	Χεφῆς	Ώρος
Τεεβααμφι[	Φαβεῖς	Χθο . . .	]αλλῆς (gen. -ῖτος)
Τεεβωοῦς	Φαβιεσ[	Χομοίς	]ανθαῦς
Τεερβηχ()	Φαεῖς	Χορτωγχο() (gen.)	]απιχέβσις
Τεεφίβ[ις]	Φακου[	Χῶνσις	]εγῶνις
Τερεῆσις	Φαοῦσις	Ψαμᾶθις	. . ελόις
Τετεμι . . .	Φθαῦς	Ψεναμοῦνις	. . . ενῶψις
Τεῶς	Φιλόξενος	Ψενῆσις	]νήμις
Τιαθρῆς	Φι . ὶνις	Ψενομο(ῦνις)	. . . οραθῦμις

The following village-names or toparchies occur in the same fragments :

Ἀμειρε[	Πτενχάτ	Ψενβιγχο[(cf. 213. 217, note)
Δαμαστού (cf. P. S. I. 102. 5)	Τανεφέβσις	Ψενεριευ() ¹
Θχ]εγῆθις (cf. 213. 350, note)	Ταοσνοῦβις	Ψεσιώι
Κεπττ[	Φμοῖτις	Ψωβθον[
Νατ[.]ω[	Ψαραμοῦνις	

¹ This village occurs twice, but in the first instance only Ψενεριε[is preserved, so that some qualification may have followed.

A.

Μοντεῦς Ποκρορφαλούις Α[

ις (ἔτους) κατ' οὐκίαν ἀπογραφῇ^α, κολ(λήματος) μγ, ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι ἄσ(η)(μος).

Πετοσῆρις Πνεφερώτος Ποαμ[

ις (ἔτους) κατ' οὐκίαν ἀπογραφῇ^α, κολ(λήματος) κθ, ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι ἄσ(η)(μος).

5 Τεεβῆς Τεεβήους πρεσβ(υτέρου) Τεεβήο[υς μη(τρὸς) . . .

ις (ἔτους) κατ' οὐκίαν ἀπογραφῇ^α, κολ(λήματος) γη, ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι ἄσ(η)(μος), βα[σιλ(ικῶν) κολ(λήματος) . . .

Π[ετο]σῆρις Παήσιος πρεσβ(υτέρου) Φχαμ[ούνιος μη(τρὸς) . . .

ις (ἔτους) κατ' οὐκίαν ἀπογραφῇ^β, κολ(λήματος) με, ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι ἄσ(η)(μος), βα[σιλ(ικῶν) κολ(λήματος) . . .

[. . .]σεθήφιος Ἀράχθ(ου) μη(τρὸς) Ταποκροῦ[ριος

10 ις (ἔτους) κατ' οὐκίαν ἀπογραφῇ^β, κολ(λήματος) ιζ, ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι ἄσ(η)(μος).

Χρησλεήμιος Ποκρούριο(ς) Ποκρουριμού[θου μη(τρὸς) . . .

ις (ἔτους) κατ' οὐκίαν ἀπογραφῇ^β, κολ(λήματος)

2. μγ written over . . which is perhaps bracketed.

4. κθ written over μα which is bracketed.

8. Interlinear β corr. from α.

B.

- γίνονται) [
 Ψενψεμούμεως
 15 Παῆσις Ψοσναῦτος [
 ις (ἔτους) κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφῇ) κολ(λήματος) [
 Πετοσίρις Πετεμ[
 ις (ἔτους) κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφῇ) [κολ(λήματος)
 . . του ε . [
 20 γίνονται) [
 Χεμεντείμεως
 Σαραπίων ὁ καὶ Πα[
 Ψοσναῦτ(ος) ἐκ μη(τρὸς)
 ις (ἔτους) [κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφῇ), κολ(λήματος)
 25 Πετε[

C.

-
] . ινοεο() [
 βασιλ(ικῶν) κολ(λήματος)] κη.
] . υ μη(τρὸς) ος
] βασιλ(ικῶν) κολ(λήματος) ζ.
 30]νιμβείνιος
] βασιλ(ικῶν) κολ(λήματος) ι.
]ου μη(τρὸς) Θανσαρ[ο(υ)] [[Με . [[σουρσο(ῦτος)]]
] βασιλ(ικῶν) κολ(λήματος) ιγ ὡς ἐκ μη(τρὸς) Ταουσείριος.
] μη(τρὸς) Ἀρτεμεῖτος
 35 β]ασιλ(ικῶν) κολ(λήματος) λγ.
]αλειπ() ἀμφό(τεροι) Εὐδαιμ()
] βασιλ(ικῶν) [κ]ολ(λήματος) λζ.

D.

-]
]μιν νεώ(τερος) Παθεοδώ(ρου) τοῦ καὶ Παθερ[
 40]ιο(ς) μη(τρὸς) Τααθρήο(υς)
 κολ(λήματος) δ, ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι ἄση(μος).
 γ(ίνεται) α
]
]ίων Πεεβῶντο(ς) Ψόιτο(ς) μη(τρὸς) Λο[
 45 κολ(λήματος), ια ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι ἄση(μος).
]νις Πετεμενδ(ήτος) Ψόιτος μη(τρὸς) . .
 κολ(λήματος) ια, ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι ἄση(μος) ὡς μητρὸς Ταεινο[

-] Πιτάλιος τοῦ κ(αὶ) Πιατίλιο(ς) [
 κολ(λήματος) ιη, ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι ἄσ(ημος) ὥς εἰ . . . [
 50]ως Νεχθερώτος πρεσβ(υτέρου) μη(τρὸς) Π[
 γίνονται) γ]
- E.
- ις (ἔτους) κ[ατ' οὐκίαν ἀπογραφῇ]
 [.] Ποκρούριος]
 ις (ἔτους) κατ' οὐκίαν ἀπογραφῇ), κολ(λήματος) . . , ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι ἄσ(ημος).
 55 [.]ης Χομόιτος Χομ[όιτος
 ις (ἔτους) κατ' οὐκίαν ἀπογραφῇ), κολ(λήματος) λ, ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι ἄσ(ημος).
 [.]ς Ποκρούριος Εἰ . . . [
 ις (ἔτους) κατ' οὐκίαν ἀπογραφῇ), κολ(λήματος) ξς, ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι ἄσ(ημος).
 [καὶ ἐνθ]άδε μετε(τέ)θ(ησαν?) τῷ ιθ (ἔτει) οἱ π(λειόνων
 60 [ἐπὶ τῇ τ]οῦ ις (ἔτους) κατ' οὐκίαν ἀπογραφῇ). [
 [?] Πιαθρ[ί]ης Πιαθρήους Χούριος
 β τό(μου) κολ(λήματος) ν, ἀνεγ(ράφη) (ἐτῶν) θ, ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι
 [?] Ποκρού[ρι]ς ἀπάτωρ ἐκ μη(τρὸς) Τια[
 β (τό(μου)) κολ(λήματος) ρε, ἀνεγ(ράφη) (ἐτῶν) θ, ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι
 65 [.]ῆσις Πετέσεως Πεσο[
 α τό(μου) κολ(λήματος) π, ἀνεγ(ράφη) [(ἐτῶν) . . , ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) .

F.

- [ις (ἔτους)] κατ' οὐκίαν ἀπογραφῇ), κολ(λήματος) μ, ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι ἄσ(ημος) [
 Π]νεφερῶτος Φ[θ]αῦτος μ[ητ(ρὸς)]
 ις (ἔτους) κατ' οὐκίαν ἀπογραφῇ), [κ[ο]λ(λήματος) λς], ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι ἄσ(ημος).
 70] Πιεσιήους Πετεμόνιος [
 ις (ἔτους) κατ' οὐκίαν ἀπογραφῇ), κολ(λήματος)
]ος Ψόιτος μητ(ρὸς) Θαή[σιος
 ις (ἔτους) κατ' οὐκίαν ἀπογραφῇ), κολ(λήματος) ν[.], ἀνεγ(ράφη) (ἐτῶν)
 [τὰ διπ(λώματα) δι(ὰ) α() μεταλ()]
 75]ανδιεύτος Ποκρούριος
 ις (ἔτους) κατ' οὐκίαν ἀπογραφῇ), [κολ(λήματος) ξς], ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι ἄσ(ημος).
] Πνεφερῶτο(ς) Φθαῦτος Ὁγ[
 ις (ἔτους) κατ' οὐκίαν ἀπογραφῇ), [κολ(λήματος) ος], ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι ἄσ(ημος).
] Πετεχῶντος Πετ[
 80 ις (ἔτους) κατ' οὐκίαν ἀπογραφῇ), [κολ(λήματος) . .], ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι ἄσ(ημος).

ἀπάτωρ μητρὸς) Ταποκρούριος

β τεύχο(υς) α τό(μου) κολ(λήματος) [

]υθου β Πιαθρήου[ς

ις (ἔτους) κατ' οὐκίαν ἀπογραφή), κολ(λήματος) . . ., ἐπ(εκρίθη) [(ἔτων) ι

G.

85

] ἄση(μος) [

]πρέβκιος Ἐριέως μη(τρὸς) Ταπ[

[ις] (ἔτους) κατ' οὐκίαν ἀπογραφή), κολ(λήματος)

] Πετεσύβκιος Πετειαρποκ(ρατίωνος)

ις (ἔτους) κατ' οὐκίαν ἀπογραφή), κολ(λήματος) μη, ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἔτων) ι ἄση(μος).

90

] . . μιος Πετεήσιος Τιθο[

] ἐπ(ικριθεις) (ἔτων) ια ἄση(μος), ἀναγρ(αφόμενος) δὲ (ἔτων) ι.

] Ψόιτος μη(τρὸς) Ταπσετρ[ω]το(ς) [

[ις] (ἔτους) κατ' οὐκίαν ἀπογραφή), κολ(λήματος) πς, ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἔτων) ι ἄση(μος).

[καὶ ἐνθάδ(ε) μετ]ε(τέ)θ(ησαν) τῷ ιθ (ἔτει) οἱ πλειόνων ἐπ[ὶ τῇ

95 [τοῦ ις (ἔτους) κατ'] οὐκίαν) ἀπογραφή).

]ετος Ἐλαίσιος μη(τρὸς) Θυαιτ[

κολ]λήματος) λ ἐπ(ικριθεις) (ἔτων) ι ἄση(μος), ἀναγρ(αφόμενος) δὲ (ἔτων) θ.

]ήους Ἐρφνᾶτο(ς) μη(τρὸς) Θα . [

κολ]λήματος) κε, ἀνεγρά(φη) (ἔτων) η, [ἐ]π(εκρίθη) (ἔτων) ι ἄση(μος).

Remains of four more lines.

2. The figure added above the line here and in ll. 6, 8, 10, 54, 56, 58 is apparently the number of the τόμος; cf. ll. 2 and 69 sqq.

6. βασιλ(ικῶν): cf. ll. 8, 27 sqq. Is the meaning that the person in question was a βασιλ(ικὸς) γεωργός and as such was entered in another page?

12. The end of the line has not been filled in; cf. ll. 71, 87.

13. This line gave the total number of men enumerated for the preceding village; cf. ll. 42, 51.

38. A village-name stood in the lacuna here and in l. 43; cf. ll. 14, 21.

49. Neither μητρὸς nor ἐκ μητρὸς is here suitable.

51. The number for this village is given as three although four names have preceded; the fourth, however, is not followed by the usual note upon the ἐπ(ικρισις) and this fact no doubt accounts for its omission. Only one man is entered for the preceding village (l. 42); in Fr. 27 a total of thirty-four men occurs.

59-60. The restoration of these two lines is based upon ll. 94-5 and other fragments which preserve portions of the same phrase. Its meaning, however, is obscure; if μετεθ() stands for μετε(τέ)θ(ησαν), as is probable, it would imply that a certain number of men described as οἱ πλειόνων (i. e., apparently, in excess) had been transferred here (under a new heading or a new village?) in the 19th year (of Hadrian). For the μετάθεσις of public cultivators from one village to another cf. Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 358.

69. The additions are by the same hand as the body of the document. The τεύχος apparently contained several τόμοι. A τεύχος βιβλιδίων occurs in B. G. U. 525. 6.

74. This phrase recurs in several unpublished fragments enclosed always, as here, in brackets. A curved stroke over the α is linked with the μ of the next word, the conclusion of which is in no place clear. In one

instance the phrase is shortened to [[τὰ διπ(λώματα) δι(ὰ) α()]]. The note ζῆ(τητέον) δίπ(λωμα) is found frequently in the margin of other fragments, and in one case a note οὐχ εὐρέθ(η) . . . occurs.

83. A horizontal stroke is drawn over the letter read as β. Only (δευτέρου), sc. ψιού, suggests itself.

221. ABSTRACTS OF PROPOSALS FOR LEASE OF GOVERNMENT LAND.

Height 10.5-14.7 cm.

Early third century (?).

Fragments of what appears to have been a register (cf. l. 14) in which abstracts of proposals for the lease of land under value (ὑπόλογος) were entered, three categories of such land appearing, βασιλικὸν ὑπόλογον (ll. 12, 27; cf. 383, P. Oxy. 721. 4 [W. 369]), ἱερατικὸν ὑπόλογον (l. 19; cf. 383), and λιμνικὸν ὑπόλογον (l. 15 and note). Leases for terms of five years are common (ll. 3, 7, 34; cf. P. Tebt. 374. 5, Oxy. 1279. 6, note), and the lessee had to offer a surety. Several dates are mentioned, but without the name of the Emperor to which they refer; since the 23rd year occurs (l. 24), the choice lies between Commodus (A. D. 182-3) and Caracalla (A. D. 214-15), the latter being preferable on palaeographical grounds. Six other fragments are preserved. In Fr. 1 the proposal is made by] . σ ὁ καὶ Σαραπίων . . .]ειο(ς) ὁ καὶ Ἀλθαιεύ[ς, and the 19th year is mentioned. In Fr. 2 the proposal is made by a βουλευτῆς τῆς], and the phrases ἐπιδεχθεῖσαι τῷ ιζ' (ἔτει) . [and τοῦ κα (ἔτους) ἐπὶ τοῖς προτελουμένοις occur (cf. P. Tebt. 374. 17). In Fr. 3 the applicant is styled Φιλομητέριος [. Fr. 6 is headed Ψεβθρη[, apparently a village.

A.

[	20 letters	-]δῶρου Ἀνεικήτου μητρὸς Ἡρωνᾶτος
[	14 "	μετ' ἐγγύου τοῦ προγεγραμμένου ἀδελφοῦ
[	18 "	Ἀμ]μωνίου δ (ἔτους) Τῦβι λ εἰς ἔτη ε
[	ἀπὸ (ἀρούρας) ὑγλ φόρου ἐκάστης]	(ἀρούρης?) (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβης) λ'ς', τὸ 5'
	διοικ(ήσεως) (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβης) κ'δ'μ'ή'		
5 []	
[	18 letters	με]τ' ἐγγύου Ἡράμμωνος Σερήνου νίωνοῦ
[	20 letters	]ς ὑπέσχετο μισθώσασθαι ἐφ' ἔτη ε ἀπὸ
[	"	] 5
[	18 letters	-δῶ]ρου τοῦ Ἀνεικήτου Καλλ[ι]μάχου μητρὸς Ἡρω.
10 [νᾶτος	15 "] ὑπέσχετο μισθώσασθαι παρασχὼν
[ἐγγυον ?	14 "]τὸν καὶ Δίδυμον ἀπ[ὸ] τῆς αὐτῆς ἀπὸ βασιλικοῦ
[ὑπολόγου (ἀρουρ) . . .]δι διοικ(ήσεως)] (πυροῦ?) [(ἀρταβ.) : : : .

Remains of one more line.

6. ἐγγυον Pap. ; so in ll. 17, 33.

B.

2nd hand ριγ
 1st hand [ἀπὸ λ[ιμνι(τικοῦ) ὑπολ(όγου) (ἀρούρας) δ, (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβας) δ
 16 [] ιεζ.
 [μητρ]ὸς Τααρσύντιμος μετ' ἐγγύου
 [Αἰλουρίωνος?]] . τοῦ Αἰλουρίωνος ἀπὸ Θελ[
 [ὑπέσχετο μισθώσασθαι πρὸς (μονόδραχμον) ἀπὸ ἱερα(τικοῦ) ὑπολ(όγου)
 (ἀρούρας) [. .
 20 [] ιε
 3rd hand [] : : (πυροῦ) (ἀρταβ.) ιδκ'δ'μ'η'
 [] . ζ (πυροῦ) (ἀρταβ.) λβ[
 [] λ[

17. τααρσύντιμος Pap.

19. α5 Pap.

C.

25]οι διὰ συννόψεως κγ (ἔτους) [
 Μάρ]χος Αὐρήλιος Ἀγαθὸς Δαίμ[ων
 ὑ]πέσχετο μισθώσασθαι ἀπ[ὸ
 βασι]λικοῦ ὑπολ(όγου) σιτοφ(όρου) εἰς σιτοφ(ορίαν) [
]ωνίου ἀπὸ τοῦ πλείω [
] γίν(ονται) κωμη(τικῶν) διοικ(ήσεως
 30] ἱερα(τικοῦ) (ἀρουραι) ιγζί'ς'ξ'δ'
 κω]μη(τικῶν) διοικ(ήσεως) το[
]ϋφίς ἀπάτωρ ἐγ μητρὸς Σ[
] μετ' ἐγγύου Αἰλουρίων[ος
] δ (ἔτους) εἰς ἔτη ε ἀπὸ . . [
 35]ς, φόρου ἐκά[στ]ης (ἀρούρης) (πυροῦ) [(ἀρταβ.)

1. The calculation of the number of letters missing is based on the supplement in l. 4 where one of the three forms of ὑπόλογος land (cf. introd.) is assumed to have occurred.

4. τὸ 5' seems to be an extra charge paid besides the rent. It is possible that the προσμετρούμενα are meant; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 372. 27 (P. Tebt. ii, p. 340 and note, *ad loc.*) προσμετρονμένων τὸ [5'. If so, the amount was apparently calculated on the total rent, and the number of arurae has been restored on that supposition. Line 12 does not seem parallel.

8. A long horizontal stroke precedes the 5 and probably calls attention to the total. No such stroke, however, is visible in ll. 16 and 20.

15. λ[ιμνι(τικοῦ): cf. p. 291 and 213. introd.

18. Αἰλουρίωνος?]: cf. l. 33.

19. πρὸς (μονόδραχμον): cf. 213. 157, note. The absence here of any term of years suggests that either the transaction was a sale, in which case ἀνήσασθαι (cf. 222. 8-9, note) should be read, or it was a perpetual lease. In any case μονόδραχμος seems to have been in some way connected, like εικοσάδραχμος, πεντάδραχμος, τετράδραχμος, with the sale (or lease) by public tender of ὑπόλογος land. In 427. Fr. 14 the tender relates apparently to vine-land. However, no connexion with the group of -δραχμος taxes discussed in 216. introd. need necessarily be supposed.

24. συνόψεως: cf. Dittenberger, *Or. Graec. Inscr.*, 669. 55, Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 61, introd.

27. Cf. P. Amh. 68. 19 [W. 374] ἀπὸ χέρσου σιτοφόρου εἰς σιτοφόρου, and for the form of abbreviation used note on 217. 32.

29. κωμη(τικῶν): cf. P. Tebt. 340, a document which like 221 comes from Thmûis, and where the corn-dues of a village are called κωμητικ[ῶν] (ll. 10 and 33).

222. LAND-REGISTER.

12 x 5 cm.

Second century.

This document, of which six small fragments are preserved, appears to have been a register of cultivators of vine-land owned by the State, φό(ρου) ἀμπ(έλου) occurring repeatedly. We print one fragment as a specimen; the phrases χ[ω]ρὶς ἐπιχωρήματο[s and κυρωθ() Φιλοξέν[ω] may be noted from other pieces.

. :
] Πανεσιή[s
 Ἄρφρε]σιῆς Ἄρφρεσιή[ους
 Π[τ]ολεμαίου μητρὸς [
 Ὀν]ῶφρις Χεμσνέως δι[ιὰ (?)
 5 μ]ητρὸς Τρυφαίνης α[
 ποιέ]σθαι ὑπὸ Φελόιτος κ[
 μητρ]ὸς Ταντάνιος φό(ρου) ἀμπ(έλου)
 ? ὠνήσασθ]αι ἀπὸ ὑπολόγ(ου) χερσαμπ(έλου) [
] τιμὴ κατὰ τὰ κριθέντ[α
 10] . ἰβ' (ἀρουρ) αλ'β'ρ'κ'ή' (ἀρούρης) 4[
] . ι ἀπὸ τῆς ἀμπ(ελῶνος) (ἀρούρης) ἡλ'β' οἶ
] . β (ἔτους) φό(ρου) ἀμπ(έλου) ἀπὸ χέ(ρ)σ(αμ)π(έλου) (ἀρουρ) [
 Remains of two more lines.

4. δι[ιὰ: this preposition is frequent elsewhere in the fragments, e. g. . . . Τααρφ]ρήους διὰ Τααρφρήου[s.

6. ποιέ]σθαι ὑπό: so another fragment.

8-9. Cf. P. Oxy. 721. 3 [W. 369], Amh. 68. 17 [W. 374], Brit. Mus. 1157. 7 [W. 375].

For χερσάμπελος cf. P. Oxy. 506. 25, 729. 30, Brit. Mus. 1173. 4, 1007 (b). 21 (iii, pp. 208 and 265); all these documents, however, deal with private χερσάμπελοι, not, as here, with State property.

G. ACCOUNTS.

223. LATIN ACCOUNT.

18.6 × 15.4 cm.

Second century (?). Plate 23.

Fragment of an account, written across the fibres of the recto in a cursive hand which may be assigned to the second century. The square-topped *n*, rather like a Greek π , is a noticeable letter; *g* is of the flat-headed variety frequent in the Dacian tablets; *e* is rather tall. A dot is used with abbreviations, and is also not infrequently placed between unabbreviated words. The items, which are arranged under successive days of the month, include pitch, oil, grease, nails, wax, &c., and apparently are a list of articles supplied. The character of several of the entries, especially the mention of *praetorium* in l. 7, apart from the use of the Latin language, indicate that the document originated in a military circle.

.
 v idus Maiā[s]
 picis liq(uidae) in Piteg(ium) amp(horae) i [
 olei in lib(urnam?) Luci empti s(emis?) [
 sebi in lib(urnam) Luci p(ondo?) i [
 5 [.] . oteres *n*() *h*[
 iv idus Maiās
 clavi in praetorium fer(ri) p(ondo) vii [
 cerae in Pitegii veterib(us) p(ondo) xcv [
 clavi in lib(urnam) Luci fer(ri) p(ondo) i [
 10 *clavom in lib(urnam) Timeti fer(ri) p(ondo) ii* [
 clavi in Pitegii actis fer(ri) p(ondo) xi [
 keramae in Pitegii vadaş ii [
 kamāras ferream ii in lib(urnam)
 veterem Timeti fer(ri) p(ondo) ix s(emis)
 15 [iii idus Maiā[s]
 [.] . [in] lib(urnam) [

2. *Piteg(ium)*: cf. ll. 8, 11, 12. *p* seems rather more suitable as the initial letter than *c* or *l*, but is not clearly formed; cf. however the *p* of *empti* (?) in l. 3. In any case the word is no doubt a proper name like *Luci* and *Timeti*.

5. The *n* has a horizontal stroke above it besides a following dot.

11–12. *actis* (?) and *vadaş* (?) are alike obscure.

13. *s* of *kamaras* was written through a *m*, and the numeral *ii* has been added above the line. In making this alteration the scribe neglected to emend the termination of *ferream*.

224. PRIVATE ACCOUNT.

13.7 x 13 cm.

First century.

Fragment of an account of private expenses.

	]	(δραχμαὶ) β,
	]	(δρ.) δ,
	]προ() τιμῇ(ς) καλάμ(ων) καὶ κοπ(ῆς?)	(δρ.) μ,
	]σιτι εἰς δαπάνη(ν)	(δρ.) δ[]
5	] ὥστε Ἀσκληπιάδ(η) Τρύφω(νος)	(δρ.) κ,
	] . ( ) προσταδ() ὥστε ἄρραβ(ῶν) χλωρῶ(ν)	(δρ.) κ,
	Ἀσκληπιάδ(η) ὥστε Πρατίω(ν)	(δρ.) πγ,
	ὁμοίως τῶι αὐτῶι	(δρ.) π,
	]ύφι στεφανοπ(ώλῃ)	(δρ.) δ,
10	Ἀσκληπιάδῃ	(δρ.) η,
	] . εκτρο() εἰς ἀποστολ(ήν)	(δρ.) δ,
	] ὁμοίω(ς) εἰς λό(γον) Ἀφρο(δισίου)	(δρ.) η.

3. προ : or]προ().

6. προσταδ() is perhaps for προστάτ(η), a name having preceded.

11. εἰς ἀποστολ(ήν) : cf. e. g. P. Tebt. 112. 6.

224 (a). PRIVATE ACCOUNT.

26.1 x 8.5 cm.

Second century.

An incomplete column from an account detailing miscellaneous expenses, in part at any rate connected with a Nile voyage to Lycopolis. The length of the lines is known from ll. 31-2. On the left the papyrus is broken in a line coincident with that of the column. The entries, as appears from l. 18 (cf. l. 1), might be preceded by the date of the month in the margin, so that brackets have been inserted in all cases where this arrangement is possible. Certain of the entries, or parts of them, have been subsequently enclosed by lines (cf. apparatus). There are traces of a following column. On the verso the same account is continued, and includes several references to expenses ἐν συνόδῳ. Ll. 14-15] . ὁμοίως) ῥοδοφεριστῆς φαρίας (? l. φιάλας) οἶνου Πρανια[νοῦ (? for Πραμνίου) . . . φι]άλας οἶνου Πρανιανο(ῦ) κε(ράμιον) α (δραχμῶν) β (τριωβόλου), νυκτ(ὸς) ἀλ(λ)] . The column ends with six entries of ἰδόμεως, followed in each case by the name of an individual and a sum of money (total 35 dr. 6 ob.). A small fragment is unplaced.

-] ἄλλος λόγος(ς) ἐξωδιασμένων· η λογ[
] πλείω δέδωκα Ἑρμητ() ἐργάτ(η) . [
 καὶ ἄς ἐδαπ(άνησε) Πετεχῶ(ν) ἐπὶ τῇ
] ἐπ() ὅτε ὑπήγαμεν ἰς Λύκ(ων) [
 5] ἐκερματίσθη ἐν τῷ α[
 κολλύβου αὐτῶν [
 τῷ νομάρχῃ τιμ(ῆς) ξύλ[ων
] παρὰ Παπῶις Παάπις κ[
 μήκο(υς) πηχῶν [.]
 10 κ]αὶ τῇ νομηνίᾳ ἐπ() ἤ(ς)(?)
 π]επωκ() ἀπὸ (δραχμῶν) κς ἀργ(υρίου) (δραχμὰς) ς [
 Ἑ]ρακλήῳ φύλακ(ι) ἐλθ[ό]ντ(ι) [
 ν]αύλου τῷ νομάρχῃ καθ[
 τῷ νομάρχ(ῃ) φακο(ῷ) ἐπ' ὄνο(υ) Ἑρακλή[ο(υ)] . [
 15 ναύλο(υ) πλοίου Φατρῆς Μιύσι ἀπελθ[όντι
 ὑπὸ τὸν νομάρχ(ην) ἐνβαλέσθ(αι) αὐτῷ φακ[οῦ
 καὶ ἡμῶν ξύλο(υ) ναύλο(υ) αὐτῷ . [
]ς ναύλου πλοίου Παπῶις Παάπις [κομίζοντος
 τὸν στρατηγὸν ἕως Λύκων (δραχμὰς?) [
 20 — (δραχμαὶ) [
]
] περὶ Πετκητ() Σενσεὺ ὥς ἀπολυθ[ε . . .
] . τῆς ἐπιτηρ(ήσ)εω(ς) Αἰλίο(υ) Ἀμμω(νίου) παρα[
] καὶ φύλακ(α) καὶ παλαιστ(ροφύλακα) καὶ ἄλλ(ους) [.] (δραχμὰς?) [
 25 ὁμοίως ἐξελθ(ών) ἀπὸ Λύκ(ων) ἐπέσχ(ε?) φύλ[ακα(?)
 — κλ (δραχμαὶ) κγ (ὀβολός).
 ὁμοίως τῇ αὐτῇ ἀποδημ(ία?) . [
] . ορμουεσσαῖς ἐπιτηρησ[.] . . [
 καὶ κατέσχ(εν) ἡ ἐν Παλοῖν Ψενθατ() [
 30 α]π(ὸ) θ ἕως ιθ ἡμερῶν ια (δραχμὰς) νβ κς[ι
] προφήτου ἐξερχομ(ένου) (δραχμὰς) ιβ. αἱ λο(ιπαὶ) (δραχμαὶ) μ.
 κ]αὶ ὑπ(ὲρ) φιλανθρώπο(υ) ἰς συνπλήρωσ(ιν) (δραχμὰς) κθ (τριώβολον)
 καὶ δι' ἐμοῦ Πετεχῶ(ντος) πλείω(ν) δαπ(άνη) ἐδαπ(ανήθη) . . [

4. As far as λυκ() enclosed. 11. (δραχμῶν) κς enclosed. 15. 1. Φατρήους (?). 21. Expunged.
 22. σενσευ ως απολυθ[over some expunged letters. 24. The supposed deletion may be a smudge.
 30. (δραχμὰς) νβ enclosed. 31. ου of προφήτου over something expunged (?). (δραχμὰς) ιβ enclosed.
 32. (δραχμὰς) κθ (τριώβολον) first enclosed, then the whole line. 33. Below this line a horizontal stroke
 probably intended to enclose the line.

1. The η is surmounted by a horizontal stroke and is doubtless the date; cf. l. 18.
 4. Λύκ(ων): cf. ll. 19, 25; sc. πόλιν.
 11. Cf. verso l. 1 ι]ν δρομ() πεπωκ() οἶνο(υ) κε(ράμια) β (δραχμῶν) ι[where the drachmae apparently
 represent the value of the wine.
 14. ὄνο(υ): or ὀνό(ματος)?

Col. ii.

ροζ

ὁμοίως παραδεχθεῖσαι ἀπὸ π[15 letters

30 ὑπὲρ δὲ τοῦ Φαῶφι ἕως ια ἡμερῶν ια (δραχμαὶ) . . .

καὶ περὶ Νοκλή Παρμενίωνος (ἀρουρῶν) [. . . ὑδροφύλ(ακ) . . .

αἱ παραδεχθεῖσαι ὑπὲρ ἡμερῶν [. . . (δραχμαὶ) . . .

Ἀπολλωνίου Μέλανος κλ(ήρου) (ἀρουρῶν) ιβ. ὑδροφύλ(ακ) . . . ὑπὲρ
ἡμερῶν ιβ [(δραχμαὶ) . . .

35 Καλλιάδου κλ(ήρου) ὑδροφύλ(ακος) α ὁμοίως [ὑπὲρ ἡμερῶν . . . (δραχμαὶ) . . .

καὶ περὶ Θελβῶ (ἀρουρῶν) κ ὑδροφύλ(ακος) α [ὑπὲρ ἡμερῶν . . . (δραχμαὶ) . . .

καὶ περὶ Φιλονείκου κοίτης (ἀρουρῶν) [. . . ὑδροφύλ(ακ) . . .

ὑπὲρ ἡμερῶν ιδ τοῦ Θῶθ [(δραχμαὶ) . . .

παρατίμου πάκτωνος πρὸς ὑπ[αγωγὴν τῶν αὐτῶν

40 ὑδροφυλάκων μετὰ τὴν χρᾶ[. . . (δραχμαὶ) . . .

γίνονται (δραχμαὶ) φγξ [

γίνονται ὑδροφύλ(ακες) [

γίνονται δαπανῶν ε (ἔτους) ἀπὸ τῶν [(?) μηνι-

αῖον (τάλαντα) γ (δραχμαὶ) Ἐβξζ (δυσόβολοι) μετὰ [

45 καὶ δαπανῶν συσταλ(εισῶν) (δραχμαὶ) γ (τετρώβολον) ταμ[

εἰς δαπάνας τοῦ ε (ἔτους) [

εἰς ἀργυρικὰ δημόσια διὰ Μοσχίωνος

Πετεμουῖνι καὶ μετόχοις χειριζομένοις πρακτο-

ρείαν περὶ Κομαμαχὸρ διὰ Ἡρακλ[

50 μερισμοῦ Κάμπωνος (ἀρουρῶν) σθθδ' [(δραχμαὶ) . . .

γεφυρῶν ὁμοίως ἐκ (δυσόβου) σύνπ(αντι) (δραχμαὶ) μ[

ἐκτολογίας (δραχμαὶ) πα, προσδ(ιαγραφομένων) (δραχμαὶ) ε χαλκοῖ γ, [

γίνονται (δραχμαὶ) σλε (τετρώβολον?) [

δ (ἔτους) ὁμοίως διὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ Μ[οσχίωνος

55 Σεμθεὶ πράκτορι διὰ Νεμεσίωνος [

Col. ii. 'Likewise received from P . . . and for Phaophi to the 11th, 11 days, . . . drachmae. In the area of Nucle of Parmenion, . . . arurae, . . . irrigation-watchmen received for . . . days . . . drachmae. Holding of Apollonius son of Melas 1[.] arurae, . . . irrigation-watchmen for 12 days . . . drachmae. Holding of Calliades, 1 irrigation-watchman likewise for . . . days . . . dr. Area of Thelbo, 20 arurae, 1 irrigation-watchman for . . . days . . . dr. Area of Philonici, a parcel of . . . arurae, . . . irrigation-watchmen for 14 days of Thoth . . . dr. Allowance for the boat for the return of the said irrigation-watchmen after dr. Total, 596 dr. Total of watchmen employed . . . Total of expenses for the 6th year from the . . . monthly accounts 3 talents 2,467 dr. 2 ob. with . . . and the reduced expenses 3 dr. 4 ob. . . .

'For the expenses of the 5th year : for the money-taxes through Moschion, to Petemounis and his associate tax-collectors in the area of Komamachor through Heracl . . . for the rate of Campon for 299½ arurae . . . dr., for bridges likewise at the rate of 1 obol, total forty . . . dr., for the tax of a sixth 81 dr., for extra payments 5 dr. 3 chalci; total 235 dr. 4 ob.

'For the 4th year likewise through the same Moschion . . . to Semtheus, tax-collector, through Nemesion . . .

30. Φαῶφι: cf. P. Brit. Mus. 131 (i, p. 166) a farm-account with frequent entries for ὑδροφύλακες in the months of Thoth (cf. l. 38) and Phaophi, which correspond to the time of the rising of the Nile. In both these documents the ὑδροφύλακες are private workmen and not to be confused with the government ὑδροφύλακες, on whom see 80. introd.

31. Νοκλή Παρμενίωνος: this village is not otherwise known.

36. Θελάβω: cf. P. Hibeh, p. 8, where however the editors read Θελάβω(νθις), and Wessely, *Studien*, x. 203. 2, 231. 1.

37. Φιλονείκον: cf. P. Hibeh, pp. 4, 8, Oxy. 1156. 4, Wessely, *op. cit.*, 109. 10, 199. 5, 233. i. 3.

39. παρατίμον: cf. P. Tebt. 347. 10 and note.

49. Κομμαμαχόρ: a village called Κόμα is mentioned in P. Hibeh, p. 8, and Wessely, *op. cit.*, 4. 2, 17. 3, 223. 5.

50. μερισμοῦ Κάμπωνος: cf. P. Tebt. 352. 7 μερισμοῦ ἔργ(ων) Κριοῦ and 10 μερισμοῦ Κριοῦ and introd. *ad loc.*, *Archiv*, v, p. 333. Whether Κάμπων is the name of a village or a person is not clear.

51. γεφυρῶν: a tax for the maintenance of bridges is not otherwise known. The use ἐκ (ὀβολοῦ) is noticeable since the conventional sign for obol is here treated as though it were a consonant without regard to the word it represents; cf. l. 5 of the Strassburg ostrakon published in *Archiv*, iv, p. 146. Similarly in 427 Fr. 14 the use ξξ ας (= μονοδράχμον) shows that the written vowel had greater influence than the pronunciation of the group.

52. ἐκτολογίας: the rate here of the προσδ. ($\frac{1}{16}$) shows that the charge ἐκτολογίας is not equivalent to the ἀπόμοιρα itself (cf. pp. 246 sqq.), though it may have had to do with the expenses of its collection; cf. 188. 17, note.

226. ACCOUNTS OF WINE (?).

Arsinoïte nome.

13.6 x 9.8 cm.

Third century.

An account of wine(?) received and delivered on different dates in different villages, no doubt a fragment from the day-book of a dealer. It is written on the verso of the official accounts printed under 186. Vestiges of a preceding column remain in the left-hand margin.

Ἱερᾶς. Ἀννῆς κερά(μια) [. . .
 τῆς η κερά(μια) ιε καὶ Σελ . [. . . κερά(μια) δ,
 κς, κερά(μια) ρνδ κοτύλ(αι) λδ, [/ κερά(μια)
 ρογ κοτύλ(αι) λδ.
 5 παρεδόθη πράταις . [. . . πό-
 λεως κζ εἰς κη κερά(μια) [λδ,
 λο(ιπὰ) κερά(μια) ρλθ κοτύλ(αι) λδ.
 κη, Ναρμούθεως. Ὠρίων [κερά(μια) . .
 καὶ ἀπὸ συνωνῆς διὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ
 10 . . κερά(μια) [.] κοτύλ(αι) λε, καὶ [

'At Hiera, Aunes (has received) . . . jars, on the 8th, 15 jars, at Sel . . . 4 jars, the 26th, 154 jars 34 cotylae, total 173 jars 34 cotylae; from which there have been handed over to the dealers of . . . polis, from the 27th to the 28th 34 jars, remainder 139 jars 34 cotylae. The 28th, at Narmouthis, Horion (has received) . . . jars and by purchase through the same person . . . jars 35 cotylae, and . . .'

1. 'Ιερὰς. There were two villages called Hiera, one in the division of Heraclides, the other in that of Polemon; cf. P. Tebt. ii, p. 380; the second is probably meant here, since Narmouthis, which comes next, was in the division of Polemon.

2. Σελ . [; more probably a place-name than another personal name.

8-10. The writing in these lines is smaller and lighter, but is probably by the same hand.

10. A stroke above the line before κερά(μια) probably indicates a date.

227. PRIVATE ACCOUNTS.

25 x 20.2 cm.

Third century.

The verso of 225 is also occupied by private accounts. Of its three columns we print the second, which is complete, though many of the entries are obscure owing to unsolved abbreviations. Of the first column only the ends of three lines are preserved. The third column, of which the ends of lines are lost throughout, contains a record of the expenses on the 12th and 13th of the month.

Col. ii.

...	α μν() δδ',	λο(ιπαί) (δραχμαί) λβ, κ() δέρμ(ατος) 'Οξύρ(υγχίτου) λβ,
	τοπαλ() μν() δδ'.	
	παντόπωλις	λοιπ(αί) (δραχμαί) € (πεντώβολον), κ() ανξίτ() (τετρώβολον).
	Parts of three lines.	αὐτὸς (δραχμαί) δ,
5		σπ[. .]ων (δύόβολοι),
	λο(ιπ) ἄνω 5	χ(αλκοῦς) α,
	ἐλαίου (δραχμαί) λγ	(πεντώβολον),
	αὐτὰ ἰ ια . . (δραχμαί) κ	(δραχμαί) ιε (τριώβολον),
	παθοκλισω κ	(δραχμαί) δ (δύόβολοι),
10	Ἄρεντοῦτι ὥς κ()	(δραχμαί) β χ(αλκοῦς) α,
	] . ( ) τῆς ια	(δραχμῇ) α (τετρώβολον),
	Σαβεῖνω Σωτᾶτι	(δραχμαί) € (πεντώβολον), β (δύό- βολοι),
	Μαρτιαλίω	(δραχμαί) γ,
	Ἀρισταιν(έτω) Τρύφωνος	(δραχμαί) δ (τετρώβολον),
15	μῶνασι κ()	(δραχμαί) ις (πεντώβολον),
	]λα Διοσκόρω μαρμα(ρίω)	(δραχμῇ) α (πεντώβολον),
	Χενν . κροπ() ἐλ(αίου)	(δραχμαί?) γ,
	Μακεδόνη	(δραχμαί) .,
	ἀλυφῶν	(τετρώβολον),
20	] κ() (δραχμαί) ρμα (δύβολός), λο(ιπαί) (δραχμαί) χνε (τετρώβολον),	
	] Τούσκ(ω) τλδ ξα, λο(ιπαί) κ.	
	] . ( ) μν() 5 νε α κ() νδ α,	
	] μδ γ κ() μβ β,	

- 25 . [.] υλος ὀπτανικ(ὸς) μυ() κ,
 λει[κὸν ται]νίδιν 4δ' ξα α,
 μαρεωτικὸν λε α,
 τ]αινίδιν μβ α,
 [[νμεικα]] λη,
 λο(ιπαὶ) τλδ,
 30 ὁμ(οίως) ἐκ λόγου (δραχμαὶ) χνε (τετράβολον),
 μαρεωτ(ικὸν) α μυ() βζ λο(ιπαὶ) (δραχμαὶ) ι . (δύοβολοι ?),
 τοπαλ() μυ() γζ,
 ταινίδιο(ν) α μυ() γζ χ() α (δραχμαὶ) ν (δύοβολοι) κ() δεα() (τετράβολον).

16. α of λα written over β which is not deleted.

19. 1. ἀλοιφῶν.

21. δ of τλδ corr. from ζ.

23. δ of μδ corr. from ε, β of μβ from γ.

26. λε written over α correction.

1 sqq. The lines on the left do not seem to belong to a separate column but to have been inserted between Cols. i and ii. The last four lines of the latter also project to the left.

κ(): here and in ll. 10, 15 the letter is surmounted by a dash. In l. 9 there is no sign of abbreviation, while in l. 20 an oblique stroke is attached to the foot.

2. τοπαλ(): perhaps τὸ παλ(αῖον) or τοπ() ἀλ(λ) ; cf. l. 32.

7. To what (δρ.) λγ refers is obscure. This sum is entered not quite on the same level as ἐλαίου, but between ll. 6 and 7.

8. Over ι and ια, which are days of the month, there are oblique dashes in the original.

228. MEMORANDA.

10.6 × 9.2 cm.

First century.

A fragment of what seems to be a list of memoranda. The notes, separated by paragraphs, are very short, often only one word in the accusative. Some are marked by an oblique stroke in the margin (ll. 2, 6, 14, 16), meaning perhaps that the matter had been settled. There are two columns of a somewhat similar kind on the verso mentioning καθα(ρ), ἐλαιωπ(ώλη), λαχαμ[ο]π(ώλη), γναφεῖ, μαγείρω, &c.

Col. i.

- . α[. . .]ιν.
 ὀρόβιν.
 . . ατα.
 ἐπιχώρη(σιν).
 5 Πτολ(εμαῖον) Τεῆτο(s).
 πεδίν.
 δῖπλωμα

Col. ii.

- . . . ιν
 15 σύμβολ(ον).
 . ρο() Φίλωνα.
 πράσινον.
 ἐπίσταλμ(α) Ἰέρακ(ος)
 Κρο() κωμήτη.
 20 ὑδραγώγιν,

εἰς Τιςῆχ(ιν).
 κ(αὶ) εἰς Θραγῆ(ή).
 10 Ὀρίωνα δοκ().
 ὄργανο(ν) τροχ(οῦ)
 τὸ εἰς κόπτειν.
 ἀπό(ρ)ρησιν

περιστερών.
 δι[έ]ξαι λόγον
 Ἡρώδου.
 κελλαρίφ Ἑρμαίφ.

6. 1. παιδίον?

12. τ^ο Pap.

4 sqq. 'Concession. Ptolemy son of Teēs. Slave (?). Certificate for Tisichis. Another for Thrage. Horion. . . Machinery of the wheel for cutting. Refusal . . . Receipt. Relating to Philon. Green (garment ?). Missive of Hierax to Kro . . . , villager. Water-channel, pigeon-house. Receive the account of Herodes. For Hermaeus the cellarer.'

7-8. δίπλωμα : cf. 220. 74. Tisichis was in the toparchy Λευκοπυργίτης Κάτω (B. G. U. 552 B. i. 13), Θραγῆ in that of Περὶ Πόλιν Ἄνω of the Hermopolite nome (B. G. U. 557. i. 14).

16. The writing at the beginning of the line is blurred. A very cursively written πρό(s) may be read.

19. Perhaps Κρο(νίωνι) or Κρο(νίφ). πρὸς (cf. note on l. 16) κωμήτη(ν) is just possible, the final η of κωμητη being suspended, but a name is rather required.

H. PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

229. LETTER OF AMMONIUS TO APHRODISIUS.

Arsinoite nome.

29.6 x 12.8 cm.

A. D. 38.

This letter and the three which follow, all dated in the reign of Gaius, were written by Ammonius to Aphrodisius, his agent (ἐπιστάτης, l. 25) and friend. They deal for the most part with injunctions and commissions concerning farm stock, produce, &c.

Ἀμμώνιος Ἀφροδισίῳ τῷ
 φιλάτῳ χαίρειν.
 ἔγραψα ἐπιστολὴν πρὸς Ἡράκλῃ(ον)
 τὸν π[ρ]οβατοκτη(νοτρόφον) ἵνα δοῖ σοι ὄνον,
 5 καὶ Ὀφελίῳ ἐνετειλάμην
 ἵνα καὶ αὐτὸς δοῖ ἑτέραν καὶ τοὺς
 ἄρτους μοι πέμψῃ. ἐπεὶ οὖν
 ἔπεμψάς μοι (ἄρτάβας) γ' ἐρωτῶ σε
 ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου εὐθέως μοι
 10 πέμψαι τὰς ἄλλας (ἄρτάβας) γ' καὶ τὸ
 ὀψάριον, ἐπεὶ ἐν πλοίῳ εἰμί.
 περὶ δὲ τῆς τροφῆς τῶν χοιριδίων
 καὶ τοῦ λοιποῦ τῆς τιμῆς(ς) τοῦ χόρτου πρό-
 χρησον ἕως οὗ παραγένωμαι,

- 15 δοκῶ γὰρ συνναιρόμενος πρὸς σέ
 λογάριον. παρεδεξάμην σοι πάντα.
 παρακάλεσον οὖν τὴν γυναῖκά
 σου τοῖς ἐμοῖς λόγοις ἵνα ἐπιμελή-
 ται τῶν χοιριδίων· ἐπιμελοῦ δὲ
 20 καὶ τοῦ μὸσχον. πάντω(ς) δέ, Ἀφροδίσιε,
 τοὺς ἄρτους μοι πέμψον καὶ τὸ ὀψάριον,
 ἔαν δὲ θέλῃς γράψῃς μοι τίνι
 δῶ εἰς τὸν χόρτο(ν) καὶ εἰς τροφή(ν) ἄλλας (δραχμὰς) κ.
 ἔρρω(σο). (ἔτους) β Γαίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ(ν) Μεχ(εῖρ) κς.

On the verso

- 25 Ἀφροδισίῳ ἐπιστάτῃ.

8. First ε of *επεμψας* corr. from τ.
 inserted in the top margin.

22-4. Owing to lack of space at the foot these lines were

‘Ammonius to his dearest Aphrodisius, greeting. I wrote a letter to the herdsman Heracleus that he should supply you with a donkey, and I bade Ophellion also to supply you with another and to send me the loaves. You have sent me 3 artabae; I ask you therefore to do your utmost to send the remaining 3 artabae immediately and the relish, as I am on board a boat. As to the pigs’ fodder and the rest of the price for the hay make provision until I come; for I expect to make up an account with you. I have given you every allowance. Urge your wife from me to look after the pigs and do you also take care of the calf. Be sure, Aphrodisius, to send me the loaves and the relish; and if you will, write me to whom I shall pay a further 20 dr. for hay and fodder. Good-bye. The 2nd year of Gaius Caesar Augustus Germanicus, Mecheir 26. (Addressed) To Aphrodisius, agent.’

4. π[ρ]οβατοκτη(νοτρόφον): cf. 73. 6, note.

230. LETTER OF AMMONIUS TO APHRODISIUS.

Arsinoïte nome.

14.4 × 10.5 cm.

A. D. 40. Plate 9.

- Ἀμμώνιος Ἀφροδισίῳ τῷ
 φιλότατῳ χαίρειν.
 ἔκομισάμην ἐπιστολή(ν) περὶ τοῦ
 πέμψαι με ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄρτους τῇ ε.
 5 πέμψω οὖν τοὺς ὄνους τῇ η
 πρὸς σέ π[ά]ντως. παρακληθ[εῖς]
 οὖν ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου ποιήσον
 γενέσθαι μοι τὸ ζῆμα ἀπὸ τοῦ
 ὀρόβ[ο]υ, μὴ [ο]ῦν ἄλλως ποιή[σ]η(ς) μὴ ἵνα
 10 δόξωμέν σε εὐθέως ἡλλάχθαι
 τὰ πρὸς ἡμᾶς. ἀσπάζου Θέρμιο(ν) τῇ(ν)

ἀδελφὴν καὶ τὰ παιδία σο(ν). ἔρρω(σο). (ἔτους) ε μὴ(νὸς)
Νέ(ον) Σεβαστοῦ 5 Σεβαστῆι.

On the verso

Ἀφροdisίῳ τῷ φι[λ]τ(άτῳ).

6. παρα of παρακληθεῖς written over expunged letters.

9. 1. ἵνα μή.

'Ammonius to his dearest Aphrodisius, greeting. I received a letter bidding me send for the loaves on the 5th. I will accordingly send the donkeys to you on the 8th without fail. Please do your utmost to secure me the unguent of lentils; do not neglect this, lest we think you to have become all at once estranged towards us. Salute Thermion, your sister, and your children. Good-bye.' Date and address.

12. The year sign is formed by a long horizontal stroke joining the ρ of ἔρρω(σο) and the ε of the figure, with a vertical stroke added.

13. Σεβαστῆι: cf. 144. 5, note.

231. LETTER OF AMMONIUS TO APHRODISIUS.

Arsinoite nome.

28.7 x 11.9 cm.

A. D. 40.

The hand is that of Ammonius, but haste (l. 13) has had its effect in a much larger formation of the letters. The precise dating of 231, as well as the sequence of 230 and 231, depends on the identification of the month Soter; cf. 149. 10, note, where a preference is stated for Phaophi.

Ἀμμώνιος Ἀφροdisίῳ τῷ φι[λ]τ(άτῳ)
χαίρειν.
τί(οὺς) ἄρτους καλῶς ποιήσεις εἰπῶ(ν)
γενέσθαι καὶ τὴν ἐλᾶν μοι
5 ταπειχέουσας καὶ πέμψας
μοι φάσιν ἵνα πέμψω ἐπὶ
αὐτούς. τὸν πυρὸν τὸν ἐν
τῷ θησαυρῷ μεταβαλοῦ
δι[ὰ] τὴν βροχὴν τὸν πάντα.
10 ἔρρωσο. ἀσπάζου Θέρμιον
καὶ τὰ παιδία σου.
(ἔτους) ε μὴ(νὸς) Σωτή(ρος) κα.
κατὰ σπουδὴν δέ σοι ἔγραψα.

'Ammonius to his dearest Aphrodisius, greeting. Kindly order the loaves to be made and the olives to be pickled and send me word in order that I may send for them. Get the corn in the granary moved because of the inundation, all of it. Good-bye. Greet Thermion and your children. The 5th year, Soter 21. I have written to you in haste.'

P. Brit. Mus. 893 (iii, p. xliii).

LETTER OF AMMONIUS TO APHRODISIUS.

Arsinoïte nome.

13 × 9 cm.

A. D. 40.

This letter was doubtless found with 220-31, and is therefore suitably published here by the courtesy of the authorities of the British Museum. A point of interest lies in the fact that it supplies the earliest instance of dating by the two calendars, the Roman and Egyptian (ll. 7-8, 10), indeed the only instance outside horoscopes. The divergence between the two systems at this date amounted to 16 days, which is consistent with the evidence from other sources; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 130 (i, p. 132), Fay. 139. introd., Hohmann, *Zur Chronologie der Papyrusurkunden*, pp. 48 sqq. The fact that in dating by the Egyptian calendar Αἰγυπτίων or κατὰ ἀρχαίους was inserted (cf. note on l. 8) is evidence that the use of the *annus vagus* was exceptional.

The month Δρουσιεύς (l. 18) is found also in C. P. R. 242. 16, 36 (A. D. 40), and is perhaps to be restored in Wilcken, *Ost.*, ii. 384. 4 (A. D. 39-40); it may, therefore, be referred to the reign of Gaius (cf. 140. 10, note). The present passage helps also to an identification with a month in the Egyptian calendar, since the reference to the vintage practically limits the choice to Pauni or Epeiph, Epeiph being the more probable (cf. P. Fay. 133). This conclusion is considerably strengthened by C. P. R. 242 republished by Preisigke, *Berichtigungsliste*, pp. 123-4, which gives ground for supposing that Drousieus preceded Mesore (cf. 140. l. c.). The origin of the title is obscure; the form is against a complimentary allusion to Drusilla, Gaius' daughter, born about A. D. 39.

We are much indebted to Mr. H. I. Bell both for help in decipherment and for the verification of readings.

καὶ ἄρτων ἀρτάβ(ας) τέσσαρε(ς) [[σὺν σεαυτ(ῷ)]]
 [] ξνεγκον.
 Ἄ[μμ]ώνιος Ἀφροδισίῳ τῷ φίλ(τάτῳ) χαίρειν.
 Διομή[τ]η[ς] δὲ Φόλου λέγει μὴ μετα-
 5 δεδωκέ[ν] [α] [σ]ε αὐτῷ ὑπὲρ Σεράτος, διὸ
 καλῶς [π]οιῇ[ς] ἐξαυτῇ(ς) πέμψας μοι τὸν
 μεικρόν, καὶ ἐλθὲ εἰς Βουβάστον τῇ δ,
 ἐπεὶ τρυγῶ ἐκεῖ, ἣ ἐστι(ν) Αἰγυπ(τίων) κ, καὶ
 ἀγόρασόν μοι ὀψάρια τῇ η καὶ ξνεγκο(ν)
 10 . . . εἰς Β[ε]ρενικίδ(α) Αἰγί(αλου) τῇ ι ἣ ἐστ[ι] κς.
 τρυγῶ ἐκεῖ, ἔρχου. Ζηνοδότ[ο]ς [ο] [ς]
 [π]ολλὰ κατηγορήσεν ἐπὶ Φόλῳ
 ὥς μὴ τὰ ὑπὸ σ[ο]ῦ εἰρημένα γ[ι]ν[ο]σ[κ]αι.
 15 γ . . . ι ω() ποιη(σ) πέμψαι μ[ο]ι
 διὰ τινος τῷ(ν) φυλάκ(ων) τὸν μεικρόν.
 ἀσπάζο(ν) Θέρμιον. ἀπαίτησον χεῖραν (δραχμῶν) μ
 καὶ (δραχμὰς ?) εἴ πομ(ένας) καὶ τὸ λοιπ(όν) τὰ ὀφειλόμε(να). ἔρρωσθε.
 δ (ἔτους) μην(ός) Δρουσιέ(ως) κη.

'Ammonius to his dearest Aphrodisius, greeting. Diomedes son of Pholus says that you have given him nothing on account of Seras. Please therefore send me the child immediately, and come to Bubastus on the 4th, or the 20th by the Egyptian calendar, for I am grape-pressing there, and buy me some relishes on the 8th and bring them (?) to Berenice of the Shore on the 10th, that is, the 26th. I am grape-pressing there, so come. Zenodotus made many charges before Pholus . . . Please send (?) me the child by one of the guards. Greet Thermion. Collect the loan of 40 dr. and the 6 dr. interest, and for the rest anything that may be owing. Good-bye. The 4th year, the 28th of the month Drousieus. (P.S.) Bring also four artabae of loaves.'

1. An oblique stroke precedes καί, doubtless to call attention to the postscript.

4. The Pholus here and in l. 12 is no doubt the Gaius Iulius Pholus who was ἐπιστάτης φυλακῶν at this date; cf. p. 118.

8. Αἰγυπ(τίων): cf. e.g. P. Grenf. ii. 59. 12, 67. 10 [κατ]ὰ ἀρχαίους, Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, pp. 792 sqq.
 10. The traces of ink do not suit either αὐτά or μοι.
 14. Neither πάντω(ς) ποιή(σον) nor καλῶ(ς) ποιή(σεις) is consistent with the remains.

232. LETTER TO AMMONAPHRIS.

Arsinoïte nome.

13.6 x 8.5 cm.

Second century.

The recipient of this letter is warned that the strategus had made inquiries about him in connexion with the secretaryship of the public cultivators.

Ταπ[.] Ἀ]μμονά-
 φρι [τῷ φιλτάτῳ χ]αίρειν).
 ἄμα τῷ [παρα]γενέσθαι
 τὸν στρ[ατη]γὸν εἰς τὴν
 5 Ἡράκλειαν ἡρώτα περὶ
 {περι} σοῦ ἔνεκα τῆς
 γραμματείας τῶν γε-
 ωργῶν καὶ οἱ δημόσι-
 οὶ προσεφώνησαν αὐτῷ
 10 ὅτι μένεις ἐν τῇ κώ(μῃ),
 διὸ οὖν γράφω σοὶ ἵνα
 εἰδῇς.

On the verso

Ἀμμο|νᾶ Χ φρις.

5. η of ἡρακλειαν corr.

10. σσι rewritten.

‘Ta . . . to her dearest Ammonaphris, greeting. As soon as the strategus arrived at Heracleia, he inquired about you because of the secretaryship of the cultivators, and the officials told him that you were staying in the village. I write to you therefore to inform you.’

7. γραμματείας τῶν γεωργῶν: cf. Rostowzew, *Archiv* iii, p. 208, and *Röm. Kol.*, p. 50, P. Hamb. 3, introd., San Nicolò, *Vereinswesen*, pp. 162 sqq., 169 sqq.

233. LETTER OF A RETAINER.

10.4 x 16 cm.

Second century.

An interesting letter addressed by a retainer (probably an agent) to his master, who was a minor (l. 11), giving details of the progress made in the building and fitting of a house. From the mention of a greater and a lesser dining-hall and two water-refrigerators, we may assume that the owner was a person of considerable wealth.

πηγίον καὶ διὰ τῆς πλαγίας ἡ εἰσοδὸς ἐστι καὶ ἡ ἐξοδος
 τῶν ἐργαζομένων πάντων. ὅταν δὲ ἐπ’ ἀγαθῷ ἐκβῶμεν

καὶ τὸ δῶμα ἀσφαλισθήσεται ἢ διαβάθρα καγγελλωτὴ καὶ
 τὰ προσκῆνια γενήσεται ἅμα [[καὶ]] τῷ καγγέλλῳ τοῦ μει-
 5 κροῦ συμποσίου. τὰ μέλαθρα τῶν θυρίδων τοῦ μεγάλου
 συμποσίου ἐκ μέρους σήμερον ἡρμολόγηται. τὸ ἕτερον ὑδρ[ο]-
 ψυγείου αὐριον στεγάζεται. κωμοκάτοικοί εἰσιν οἱ ἔ-
 [χο]ντες πρὸ τοῦ πυλῶνός σου τὸν ψιλὸν τόπον, ἀνενεγκῶ
 δὲ Ἡρακλείῳ ἵνα πέμψῃ πρὸς αὐτούς. τὸν ἐξ ἀρχῆς λόγον
 10 μ[ε]χρι ἰδ Παῦνι ἔπεμψά σοι ὑφ' ἐν γεγραμμένον κεχω-
 ρισμένον δὲ εἰς δ ἐπιδοσίμους πρὸς τὸν ἐπίτροπόν σου,
 ἵνα ἔχων ὑπογύως ἐν μνήμῃ τὰς τιμὰς ὧν ἀγοράζει
 ἐξαρτισμῶν ἀνύποπτα τὰ πρὸς τὸν λόγον ἔχη. ἔγραψα γάρ
 σοι, κύριε, ἄλλοτε μὴδὲν χωρὶς ἐπακολουθήσεως αὐτοῦ
 15 ἀγοράζεται. εὐχομαί σε τὸν κύριον ἰδεῖν ἐν μείζοσι
 προκοπαῖς, ἐν ἀδραῖς εὐημερίαις. ἔρρωσο, κύριε.

Παῦνι κ.

1. ξ of ἐξοδος corr. 3. 1. καγκελλωτὴ. 4. καὶ deleted by dots placed above. ω of τῷ corr. from
 οι (?). 1. καγκέλλῳ. 6. 1. ὑδρ[ο]ψυγείον. 12. First ν of υπογυως corr. from ν(?) and α of τας corr.
 13. γ of ἐγραψα corr. from ε. 15. 1. ἀγοράζεσθαι; κυρ of κυριον and ν of ἐν corr.

'... a stream, and the entrance and exit for all the work-folk is at the side. But when we reach a fortunate issue and the house is established, then a balustrade will be added to the stairway and the porch with the balustrade of the small dining-hall will be made. The beams of the windows in the great dining-hall have to-day been partly fixed. The second water-cooler is to be roofed over to-morrow. The owners of the open plot in front of your gate-house are villagers; I will refer it to Heraclius to send to them. I send you the account from the beginning up to the 14th of Pauni written continuously but divided into four sections to be submitted to your guardian, in order that he, having fresh in his mind the prices of the fittings which he buys, may have no suspicion in matters relative to the account. For I wrote to you, my lord, on another occasion that nothing is being bought without his cognizance. I pray, my lord, that I may see your further advancement and ripe prosperity. Farewell, my lord. Pauni 20.'

2. Cf. e.g. P. Brit. Mus. 1173. 16 (iii, p. 208) ἐὰν δὲ [ἐ]ξέλθῃς ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ.
 3. ἀσφαλισθήσεται: the writer apparently forgot that ὅταν had preceded.
 6. ὑδρ[ο]ψυγείον: cf. P. Brit. Mus. 394. 6 (ii, p. 330) where ὑδροψυγίου is to be read.
 7. κωμοκάτοικοι: cf. P. Leipzig 99. iii. 18.

234. LETTER OF A RETAINER.

19.3 x 13 cm.

Second century.

... A letter from a retainer to his master. The writer had, it appears, gone up to present certain letters to the epistrategus. He here details the difficulties he was experiencing in obtaining an answer, and ends by asking whether he should remain any longer. No clue is given as to the nature of the business nor to the locality where the incident took place. The position of the writer was complicated by the presence with him of a number of men

(ll. 7, 13, 17), perhaps witnesses, who were awaiting a hearing, and who, apparently, were not equally free to depart.

[Ἀπο]λλωνίῳ
 [ὑπ]ηρέτης τῷ [κυρίῳ χαίρειν.
 [τῇ .] ὥρᾳ α ἀνέδωκα τῷ κρατίστῳ
 [ἐπιστρ]ατήγῳ τὰς ἐπιστολὰς καὶ [ἐ]ϋθὺς
 5 μὲν τῷ γραμματεῖ αὐτοῦ ἔδωκεν, μ[ετ'] ὁ-
 λίγον δέ μου προσελθόντος τῷ γ[ραμ]-
 ματεῖ πυνθανομένου περὶ τῶν [παρ'] ἐ-
 μοὶ ἀνθρώπων λέγει· πορεύου, ἀντι-
 φωνηθήσεται διὰ τῶν στρατηγῶν.
 10 πάλιν δέ μου παρακαλέσαντος αὐ-
 τὸν καὶ λέγοντος μὴ δύνασθαι ἀπο-
 [χ]ωρήσαι, εἰ μὴ ἀντιφωνηθῇ, διὰ
 [τ]οὺς παρ' ἐμοὶ ἀνθρώπους καὶ ὥς τὸ πρᾶ-
 γμα ἄδρόν ἐστι, φασί μοι· αὔριον καγὼ
 15 αὐτῷ παραναγνώσομαι ἵνα ἀντιφωνήσῃ.
 γράφω σοι οὖν, κύριε, ἵν' εἰδῇς, καὶ εἰ βού-
 λει παραμεῖναί με ἐνθάδε μετὰ τῶν
 ἀνθρώπων ἕως ἂν ἡ ἀκουσθῶσι ἢ ἀν-
 τιφώνσιν λάβω. ἐρ(ρ)ῶσθαί σε εὐχομαι,
 20 κύριέ μου.
 Μεσορῇ ιβ.

'To my lord Apollonius from . . . his servant, greeting. On the . . . th at the first hour I presented the letters to his excellency the epistrategus and he straightway gave them to his secretary. A little later, when I approached the secretary inquiring concerning the men who are with me, he answered:—"Go, the answer will be delivered through the strategi." But when I again exhorted him and stated that I could not leave without an answer owing to the men with me and that the matter was urgent, I was told:—"I will to-morrow read it over to him myself so that he may state his reply." I write therefore to you, my lord, that you may know, and (to inquire) whether you wish me to remain here with the men until either they are heard or I receive an answer. I pray for your good health, my lord. Mesore 12.'

9. For the use of the plural διὰ τῶν στρατηγῶν Prof. Moulton compares the well-known passage in Acts xix. 38 ἀγοραῖοι ἄγονται καὶ ἀνθύπατοί εἰσιν. With this analogy there is no need to fall back on the supposition that the ἄνθρωποι came from more than one nome.

235. LETTER TO PHILON.

16.4 x 11 cm.

Second century.

A letter from a person complaining of his correspondent's failure to inform him about his health.

.
 [. . .] . . .
 [εὐ]ρῶν Ἀμμωνοῦν πρὸς

σὲ ἐρχομένην ἀναγκαῖον
 ἡγησάμην ἀσπάσασθαι σε
 5 καὶ πάντας τοὺς φιλοῦντάς σε.
 ἐθ[αύ]μασε δὲ πῶς διὰ Λυπέρ-
 κου οὐκ ἐδήλωσάς μοι πε-
 ρὶ τῆς εὐρωστίας σου καὶ πῶς
 διάγεις ἱν[α] καὶ ἡμεῖς πε-
 10 ρί σου ἀμερ[ε]μ[ν]ως διάγω-
 μεν, ἀλλὰ οὐ πρότως σου τὸ
 εἰκαῖον μανθάνομεν. διὸ
 μέμ[νησο] καὶ ἡμῶν καὶ πάν-
 τ[ι]νὰ ἄλλα πράττης. ἄσπα-
 15 σα[ι] τὸν Φίλωνα.
 ἐρ[ρ]ώσθ[αι] σε
 εὐχ[ο]μαι.

On the verso

] . τῷ καὶ Φίλωνι.

6 1. ἐθ[αύ]μασα.

9. ἱν[α] Pap.

13. υ of πανν corr.

‘ . . . having found out that Ammonous is going to you, I thought that I must salute you and all your friends. I was surprised that you did not inform me through Luperus of your good health and how you are in order that we too may be free of care about you, but it is not the first time that we learn your heedlessness. Therefore bear us too in mind even if you are engaged in quite other pursuits. Salute Philon. I pray for your health. (Addressed) To . . . also called Philon.’

236. LETTER OF SYRUS.

Arsinoite nome.

26.4 × 8.5 cm.

A. D. 256.

This and the four following letters belong to the so-called correspondence of Heroninus, which constitutes a large part of the Florentine papyri (118–277). Other letters from Syrus to Heroninus are preserved in P. Flor. 241–58. The present one is written on the verso of 16.

Σύρος Ἡρωνείνῳ
 τῷ φιλ(τάτῳ) χαίρειν.
 ἄλλην μίαν τετρα-
 ονίαν ἀπόστειλον
 5 εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἀντὶ
 τοῦ Ἀκη εἰς ὑπα-
 ρεσίαν τῶν ὑπα-
 γόντων βαδιστῶν
 καὶ ἱππων εἰς γράσ-

15 οἰκίαν τοῦ εὐσχή-
 μονος παραδοθη-
 σόμενα Ζωσίμῳ
 ἐπικτηνείτῃ.
 ἐρρ[ρ]ώσθ[αι]
 20 σε εὐχ[ο]μαι, φίλτατε).
 γ (ἔτους) Τῷβι ιε.
 ποίησον δὲ ἑξαυτῆς
 ὥμους δύο ἐλαιουργι-

10 τιν· ἐχέτω δὲ
τὰ παλαιότερα μαν-
δάκια. ἀνερχόμε-
να δὲ ξύλα ἀνα-
κομισάτω εἰς τὴν

κοὺς κοπήναι ἵνα
25 χωρήσωσιν εἰς τὸ
ἐλαιουργίον Ἀμμωνίου
ἐλαιουργοῦ ἐν τῇ Ναρμού-
θι.

24. ἵνα Pap.

‘Syrus to his dearest Heroninus, greeting. Send another team of four donkeys to the city in place of Akes to carry fodder for the riding donkeys and horses coming up; let them have the older bundles. And when they come, let them bring up timber to the magistrate’s house to be handed over to Zosimus the driver. I pray for your health, dearest friend. The 3rd year, Tubi 15. Have two beams (?) cut at once for oil-presses so that they may go to the press of Ammonius, oil-maker at Narmouthis.’

3. τετραονίαν: cf. P. Flor. 175. 28, and for the form, the liturgic *τριονία*.

6. Ἄκη: cf. P. Flor. 222. 12, 247. 13 and note *ad loc.*

8. βαδιστῶν: cf. P. Grenf. ii. 14 (b), where *ὄνοι βαδισταί* are opposed to *ὄνοι σ[κ[ε]υοφόροι*, Brit. Mus. 1159. 85 (iii, p. 114). A *βαδιστικὸν στάβλον* occurs in P. Oxy. 138. 10, &c., 146. 1, Klein. Form. 280 and a *βαδιστηλάτης* in Tebt. 262, Brit. Mus. 1122 (b). 5 (iii, p. 211).

11. μανδάκια: cf. P. Flor. 198. 6 and note.

18. ἐπικτηνέτη: this word is no doubt to be read in P. Flor. 126. 13 (instead of ἐπικτήμ(ατος) proposed by Wilcken) and perhaps also in 246*. 4 and 278 (p. 255). It is quoted by Stephanus from a glossary.

23. ὥμους: cf. P. Flor. 233. 3.

237. LETTER OF AN AGENT.

Arsinoïte nome.

22.7 × 16.6 cm.

Middle of the third century.

A nearly complete column of a letter which has been cut up in order to receive further writing on the other side. In its original form this letter must have extended to three columns at least; and since the verso contains a letter written by Alypius (238), it is likely that the recipient of the document on the recto, who is addressed as *κύριος*, was Alypius himself. It is occupied with business details, some of which, owing to lacunae and the loss of the context, are not very clear. The hand is similar to that of P. Flor. 273.

[.] μωμαι καὶ ἐπισφραγίζω τὰς προσόδους ὑμῶν [
 [καὶ εἶ]πεν Ἡρακλείδου ἐπισφραγισθῆναι πυρὸν ὃν ἔ[λα-
 [βεν ἐν Ψ]ενύρει μετὰ τὸ εἰσενεγκεῖν) ἕκαστον αὐτῶν ἐκ-
 [.] μενος, καὶ ὑπηρέται παρεξεύχθησαν μέχρι τῆς σή- [
 5 [μερον ἡ]μέρας ἄχρις οὗ πληρώσουσι. ὕστερον ὁ στρατη- [
 [γὸς εἶπέ] μοι διάγραφον τοῦτο καὶ αὐτῷ συνφέρει. ἐγὼ [δὲ
 [ἐπιδέχομαι τί γράφει μοι Ποσιδώνιος ἵνα καὶ εἰς [
 [ἐκείνῳ] εἰσχύσω συνπερι(ε)νεχθῆναι εὐχρόμως. ἐγὼ [δὲ
 [δηλώσα]ς τῷ στρατηγῷ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τὴν ὕβρειν
 10 [.] διέγραψ[α] τάλαντα δύο αὐτοῦ λέγοντος πρὸς τὸ εἶσον. ἐξέτασον οὖν, κύριέ [μου
 [εἰ ἔδωκ]αν οἱ τοῦ Φιλοξένου τὸ ἀργύριον καὶ δήλωσον [

[ἡμεῖν ἴν'] εἰδῶμεν μήπως πέγνιον ἐγένετο τῆς χειρὸς
 [.] ἐπὶ δημοσίᾳ ἐγένετο. γίκωσκε, κύριε, παραλα-
 [βεῖν τοῖς τοῦ Ἀπίωνος διὰ Μύσθου ἐν Ταυρείνου [
 15 [πυροῦ ἀρ]τάβας ὀγδοήκοντα καὶ εἰς Διονυσιάδα τεσσε- [
 [ράκοντ]α πέντε εἰς πλήρωσιν ἑκατὸν εἴκοσει [
 [πέντ]ε, καὶ ἐμὲ δὲ μεμετρηκέναι ἐν τῷ ἄλσει εἰς λόγ(ον) σιτολ(ογίας) Ταυρί[νου] πυροῦ ἀρτα[βῶν]
 [.]κοσίων τεσσεράκοντα ἕξ δίμοιρον ἕξ ὧν ἔλαβον πα[ρὰ
 [.]ν ἕξω Ψερὺ πυροῦ τριάκοντα καὶ ἐκ τειμῆς πυροῦ

3. εισενεγ'κει Pap. 7. ἴνα Pap. 8. σ of εἰσχυσω corr. from ρ. 1. εὐχρώμωσ. 9. ὑβρεῖν Pap.
 10. αὐτον . . . το εἰσον [added above the line. 12. 1. παλγινον. 13. γικ of γικωσκε corr. from γισ. 1. γίνωσκε.
 17. σ of αλσει corr. εἰς λογ(ον) σιτολ(ογίας) ταυρίνου added above the line. 18. ω added between εἰς and ἐλαβον.

1. The writer is quoting the words of the strategus; cf. ll. 5-6.
2. ἐπισφραγισθῆναι: cf. 90. 9-10, note, P. Tebt. 340, Preisigke, *Griewesen*, p. 58.
- 7-8. The meaning apparently is that I may be able to keep up appearances in my relations with him'.
11. Φιλοξένου: cf. P. Flor. 271**.
13. If ἐγένετο is not a mistaken repetition, ἐπὶ probably = ἐπεί.
- 14-15. The mention of Ταυρείνου in connexion with Dionysias confirms Comparetti's view that the former village was situated at the western end of the lake; cf. P. Flor. 150. 4, 273. 3.
19. Cf. P. Flor. 376. 35]το ἕξω Ψερύ, where Ψερύ was probably intended.

238. LETTER OF ALYPIUS.

Arsinoïte nome.

22.7 x 16.6 cm.

A. D. 262.

A letter from Alypius to Heroninus concerning huntsmen sent to hunt wild boars, a topic which does not occur in the correspondence of Alypius published by Comparetti (P. Flor. 118-277). The letter is written on the verso of 237. It is dated in the 9th year like P. Flor. 135, which, however, is in a different hand.

Π(αρὰ) Ἀλυπίου.
 φροντίς σοι γενέσθω τοῖς κυνηγοῖς
 οὓς ἀπέστειλα ἀγρεύσαι σνάγρους
 διὰ πολλὰς χρείας παρασχεῖν τὰ
 5 ἐπιτήδια πάντα, τοῦτ' ἔστιν ὅσα
 ἔθος ἔχουσι λαμβάνειν καὶ τὰ κτήνη
 αὐτῶν καὶ αὐτοί, ἵνα ἀγρεύσωσι
 μετὰ πάσης σπουδῆς, καὶ κτηνύ-
 δριον δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐν γοργὸν τῶν
 10 ὑπὸ σὲ παράσχες, ἐπειδήπερ
 τὸ αὐτῶν ὃ εἶχαν βουρδωνά-
 ριον εἰς ἐμὴν ὑπηρεσίαν κα-
 τέσχον.

λεια γένηται, οὐκ ἐμ[ἐ] οἴῃν μέμψι ἀλλ[ἀ]
 σεαυτόν. πέμψο[ν] δὲ πάντως αὐ[τῶν]
 15 τὸ σύμβολον τ[.] [.] . αδασεω . . [.] .
 πολλάκις Σερήνος [.] . . ητων [ἐ]νέ-
 δρευσεν ἡμᾶς. ὑπαγέτω Κάστωρ εἰς
 Φιλαγρίδαν ἐπιτηδὲς [[ἐπ' αὐτόν]] πρὸς
 αὐτόν καὶ ἀπαιτησ[ά]τω (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβας) ηλ. ἔρρω[σο].
 20 Τῦβι ε.
 πανταχόθεν ἴδε αὐτῷ μικρὸν ὄναρίδιον.

7-8. 1. τὸν ποτισμόν. 11. 1. χρήζης. 18. 1. Φιλαγρίδα. 21. ἴδε Pap.

11. 5 sqq. '... putting off everything, take Castor with you, and by all means get it made forthwith, so that the watering of the garden of Sentrepaei be not neglected, and remain with the men there. Receive from my mother on account 20 drachmae, and if you have need again, let me know, for the animals go up continually. If any neglect occurs, you will not blame me but yourself. By all means send the receipt . . . Serenus has often defrauded us . . . Let Castor go to him at Philagris expressly and ask for the $8\frac{1}{2}$ artabae of wheat. Good-bye. Tubi 5. Look out everywhere for a small donkey for him.'

1. Horion appears in the papyri as *φροντιστής* successively of Dionysias (P. Flor. 123, 253), Euhemeria (136), and Sentrepaei (146, 234, 235). The recipient of the letter, *Εὔπορος*, is unknown.

2. A Castor is mentioned in a letter of Alypius, P. Flor. 163. 3, but his relation to the Castor here is doubtful.

3. *ἐμβλημα*: cf. 133. 12, note.

4. Perhaps 1. *παρῆναι* (for *παρεῖναι*) εἰς κτλ.

8. For the reading *κήπου* here and in 1. 3 cf. P. Flor. 262. 4 *ἐπὶ οὖν χρήζει ὁ κήπος τῆς Θεοξενίδος* . . .

16. This Serenus may well be identical with the *Σερήνος φροντισ[τῆς]* . . . in P. Flor. 245. 3, whose *φροντίς* appears from 248. 2 to have been in the neighbourhood of that of Heroninus. *Φιλαγ(ρίδος)* may accordingly be restored in P. Flor. 245. 5.

240. LETTER OF HORION.

Arsinoïte nome.

12.7 × 10.8 cm.

Third century.

An order from Horion (cf. 239. 1, note) to Heroninus to supply some hay. The letter is written on the verso of 57.

Ὀρίων Ἡρωνεῖνφ τῷ ἀδελφῷ
 χαίρειν.
 τῷ ἀναδιδοῦντί σοι ταῦτά μου
 τὰ [γ]ράμματα [[πραί]] παράσχες
 5 χθ[ρ]τον τῷ ταυρικῷ καὶ δήλωσόν
 μ[ο]ί τὴν ποσότητα ἵνα οὕτως
 [λημ]ματίσω. ἀλλὰ μὴ ἀμελήσης,

[τὸ π]ράγμα παραίτιόν ἐστιν.
ἔρρωσθαί σε εὖχο(μαι).

6. ἵνα Pap.

‘Horion to his brother Heroninus, greeting. Supply the person who brings you my letter with hay for the oxen and inform me of the quantity that I may reckon it in. Do not neglect this; the matter is urgent (?). I pray for your health.’

241. LETTER.

20.7 x 7.2 cm.

Third century.

The beginning of this letter, giving some brief instructions, is missing, but probably not more than a few lines are lost.

δῶσίς Κασιανῶ
τῷ κομίζοντί
σοι αὐτὸ
τὸ ἐπίσταλμα
5 ὃν ἔλαβες παρ’ [ἐ-
μοῦ τε καὶ Σω-
κράτους καὶ
μελησάτ{σ}ω σοι
περὶ ὧν σοι
10 ἐνετίλατο Σωκ(ράτης).
ἔρρω(σο).

‘. . . give to Casianus, the bearer of this letter, the missive which you received from me and Socrates, and be careful of the orders which Socrates gave you. Good-bye.’

242. LETTER OF EPIMACHUS.

11.2 x 9.5 cm.

Third century.

An illiterate letter asking for the dispatch of some acacia juice or incense.

Ἐπίμαχο{υ}ς τῷ πατρὶ πολλὰ
χαίρειν. τὸ προσκύνημά σου [π]οι-
ῶ παρὰ τοῖς ἐνθάδε θεοῖς.
καλῶς ποιήσας, ἥν ἦς ἀδυνα-

5 ατες πέμψε μοι ἀκάνθινεν
 χυλέν, πέμψεν μοι λάβανον
 αὐτοῦ τὰ [νῦ]ν διὰ τοῦ ἀναδι-
 δοῦντές σοι τὴν ἐπιστολὴν
 ὥς ἰδῶς ὅτι εἰς τὸ φόρφυρεν
 10 [...] . . . ἱμάτιν μου αὐτὸ πωλῶ,
 ὥς εἰδῶς ὅτι καλὴν τιμὴν
 ἔχομεν λαβεῖν ἀπὸ αὐτοῦ
 καὶ εὐρείσ[σ]κω α . . . αι . . . [.]

On the verso

]αγο . . . γου

1. In the upper margin the letters *επι* of *επιμαχος* have been written in a larger hand and lighter ink.

4. 1. ἐὰν . . . ἀδύνατος. 5. 1. πέμψαι . . . ἀκάνθινον. 6. 1. χυλόν, πέμψον . . . λάβανον. 7. 1. ἀναδιδοῦντος (cf. 240. 3, P. Oxy. 532. 11, &c.). 9. 1. πόρφυρον.

‘Epimachus to his father, many greetings. I make your supplications to the gods of this place. If you are unable to send me acacia-juice, please send me incense here now through the bearer of this letter, for you must know that I am selling it for my purple . . . cloak, knowing that I can get a good price for it . . .’

9–10. The purple cloak seems to have been pledged, and the writer now wished to redeem it; cf. e.g. P. Oxy. 1269 and introd. *ad loc.*

14. Ἐπιμάχου cannot be read.

243. LETTER OF DEMARION AND IRENE.

12 × 13.2 cm.

Second century.

A kindly letter from two women to their steward, consoling him on a prevailing lack of water—probably an insufficient rising of the Nile.

Δημάρην καὶ Εἰρήνην Σύρω τῷ φιλ-
 τάτῳ πλείστα χαίρειν.
 οἶδαμεν ὅτι ἀηδῶς ἔχεις διὰ τὴν λιψυδρί-
 αν, τοῦτο οὐ μόνον ἡμεῖν γενάμενον
 5 ἀλλὰ καὶ πολλοῖς, ἐπιστάμενοι ὅ[τ]ι οὐδὲν
 παρὰ σὲ γέγονε. καὶ νῦν ἐπιστάμεθά σου
 τὸ σπουδαῖον καὶ ὥς ἐπείκεισαι τοῖς ἔργοις
 τοῦ κλήρου, ἐλπίζοντες σὺν θεῷ τὸ πε-
 δεῖον σπαρῆναι. ὅσα ποτὲ οὖν ἐὰν ἀνα{να}-
 10 λώσης ἰς τὴν τοῦ κλήρου κατεργασίαν,
 ἡμεῖν ἐνλόγησον ἐπὶ λόγου. δέξαι παρὰ
 Νιννάρου ἰς λόγον Εἰρήνης τὸ ἐπιβάλλον
 αὐτῇ μέρος καὶ ἰς τὸ[ν] λόγον Δημαρίου ὁ-

μοίως δέξαι πα[ρ]ὰ [Ἀτ]ρήτος τὸ ἐπιβάλλον
 15 αὐτῇ μέρος. ἐρρῶσθ[α]ί σε εὐχόμεθα.

On the verso

Σύρω παρὰ Εἰρή] ~~Χ~~ νης καὶ Δημαρίου.

3. μεν of οἰδαμεν added above the line.

4. The second ε of γεναμενον corr. from η (?).

'Demarion and Irene to their dearest Syrus, very many greetings. We know that you are distressed about the deficiency of water; this has happened not to us only but to many, and we know that nothing has occurred through any fault of yours. We now know your zeal and attentiveness to the work of the holding, and we hope that with God's help the field will be sown. Put down to our account everything you expend on the cultivation of the holding. Receive from Ninnarus for Irene's account the share belonging to her, and similarly from Hatres for Demarion's account the share belonging to her. We pray for your health. (Addressed) To Syrus from Irene and Demarion.'

5. ἐπιστάμενοι: here and in l. 8 the masculine is used though the writers were women.

8. σὺν θεῷ: the use of θεός alone does not imply that the writer was a Christian; cf. Wilcken, *Archiv* i, p. 436.

244. LETTER OF DIOSCORUS.

Hermopolite nome.

25.3 × 9.7 cm.

Third century.

The writer of this letter, which is written on the verso of the papyrus, complains especially of the general rise in prices prevailing. The document on the recto has been cut down for the purposes of the letter. It contains references to the village of Σενινῆβις (cf. B. G. U. 557. ii. 5), and appears to be a list of payments for agricultural wages, reckoned at the rate of 60 dr. a month. An ὁπ[ω]ροφύλ(αξ) κτή[μα]τος Πτολεβέρσιος is mentioned.

Διόσκορος Ε[ἵ]τι τῇ ἀδελφῇ
 πολλὰ χαίρειν.
 πρὸ μὲν πάντων εὐχομαι
 θεοῖς πᾶσιν [ὅ]πως ὑγιαίνον-
 5 τας ὑμᾶς ἀπο[λ]άβω. ὥς ἔγρα-
 ψάς μοι περὶ τῆς ἀδελφῆς σου ἵνα
 βιβλείδια ἀναδῶμεν, εὐθέως
 ἔμαθον παρὰ Εὐτυχ[ι]ανοῦ ὅτι
 ἀνεδόθη καὶ οὐκέτι περὶ τοῦτο
 10 γέγονα. τὰ δὲ σωματία πολλοῦ
 ἐστιν ἐνθά[δ]ε καὶ οὐ συμφέρει
 ἀγοράσαι, καὶ οὐδὲ σουβρικοπάλ-
 λιον ἐνθάδε εὐρήκαμεν Εὐψη-
 φίας· πάντα γὰρ πρόστειμα γέγο-
 15 νεν, καὶ Ἀτρή[τ]ι εἶπον περὶ
 αὐτοῦ [τ]ούτου [. . .] ρ[.] γατ[.] . θέ-

λει ἀγορᾶσθαι [. π]ρ[ο][σ]δέχε-
 ται ἡ ὁδελ[φή].
 ἄσπα[σ]αι τ[.].
 20 συ . . [.] . πο[.] . [.]]ω
 καὶ [τὸν] νῖδ[ον] [.]α
 καὶ τὴν ἀδε[λφὴν]
 τὸν Π[ε]κ[υ]σιν [καὶ τὸν οἶκον α]ῦ-
 τοῦ ὀλο[ν . . .] . [.] -μ[ε]-
 25 νων τὰ αἰαρ[.] . ου
 πραθῇ τῷ σα . []
 ἐρρωσθαι ὑμᾶς εὐχομαι
 πολλοῖς χρόνοις.

On the verso

Διόσκορο]ς τῇ ἀ ~~δ~~ δελφῇ.

4. ὑγιαίνοντας Pap. 5. ὑμας Pap. 6. ἵνα Pap. 21. νῖον Pap. 27. ω of ἐρρωσθαι corr.
 from ο. 28. ολ of πολλοῖς corr.

'Dioscorus to his sister Eus, many greetings. First of all I pray to all the gods that I may receive you in good health. When you wrote to me concerning your sister that we should present a petition, I forthwith learned from Eutychianus that one had been presented and have done nothing further in the matter. Slaves are very dear here and it is inexpedient to buy. We have not even found here a cloak for Eupsephia; for everything has risen in price, and I told Hatres of this . . . I pray for your long health. (Addressed) Dioscorus to his sister.'

6. ἀδελφῆς σου: it is clear from this that ἀδελφῇ in l. 1 is not to be taken literally; cf. e.g. B. G. U. 1209. 2-6, and note on P. Oxy. 1296. 15; other instances are collected by Moulton and Milligan, *Vocabulary of the Greek Testament*, s. v. ἀδελφός.

12. συνβρικοπάλλιον: cf. e.g. B. G. U. 327. 7, C. P. R. i, p. 124, P. Oxy. 921. 4.

245. LETTER OF ARIUS.

Arsinoïte nome.

20.3 x 6.5 cm.

Third century.

A letter of instructions sent to an agent. It is written on the verso of another letter which has been cut down so that only the ends of the lines remain.

Π(αρά) Ἀρείου.
 περὶ τῶν ἀξόνων ἡ-
 μέλησας ὁπ[ό]τ' ἐδεή[σα]-
 μεν αὐτῶν, ἀλλὰ καὶ [νῦν
 5 τὴν ἀγοράσιν παρασ[χο]ῦ.
 πρὸς (δραγμαῖς) δ τὰς ἑκατὸν δι[ός],
 ὅπου δύναται τα[.] .]ννη
 ποιῆσαι τέσσαρες [. . .]ας

15 λεις ἔχειν τὸν π[οιμέ]-
 να πόκους γ ἵνα
 ἀναπέμψης αὐτούς,
 ἀπόδ[ις]. πέμψον δὲ κ[αὶ] εἰς
 Διονυσιάδα οἶνον [ἔ]τι
 20 ἵνα χωρήσῃ ἡ τε[μ]μή] ἐπ[ὶ]
 σκάφητρον τῶν ἐλαι-
 ὶνων διὰ τὸ τὸν Δ[ῶ]ν

ἡ καὶ πρὸς, δύνασ[θ]ε ἀπο-
 10 θέσθαι ἐν τῇ εἰ[.] . . .
 ὅπου εἰσὶν οἱ τα . . [.]
 εἰς τοὺς μείζονας . . . οὐς.
 ἔπεμψά σοι σακ[κί]ον
 στιππέων. εἰ [δὲ θ]έ-

ἀποδεδημηκέν[α]ι εἰς τὴν
 Ἀλεξάνδρειαν. ἔρρωσο.
 25 Λου[κ]ρητίῳ
 πλεῖσ[τ]α χαίρει[ν].
 On the recto
 Λουκρητίῳ παρὰ Ἀρείου.

16. *ἴνα* Pap.

18. 1. ἀπόδος.

20. *ἴνα* Pap.

1-6 and 13-27. 'From Arius. You neglected the matter of the axles when we were in need of them. However, provide the purchase now. In addition to four drachmae give the hundred (?) . . . I sent you a sack of flax. If you wish the shepherd to have 3 fleeces so that you may send them, give them to him. Send also more wine to Dionysias, that the price may go towards the digging of the olive-yards, for Dios has gone on a journey to Alexandria. Good-bye. To Lucretius, very many greetings. (Addressed) To Lucretius from Arius.'

20. For the use of χωρεῖν ἐπί cf. P. Hamb. 14. 30, note.

21. Cf. P. Fay. 112. 2 sqq.

IV. DESCRIPTIONS

A. MISCELLANEOUS LITERARY PAPYRI

- 246.** 5.4 × 6.3 cm. Fragment containing the ends and beginnings of a few lines from two columns written in a rather large upright hand of the second century B.C. Col. ii. 3-6 ³δε τηι ε[—] ⁴δηι την[—] ⁵ναυσι κ. [—] ⁶.]κον[, a paragraphus with marginal flourish preceding l. 3. The hand is rather similar in style to that of **18**, and the paragraphus points to a literary text. On the verso, in the reverse direction, remains of 10 partially effaced lines in a small neat hand of another text which may also be literary; l. 9]...ει Ζηθος δε και .[.
- 247.** A number of small fragments of a magical text, the largest measuring 11.9 × 11.4 cm. The papyrus is much discoloured and defaced. On the verso is other writing, also in a bad state of preservation. Third century.

B. DOCUMENTS OF THE PTOLEMAIC PERIOD

- 248.** The Greek docket to P. Ryl. dem. xv A. ¹Ετους ιθ Παχών ε. τέτακται ἐπὶ τὴν ἐν Ἑρμώνθει τράπεζαν ἐφ' ἧς Καλλίας εἰκοστῆς ἐνκυκλίου κατὰ τὴν παρ' Ἀσκληπιάδου τοῦ πρὸς τῇ ὤνῃ διαγραφὴν ὑφ' ἣν ὑπογράφει Ζμῖνις ὁ παρὰ Πακοίβιος τοῦ παρὰ Διονυσίου τοῦ βασιλικοῦ γραμματέως ²Καλῖβις πρεσβυτέρα Ἀραπάθου γῆς σιτοφόρου τὸ Λ (ἄρουρῶν) θΛ καὶ τῆς προσούσης χέρσου καὶ τῆς ἐν αὐτῇ οἰκίας ὠικοδομημένης κατὰ τὸ Λ τῆς οὔσης ἐν τῇ ἱερᾷ προσόδῳ τῆς Ἀφροδίτης, ἧς αἱ γεινῖαι δεδῆλονται διὰ τῆς προκειμένης ³συγγραφῆς, ἣν ἡγόρασεν παρὰ Σιεπμοῦτος τοῦ Ἀρομγοῦτος χαλκοῦ (τάλαντων) δ' Ὑ, τέλος οὗ ἀλ(λαγῇ) χιλίας τριακοσίας, / Ἀτ. Καλλίας. B. C. 162.
- 249.** Docket to P. Ryl. dem. xvii. ¹Ετους νβ Παχών κα. τέ(τακται) ἐπὶ τὴν ἐν Κροκοδίλων πόλει τρά(πεζαν) ἐφ' ἧς Ἀπολλώνις (δεκάτης) ἐνκυκλίου κατὰ τὴν ²παρὰ Πανίσκου καὶ Κεφάλωνος τελωνῶν διαγραφὴν ὑφ' ἣν ὑπογράφει Πολυδεύ(κης) ὁ ἀντιγραφέ(ς) ³Νεχούτης ὃς καὶ Εὐνομος Πατσεοῦ(τος) οἰκίας ὠικοδομη(μένης) καὶ τεθυ(ρωμένης) καὶ δεδοκωμένης ⁴ἐπάνω τῆς πύλης, ἣν τέθεικεν Πατσεοῦς ὁ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ χαλκοῦ (δραχμῶν) Ὑ, οὗ ἀλ(λαγῇ) σ. B. C. 118.
- 250.** Docket to P. Ryl. dem. xviii. ¹Ετους νδ Φαῶφι ιε. τέ(τακται) ἐπὶ τὴν ἐν Κροκοδί(λων) πόλει τρά(πεζαν) ἐφ' ἧς Πτολεμαῖος (δεκάτης) ἐγκυ(κλίου) κατὰ τὴν παρὰ Πανίσκου τοῦ πρὸς τῇ ὤνῃ[ι διαγρ[α(φῇ)] ὑφ' ἣν ²ὑπογράφει Ἀπολλώ(νιος) ὁ ἀντιγραφέ(ς) ὠνῆς Μαιθώτιος τῆς Ψενενοῦπιος ψιλοῦ τόπου αΛ ὧν αἱ γεινῖαι δεδῆ(λονται) διὰ τῆς προκει(μένης) συγ-γρα(φῆς), ἣν ἡγόρα(κεν) ³παρὰ Ψενενοῦπιος τοῦ Ὡρου πρὸς χαλκοῦ (τάλαντον) α, τέ(λο)ς οὗ ἀλ(λαγῇ) (δραχμᾶς) χ, ⁴/ (δραχμαὶ) χ. ⁵Πτο(λεμαῖος) τρα(πεζίτης). In the left-hand lower corner of the roll the scribe wrote ετον, apparently a trial of the pen. B. C. 117.

251. Docket to P. Ryl. dem. xix. ¹*Ετους δ Παῦνι ιε. τέ(τακται) ἐπὶ τὴν ἐν Κρο(κοδίλων) πό(λει) τρά(πεζαν) ἐφ' ἧς Ἀπολλώ(νιος) δεκά(της) ἐγκυ(κλίον) κατὰ διαγραφὴν Πανίσκου τοῦ πρὸς τῇ ὠνῇ διὰ [—] ² γῆς ἡπ(είρου) σιτο(φόρου) μέρους 5' ἐν τῷ περὶ Πάθυ(ριν) πεδίῳ ἦν ἡγόρασεν παρὰ Ἀρμάιος τοῦ Ὠρου χαλκοῦ (ταλάντου) α' Β, [τέλ(ος) οὐ ἀλ(λαγῇ)] (δραχμὰς) ω . . . B. C. 113.
252. 14.9 × 7.2 cm. Hermopolis. Fragment from a contract for the sale of an animal (l. 26] . ἓνα λευκόν) from a Μακεδὼν τῆς [ἐπιγονῆς to a Μακεδόνι τῶν [21 letters ἵππαρ]χίας ὀγδοηκοντα[ρούρωι. The contract is preceded by an abstract in a very illegible hand, apparently concluding with the name of the συγγραφοφύλαξ. Dated in the 30th year of Euergetes II reigning with the two Cleopatras (B. C. 141–140). Lines 11–22 ¹¹[βασιλευόντων Πτολεμαίου καὶ Κλεοπάτρας τῶν Πτολεμαίου ¹²[καὶ Κλεοπάτρας θεῶν Ἐπιφανῶν καὶ βασιλίσσης Κλεοπάτρας ¹³[τῆς γυναικὸς θεᾶς Εὐεργ]έτιδος ἔτους τριακοστοῦ ¹⁴[ἐφ' ἱερέως 17 letters ο]ν Ἀλεξάνδρου καὶ ¹⁵[θεῶν Σωτήρων καὶ θεῶν Ἀδελφῶν καὶ] θεῶν Εὐεργετῶν ¹⁶[καὶ θεῶν Φιλοπατόρων καὶ θεῶν Ἐπιφ]ανῶν καὶ θεοῦ ¹⁷[Εὐπάτορος καὶ θεοῦ Φιλομήτορος καὶ θεῶν Εὐεργετῶν, ¹⁸[ἀθλοφόρου Βερενέικης Εὐεργέτιδος Εἰρήνης τῆς ¹⁹[11 letters κανηφόρου Ἀρ]σινόης Φιλαδέλφου Ἀρσινόης ²⁰[11 letters ἱερείας Ἀρσινόης] Φιλοπάτορος Ἀρτέμιτος ²²[27 letters]αίου ἐνάτη καὶ εἰκάδι. 26 lines.
253. Height 11.1 cm. Hermopolis. Recto, Col. i, remains of an account. Col. ii, in large uncials, beginning of a (?) writing-exercise. The text is ¹Ἀπο[λλοδώρ]ωι τῶν ἰσ[οτίμ]ων τοῖς π[ρ]ώτοις φίλοις καὶ στρατηγῶι ²Ἀπολ[λο]δώρ[ω]ι τῶν ἰσ[ο]τίμων τοῖς π[ρ]ώτοις φίλοις καὶ στρατηγῶι ³καὶ . . .]η [. . . π]αρὰ Ἡρα-⁴κλ[ο]ῦς κα[. . . On the verso ends of two columns in a different hand, dealing with the sale of some public property. Col. ii. 2–5 ²εἶναι [ἀδέσ]ποτον καθότι πρ[ο]κ[ε]ιται. παρθέτος δὲ ³διὰ Χαιρήμονος τοῦ ἐπιμελ[η]τοῦ (ἔτους) κη Με[σο]ρῇ κη ⁴ἐν Ἐρμ[ο]ῦ πόλει πρὸς τῇ βα[σ]ίλει κηι τραπέζῃ ⁵συνπα[ρόν]των Θέωνος ἐπιστά[του φυλ(ακιδῶν)]. The 28th year probably refers to the reign of Euergetes II (B. C. 143–142). Much mutilated. 20 lines in all.
254. 12.3 × 11.1 cm. Hermopolis. Fragment of an account relating to various temples. Lines 4–11 ⁴κ[. Π]ε[ρ]ισίρει τῷ προσστη(κότι) (cf. P. Tebt. 5. 58) τοὺς ὑποκειμένους) χρη(ματισμοὺς) κατ' ἔ[ρ]ος —] ⁵εἰς τὸ ἐν Ἐρμ[ο]ῦ πόλει Διοσκουρίον ⁶Ἐπ[ι]φ γ Λεωνίδει τοὺς ὑποκει(μένους) χρη(ματισμοὺς) (χρη() over expunction) ετου (sic) πυ(ροῦ) β κ[—] ⁷εἰς τὸ ἐν Ἐρμ[ο]ῦ πόλει Ἀσκληπιεῖον ⁸Θωρινάχθαι ἐ[ρ]εῖ τ[ῷ] προσστη(κότι) [τ]οὺς ὑποκειμένους) χρ(ηματισμοὺς) —] ⁹καὶ εἰς τὸ πρὸς τ[ῷ] Βουβαστῷ σ[.] τ[ῷ] ὕ[—] ¹⁰εἰς τὸ Θοτνεπωσιεῖον ὡσαύτως κ[—] ¹¹καὶ εἰς τὸν Ἰβιδῶνα [α] χ(οίνικας) ε[.] Parts of 18 lines. Second century B. C. On the verso vestiges of 5 lines.
255. 11.5 × 7.4 cm. Beginnings of 12 lines of a letter (?). Ἡρακλεοπολίτ[. . . occurs in l. 3, ἐν Ἀλαβάστρων] πόλει in l. 5, and Ἀφροδιτοπολίτῃ in l. 11. Cartonnage; third century B. C.
256. 7.7 × 9 cm. Fragment of a petition from a young man complaining that he was being deprived of property which he had inherited. Lines 3–9 ³τὰ λειφθέντα μοι [πατ]ρικὴν στρατιωτικὴν μάχαιραν. ⁴νυ(ν) δ' ἐμοῦ ἐν ἡλικίᾳ γεγονότος ⁵πλ[. . .]τ[. . .] . ἡμεῖν ⁶ἐπιβαλόμενος (above βαλόμενος some illegible letters) ἀποστειν[. . .] ⁷διὸ ἀξιῶ, ἐάν σοι φαίνηται, ⁸κατ[αστ]ῆ[σαι αὐτὸν] ἐπὶ σέ. First century B. C. Incomplete. 18 lines.
257. 5 × 5.5 cm. Beginning of a petition addressed to Θέωνι ἱερεῖ ἀρχιδικαστῇ καὶ πρὸς τῇ ἐπιμελ[είᾳ] παρὰ κτλ. Late first century B. C. 6 lines.

258. 10.3 × 8.5 cm. Parts of 6 lines from the top of a column of an official account of artabae (taxing-list?). *περὶ Λευκὸν Πύργον* is mentioned in l. 2, and Mecheir of the 12th year (Philometor? B. C. 169) in l. 3. On the verso remains of 11 much effaced lines.
259. 8 × 8.2 cm. Fragment of an account of artabae (taxing-list?). 5 lines. Cartonnage. Second century B. C. On the verso ends of two lines of figures.
260. 10.8 × 13.9 cm. Fragment of a letter (?). Lines 3-5 ³... τιμὴν ἐλαίου ὥς ἡμῶν [.] ⁴ ἐκ τοῦ ἐγ Κυνῶν πόλει ἐλαιουρ[γί]ου ἔμ μηνι? ⁵ Φαρμουῦθι τοῦ 5 (ἔτους) χαλ(κοῦ) (τάλαντα) μ . . . Cartonnage. Third century B. C. Incomplete. 8 lines, written across the fibres.
261. 21.2 × 7.9 cm. Beginnings of 38 lines of a contract relating to some land (*παράδεισος*) between Ἀπολλόδωρος . . . Καρδιανὸς τεταρτομερ[ιστῆς (?)] τῶν Σωτήρων θεῶν and Παντάρκης, who seems to have been a *τακτ[ό]μι[σ]θος* or descended from one. The first 15 lines are occupied by an abstract written in a small and extremely cursive hand partly effaced. Endorsed [Ἀ]πολλόδωρ[ος] | Παντάρκη. Dated ¹⁶ Βασιλευόντων Πτολεμαίου θεοῦ Εὐεργετοῦ τοῦ Πτολεμαίου καὶ Κλεοπάτρας θεῶν Ἐπι-¹⁷φανῶν καὶ βασιλίσσης Κλεοπάτρας τῆς γυναικὸς ἔτους . . . καὶ τεσσαρα-¹⁸κοστοῦ, ἐφ' ἱερέως τοῦ ὄντος ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείαι Ἀλεξάνδρου καὶ θεῶν Σωτήρων καὶ θεῶν Ἀδελφῶν] ¹⁹ καὶ θεῶν Εὐεργετῶν καὶ θεῶν Φιλοπατόρων καὶ θεῶν Ἐπιφανῶν καὶ θεοῦ Εὐπάτορος καὶ θεοῦ Φιλομήτο-²⁰ρος καὶ θεῶν Εὐεργετῶν, ἀθλοφόρου Βερενίκης Εὐεργέτιδος, κανηφόρου Ἀρσινόης Φιλαδέλφου,] ²¹ ἱερείας Ἀρσινόης Φιλοπάτορος τῶν ὄντων ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείαι, μηνὸς Λαίου ἐβδόμη καὶ εἰ-²²κάδι Μεχείρ ἐβδόμη [καὶ εἰκάδι (B. C. 129-121).
262. 39 × 7.4 cm. Remains of 66 lines of a marriage contract (?) in a very cursive hand. In the upper part of the document the writing is along the fibres of the papyrus, but below it is across them. Second century B. C.
263. 11.6 × 4 cm. Remains of 3 lines followed at an interval by beginnings of 8 lines in a different hand, apparently a signature to a contract. Late first century B. C.
264. 9.6 × 6.2 cm. Ends of 10 lines of a document. Second century B. C.
265. 15.5 × 14.6 cm. Remains of 2 columns of an official account mentioning the 36th year (of Philometor or Euergetes II, B. C. 146-145 or 135-134). On the verso part of a much effaced document concerning land.
266. 10.2 × 8.5 cm. Account. Second century B. C. Incomplete. 10 lines.
267. Fr. 1, 11 × 8.1 cm.; Fr. 2, 12 × 4.8 cm. Two fragments belonging to a document of uncertain character. Parts of 25 lines. On the verso remains of a few lines. Second century B. C.
268. Under this number are grouped several minor Ptolemaic fragments of the third and second centuries B. C.

C. DOCUMENTS OF THE ROMAN PERIOD

(a) JUDICIAL AND OFFICIAL

- 269.** 14.3 × 11.2 cm. Hermopolis (?). A declaration or affidavit of a woman against Herminus and his sons, affirming that certain family property had been divided on the principle of *κατ' οἶκον* as opposed to *κατὰ πρόσωπον*, on which see **76.** introd. The document was drawn up for use in legal proceedings (l. 7); cf. e.g. P. Oxy. 903. Second century. The text is:—

Νίκη Τερεῦτος κατὰ Ἑρμί[νο]ν
καὶ τῶν υἱῶν αὐτοῦ
περὶ τοῦ κατ' οἶκον εἶναι τὰ ὑπάρχ[ον]-
τα καὶ μὴ κατὰ πρ[ό]σωπον.
5 Ἐλένη γον ἐκ δυνεῖν οἴκ[ω]ν
ἐπαίδ[ο]π[ο]ρήσατο, ἐκ μὲν τοῦ πρώτ[ου]
Τερεῦ[ν] ἐκ πατρὸς Σαραπίωνος τὴν συνηγ[ο]ρου-
μένη[ν,] ἐκ δὲ τοῦ δευτέρου Διογ[ε]ν-
[σ]ίαν τὴν καὶ Ἡραΐδου καὶ Ἡρᾶν ἔκ πα-
10 τρὸς Ἑρμίνου, καὶ τελευτᾶ ἐν τῇ [τοῦ
Ἑρμίν[ο]ν οἰκίᾳ, καὶ π[ά]ντων τῶν [ἀν-
[η]κού[τ]ων μητρικῶν τὴν μ[η]τέρα Τερεῦ[ν]

Remains of 7 lines.

7. *εκ πατρος* inserted above the line.
inserted above the line.

8. *ο* of *διογ[ε]ν[σ]ίαν* corr.

9. *ηραΐδου* Pap.

12. *μητρικων*

- 270.** Oxyrhynchus. 9 fragments, the verso of which contains an account of legal proceedings written in an upright uncial hand, and originally extending to several columns. Tyrannus and Pythoclides appear as speakers. The papyrus was made up of used sheets stuck together, the recto containing fragments of at least three separate documents. Of these one was a contract for nursing and another a contract of uncertain character. First century.

- 271.** 8.8 × 9.6 cm. Beginnings of 12 lines much defaced, perhaps from judicial proceedings, since *Ναβεῖνις εἰπ(εν)* occurs. Second century. On the verso beginnings of 10 lines of a copy of an unaddressed letter dated in Thoth of the 23rd year and containing a copy of an edict of the praefect. It begins *τὰ ὑπὸ Σεμπρ[ωνίου]*, the reference being no doubt to Sempronius Liberalis, who was in office in the 23rd year of Antoninus (A.D. 159–60). In the edict itself the words *ἐπισκέψεως, τῆς κωμογραμμ[ατείας]*, and *κοιτ()* may be recognized.

- 272.** 22.7 × 31 cm. Ends of 21 lines of a report of legal proceedings. Lines 1–6 ¹]. *θ (ἔτει)* ² — καὶ] *Εὐδαίμων καὶ Δημητρία οἱ τρεῖς Ἀντιμάχο[ν]* ³ —]. *ηκει Δημητριάδης ὁ καὶ Ἀνίκητος ἀνὴρ Ἑρμίνος* ⁴ [— *ἐν ἐχυρασίαν μετα[δί]δομ[ε]ν τῇ ἀντιδίκῳ καὶ ἀξιού[μεν]* —] *μων ῥήτωρ ὑπ[έ]ρ Χα[ρ]ι[ξ]έ[ε]λης ἀπεκρίνατο* ⁶ [—]. *εἶναι θείου ἐαν[τ] . . πρὸς πα[τ]ρὸς Ὀρίωνος.*

Further down the 8th year of the current reign is mentioned. Second century. To the right of the column, about 20 cm. of blank papyrus.

273. 7.4 × 20.1 cm. Hermopolite nome. Recto. 7 lines of a document, mostly names and figures; cf. **123**, introd. On the verso ends of two columns in different hands. Col. ii ². . . ἔκκειται ἀπὸ [τῶν κρα[τίσ]των ³πρὸ τῆς χάριτος τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν [Αὐ]τοκρα-
⁴τόρων μηνῶν ἡ (τάλαντα) πς (δραχμαὶ) Ὑγκ (ἡμιωβέλιον) χ(αλκ. .) [...] ⁵περὶ ὧν ἤχθη, καὶ
Μάγνος ὑπέγραψεν Πραχθήτω ἐν-⁶τ[δ]ς μηνῶν 5 καὶ ἐξ αὐτῶν τῶν ἐνεχομένων. The references to the κύριοι Αὐτοκράτορες and to Μάγνος, who is no doubt the praefect T. Pactumeius Magnus, combine to fix the date in the years A. D. 176–7. Neither hand on the verso resembles that on the verso of **123**, though of course it is still possible that **123** and **273**, as well as P. Amh. 70, once formed parts of the same whole. If so, **123** and P. Amh. 70 have been placed too early on the evidence of earlier enclosures.

273 (a). 11 × 7 cm. Fragment from a military roll similar in character to P. Gen. Lat. 1 (Nicole, *Archives Militaires*, 1900). Names in thick capitals are followed by a few lines in small cursive, e. g. ⁴Μ. Ιυν. Crispu[s] ⁶α[ε]ϛεϛ(it) stip(endia) kallendis Ianuari[is]. Second century. Beginnings of 15 lines, partially effaced.

(b) DECLARATIONS TO OFFICIALS, RETURNS, PETITIONS

274. 16.8 × 15.6 cm. Hermopolite nome. The conclusion of a receipt for military supplies similar to **85** (cf. introd. *ad loc.*). The amount of barley contributed is 235 artabae. Dated in the 25th year of the Emperor Caesar M. Aurelius Commodus Antoninus Augustus Pius Armen. Med. Parth. Sarm. Germ. Brit. Maximus, Mesore (A. D. 185). 12 lines.

275. 8.6 × 8.7 cm. Hermopolite nome. Fragment of a similar receipt for military supplies. Dated in the 25th year of the Emperor [M.] Aurelius Commodus Antoninus [Augustus Pius] Armen. Med. Parth. [Sarm.] Germ. Brit. Maximus (A. D. 184–5). Incomplete. Ends of 13 lines.

276. 13.8 × 11.4 cm. Hermopolite nome. Fragment of a document, either an official communication or a petition, from Hermaeus to Dionysius dealing with the measurement of land and a claim (ἀντιποίησης). Second century. Incomplete. 15 lines.

277. 15 × 13 cm. Hermopolis. Fragment of an application (?) made by a ἱερεὺς Βουβάστ(ου), of Hermopolis, enclosing a copy of a previous ὑπόμνημα made by himself. Incomplete and much defaced. First or early second century. 19 lines.

278. 6.3 × 6.8 cm. Hermopolite nome (?). Fragment of a copy of an application for selection (ἐπίκρισις) into the ranks of the δωδεκάδραχμοι. The application is dated in the reign of the Emperor Caesar Vespasianus [Augustus] (A. D. 69–79), and the copy in the 10th year, perhaps of Domitian (A. D. 90–1). If the papyrus is really Hermopolite, it establishes a 12-drachma rate of poll-tax for Hermopolis like that at Oxyrhynchus; cf. **193**, 3, note. Ends of 10 lines.

279. 20 × 9 cm. Arsinoë. An application sent to] . καὶ Νίννῳ γεγυμνασί(αρχηγόσι) ἐπὶ κριταῖς by a woman living ἐπ' ἀμφόδου Βουταφίου at Arsinoë for the ἐπίκρισις of her son.

The censuses of the second and sixteenth years of the deified Hadrian are referred to. Reign of Antoninus (A. D. 138–61). 15 lines, of which the beginnings and ends are lost. On the verso are 23 lines, apparently magical, in a different hand.

- 280.** 20.2 × 10.4 cm. Arsinoë. Application from Παλαμήδης and his wife, ἀπὸ τῆς μητροπόλεως, to [. . .] αἰ. .]μοι καὶ Πάππῳ γεγυμ(νασιαρχηκόσι). [for the ἐπίκρισις of their son Σαραπίων. At the top is a docket] Σαραπάμμων μο() . [–²–δ]ι' ὑπηρέτο(ν) Ἡρακ(λείδου). Dated in the 16th year of Antoninus Caesar [the lord] (A. D. 152–3). 29 lines, of which the beginnings and ends are lost. On the verso, an account of flour. Lines 1–4 ¹(?) καθ]αρ(οῦ) ἀλεύρ(ου) γ, κνά(μου) ²[— κ]ρίμνον αΛ, / ε ³[—]ουρ() ἀλεύρ(ου) γ κνά(μου) ⁴[— κρ]ίμνον αΛ, / ε. The same items occur repeatedly; totals for the day are entered three times, e. g. l. 7 γ(ίνονται) τῆς ἡμ(έρας) (ἀρτάβαι) ιη [. Second century. 20 lines, of which the beginnings are lost.
- 281.** 11.5 × 2.8 cm. Arsinoïte nome. Parts of 13 lines of a supplementary return of property. The hand is similar to that of **161**, **312–13** sqq. End of first century or beginning of second.
- 282.** 15.3 × 5.4 cm. Arsinoïte nome. Beginnings of 19 lines of a document (perhaps a declaration of property), part of which is occupied by the description of the boundaries of a house and court-yard. A σιτολ(όγος) Βουβ(άστου) is mentioned in l. 3. Second century.
- 283.** 10.7 × 8.4 cm. Conclusion of a declaration on oath. Dated in the 15th year of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Augustus Armeniacus Med. Parth. Germ. Maximus, Phaophi (A. D. 174). Endorsed Ἀπολλώ(νιος) στρα(τηγός) διὰ Ἀπολλωνίου βοθη(οῦ) σεσημ(είωμαι). 12 lines.
- 284.** 10.5 × 6.9 cm. Fragment of a list of extracts from census-returns. Second century. 16 lines.
- 285.** 8.5 × 11.5 cm. List of lodgers. The text is ¹Ἀμμωνούτος Ἀμμων(ίου?) μητ(ρὸς) Ἐστνε() ²οἰκ(ία) καὶ αὐλ(ή). ³Ἀντώνιος Διογένους χρημα(τίζων) ⁴μητ(ρὸς) Ἀμμωνούτ(ος) μητρὸς(ς) ⁵Ἀρτεμείτ(ος) ἀπελ(εύθερος) Ταύριο(ς) (ἐτῶν) κα, ⁶Ἀμμωνᾶς χρημα(τίζων) μητρὸς Ἀμμων(ύτος) νγ. ⁷2nd hand Ἡρακλᾶ(τος?) καὶ Θαισα(ρίου) ἀμφοτέρ(ων) Θέω(νος) τοῦ Πανσιρίω(νος) κ., ⁸οἰκ(ία) καὶ αὐλ(ή). Πανσιρίω(ν) Ἡρακλ(είδου) τοῦ Θέωνος μητ(ρὸς) Ιε. . . ισω() λε, ⁹Ἀμμωνᾶς ἀπελ(εύθερος) Ἀμμωνᾶ(τος) Χαιρή(μονος) ¹⁰(ἔτων) μζ. In front of l. 7 in the left margin οἰκ(ία). Third century. Complete.
- 286.** 6.2 × 10.8 cm. Hermopolis. Four broken lines from the end of an application to an official, who adds the necessary direction below the date (2nd hand ⁴. . . χρημάτισον ὡς πρόκ(είται). Probably connected with the same document, but in a third hand and separated from it by a space of 1.9 cm., are parts of five more lines mentioning Hermes son of Diogenes, ex-cosmetes (cf. **77**. 42, **86**. 3, **181**. 4, P. Amh. 94, &c.). The occurrence of τόκος δραχμιαῖος implies some form of money transaction. Reign of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus and Publius Septi[m]i[us] Get[ja] Britannici Maximi (A. D. 211–12).
- 287.** 16.1 × 10.1 cm. Hermopolite nome. On the recto an application addressed to the strategus of the Hermopolite nome (. . . τῷ καὶ Ἀγαθῷ Δαίμονι; cf. P. Tebt. 297. 10) by Menodorus son of Sarapion. Menodorus, who wished to recover a debt,

had petitioned the archidicastes (Ἰσιδώρω[ι 22 ll.] ἱερεῖ ἀρχιδικαστῇ καὶ πρὸς τῇ ἐπιμελείᾳ τῶν χρηματιστῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων) κριτηρίων), procuring from him the usual authorization, of which he now encloses a copy, and requests that the notification shall be served on the debtor; cf. P. Oxy. 485 [M. 246], B. G. U. 578 [M. 227], 614, &c. The money had been lent on the security of land ¹⁷ γῆ[ς κα]τοικίης ἀναιτήτου ἀρούραις . [. . . κατ' ἀγρὸν σπορίμαις πλήρεσι τῷ ¹⁸ τῆς] κατοικίας δικαίῳ σχοινίῳ καθαρά[ις ἀπὸ βασιλικῆς καὶ παντὸς ἀπλῶς εἰ¹⁹δου]ς ἑξ ἧς ἐὰν αἰρῶμαι κεφαλῆς (cf. P. Oxy. 273. 18). The papyrus is obliterated on its left side, and broken at the right and bottom. Dated in the 14th year of the Emperor [Caesar] Traianus Hadrianus Augustus, Epeiph (A. D. 130). 32 lines. On the verso copy of a receipt for rent of land and for the return of a deposit in kind, also dating from the reign of Hadrian. 20 lines, of which the beginnings are lost.

288. 11 × 8.3 cm. Fragment from the top of a document of uncertain character. Lines 1-5 ¹] ἀπὸ Μακαιδόνων [-²-] μητρὸς Ἀνίτ[ος] ἀπὸ μητρ (not μητρ) [-³- ο]ν Ἱεροκλέως εἰς φυλακίᾳ [-⁴-] ἱεροῦ βασιλικοῦ σ[τ]άβλου [-⁵- μητρ]ὸς Κυρίλλης τῆς καὶ Ἰσίτος αμ . [. Late third century. Parts of 9 lines.

289. 26.5 × 12.3 cm. The first 12 lines contain a list of names followed by figures, and perhaps deal with the appointment to liturgies. 12 lines in a different hand follow, largely consisting of names. ληστοπιασταί are mentioned. The beginnings of lines are missing, and the papyrus is much broken. Third century. 24 lines.

290. 9.9 × 5.8 cm. Arsinoite nome. Unaddressed petition complaining of assault (l. 7 ἐπῆλθε ἡμῖν [.]. Late first or second century. Beginnings of 9 lines.

291. 10.5 × 5.7 cm. Parts of 11 lines of an application to ¹] Φερενίῳ Ἀγ . . [²] . ἰδίῳ λόγ[ω] διὰ τοῦ . [from ³] ιος ἀρχέφοδος κόμης [. The 10th year of Trajan or Hadrian is mentioned. On the verso ends of 6 lines. Second century.

292. 3.2 × 10.2 cm. Beginning of an order to an ἀρχέφοδος κόμης. Second century. Part of 1 line, written across the fibres.

293. 22 × 8.8 cm. Hermopolite nome. Petition from Comon to Atilius Justus, strategus, stating that he was unable to obtain payment of rent from certain lessees, and requesting that a copy of his application should be formally served on them; cf. e. g. **117**, **319**. Lines 21-7 ²¹ ἐπιδίδωμι τήνδε [τὴν ἔντευξιν ἀξι-] ²² ὧν ἀντίγραφον αὐτοῖς [μεταδοθῆναι ἡ ὁ-²³ π]οτέρῳ αὐτῶν ὥστ[ε] ²⁴ δι' ὑπηρέτου ὅπως εἰδῶ[σι] ²⁵ -νους αὐτοὺς ἐν τῷδε [τῷ τὰ] ²⁶ ἐπέτεια ἐκφόρια καὶ ο . [. καὶ τὰς] ²⁷ λοιπογραφίας ἐκφορίων. About A. D. 122; see Martin, *Archiv* vi, p. 173. Incomplete. 28 lines.

294. 22.6 × 18 cm. Hermopolite nome. A petition or application addressed Ἡρακλείῳ Κρονίῳ[νι στρατηγῶι (?) Ἐ]ρμολι[ίτου]. The subject-matter is doubtful, the papyrus being very much broken and defaced. Second century. 20 lines.

295. 6.4 × 7.9 cm. Beginning of a document addressed to Παθώτῃ τῷ καὶ Ἑρμείᾳ προφ[² προχειρισθέντι ὑπὸ Αὐρ[ηλίου —] ³ . . [. μ]ένην ἐξέτασιν καὶ [by Dioscorus son of Maron. Second century. Parts of 8 lines.

296. 7.5 × 32 cm. Slight remains of three columns of a petition addressed to some high official. Col. ii. ¹¹ . . . αἱ τοῖς . . [. .]ς τοῦ θιοτάτου ἡμ[ῶν] ¹² Αὐτοκράτορος καὶ τῇ σῇ

- φιλανθρωπεία . . . Second century. 26 lines in all. On the verso remains of two columns, the first of which was of great breadth, of a report of proceedings. 27 lines, nearly all very defective.
297. 9.4 × 8.6 cm. Part of 11 lines from the beginning of a petition to an epistrategus from several inhabitants of a village of which the name is lost. Late second or early third century. On the verso parts of 9 lines of a contract dated in the reign of the Emperor Caesar [M. Aur.] Severus [[Augustus]] Alexander [Pius] Felix Augustus (A. D. 222–35).
298. 10.5 × 6.1 cm. Fragment from the bottom of a document giving a list of names, among which Πανκάσθις occurs. Third century. 6 lines. On the verso, parts of 14 lines of a letter (?).
299. 8.6 × 5.2 cm. Ends of 11 lines from the conclusion of a petition relating to 590 artabae of wheat, which were apparently valued at 300 drachmae. First century.
300. Height 18.6 cm. Remains of a petition, written in long lines in a rather large hand, much broken and defaced. The main fragment contains parts of 21 lines. Third century. On the verso vestiges of two columns, apparently an account.
301. 13.5 × 4.7 cm. Petition addressed Αὐρηλίω Διο[] by some minors whose father, a veteran, had died, and who were acting through their mother. Third century. 22 lines, of which only the beginnings are preserved.
302. 13.6 × 14.2 cm. A petition to an official whose name is lost. He is addressed in l. 1 as ἐπανορθωτῇ τῆς ἱερᾶ[ς] . . . and was perhaps the praefect. The complaint deals with wrongful seizure of property. In l. 14 a γενόμενος ὀνομαστῆς τῆς [] (apparently not δεκαπρωτίας; cf. B. G. U. 96. 9) is mentioned. Both sides and the bottom of the papyrus are lost. Third century. 20 lines.
303. Miscellaneous fragments of applications, petitions, and returns.

(c) CONTRACTS OF SALE, LOAN, ETC.

304. 18 × 6.9 cm. Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome). Egyptian contract for the sale of house property, with Greek ὑπογραφή. Parts of 17 lines of demotic and 9 of Greek. First half of first century.
305. 16.6 × 5.3 cm. Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome). Egyptian contract for the sale of house property, with Greek ὑπογραφή. Parts of 7 lines of demotic and 12 of Greek. Dated in the reign of Tiberius Caesar [Augustus] (A. D. 14–37).
306. 21.6 × 4.4 cm. Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome). Egyptian contract concerning the sale of a part of a house. The beginnings of 13 lines from the demotic sale and ends of 13 lines from the Greek ὑπογραφή remain. First half of first century.
307. 22.9 × 12.2 cm. Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome). Egyptian sale of house property, similar to 304–6. 21 incomplete lines of demotic and 10 of Greek. First half of first century.
308. 12.7 × 6.8 cm. Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome). Fragment of a contract similar to the preceding. Parts of 4 lines of demotic and 12 of Greek. First half of first century.

309. Under this number are grouped a large number of small fragments of contracts from Socnopaei Nesus similar for the most part in date and contents to **160** sqq., **304** sqq.
310. Height 11 cm. Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome). Loan on security similar in construction to **160** (c) (cf. introd.) and **160** (d). To the left is a sale in demotic with Greek ὑπογραφή, to the right on the same sheet of papyrus a loan entirely in Greek. The whole is much worm-eaten and mutilated, but sufficient is left to identify the lender of the loan-portion—Tesenouphis son of Demas—as the ‘buyer’ of the sale-portion. Of the sale there are remains of 2 lines of demotic and 11 lines of Greek, of the loan 18 lines. L. 7 [καὶ ἐπιτετάχαμεν τοῖς μάρτυσι] γράφ[ειν καὶ τῷ πρὸς τῷ γραφί]ω χαράξαντι ἀποδοῦνα[ι.] ἔ[γραψεν ὁ]πὲρ αὐτῶν κτλ. The loan is dated in the 20th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, Sebastus 20 (A. D. 33).
311. 17.7 × 3.2 cm. On the recto parts of 27 lines of demotic. On the verso parts of 22 lines in Greek. Late first century.
312. 27.9 × 27.7 cm. Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome). A contract by which Tesenouphis daughter of Panephrimmi son of Papeis sells to Panephrimmi son of Panephrimmi son of Panephrimmi $\frac{2}{15}$ of a house and courtyard ἐν ᾧ αἰθρίδιον. Written by the same scribe as **161**, **313**, and couched in similar terms. Dated in the reign of the Emperor Caesar Domitianus Augustus Germanicus, in the month Caesareus (A. D. 82–96). 31 incomplete lines.
313. 26.7 × 19 cm. Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome). Contract similar to **312** and written by the same scribe, for the sale of $\frac{1}{6}$ (or $\frac{1}{10}$) of a house and yard from Papeis and Tasokis to Panephrimmi son of Panephrimmi son of Panephrimmi. Written during the reign of Vespasian or Domitian, in the month Dystrus. 31 lines, of which the beginnings are lost.
314. Under this number are grouped a quantity of miscellaneous fragments (Greek, demotic, and bilingual) of contracts from Socnopaei Nesus of approximately the same date as **312–13**. One is dated μηνὸς Ἀρτεμισίου δευτ[έρ]ῃ Φαμενώ(θ) β.
315. 6.8 × 8.2 cm. Conclusion of a sale of γῆ ιδιόκτητος, mentioning the κολλυβιστικὴ τράπεζα of Demetrius. End of first or beginning of second century. Parts of 11 lines.
316. 11.4 × 9.1 cm. Conclusion of a sale of land. L. 2 ἀπὸ δὲ ἐπιγραφῶν καὶ παραγραφῶν πασῶν [. 5 lines broken on both sides. Second century. On the verso remains of 2 columns, much defaced. 23 lines.
317. 8.9 × 6.4 cm. Hermopolite nome (?). Part of a column numbered ιθ at the top and containing short paragraphs giving specifications of plots of land, perhaps abstracts of sales. Second century. 9 incomplete lines. On the verso beginnings of 6 lines of an account of expenditure for the month Pharmouthi; the items are ³εἰς παράθρεσιν Θέω[νι —] ⁴τοπ() μέρους Βοναρ[—] ⁵δείπνον τοῖς ἀπὸ [—] ⁶διαγραφ() τῆς (αὐτῆς) Βο[ναρ —]. Second or early third century.
318. Hermopolite nome. Fr. 1, 6.5 × 4.8 cm. Three small fragments of a list of abstracts of contracts. Second century. Accounts on the verso.
319. 6.9 × 5.5 cm. Parts of 4 lines from the end of a document mentioning κατάγια καὶ αὐλήν [, presumably a sale or lease, signed by Ἰάινα Σαραποδώρου. Late second or third century. On the verso parts of 7 lines from the end of an application (no doubt

a draft) to an official requesting that a copy should be served on certain persons; cf. 293.

320. 6.5 × 9.9 cm. Fragment of a bank-*διαγραφή* containing parts of 2 lines of the body and of 3 lines of the *ὑπογραφή*. First half of second century.
321. 9 × 5.6 cm. Arsinoïte nome (?). Application for lease of a mill. ⁴ βούλομαι μισθώσασθαι παρὰ σοῦ τὸ ὑ⁵[πάρχον σοι μυλάιον ἐ]νεργὸν ἐν ᾧ ἀλαιοτική (l. ἀλειτική) ⁶ [μηχανή συν καὶ] χρηστηρίοις πᾶσι ἐπ[⁷ ἔ⁷τη ἀπὸ] τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος κ (ἔτους) φό⁸[ρου τοῦ κατ' ἔτος ἀνὰ λόγον τ]ῶν προτελουμένων . . . Cf. e.g. B. G. U. 1067, and for the ἀλειτική μηχανή B. G. U. 405. 7, II σιταλειτική μηχανή. Second century. 17 lines.
322. 10.9 × 6.8. Theadelphia? (Arsinoïte nome). An application for the lease of catoeic land. The text is ¹[. ἀ]ρχιερατεύσαντος καὶ Ἀπίωνι ἀδελφῷ ²[καὶ]ω Ἀφροδισίου ³[παρὰ]ς Χαράμμωνος τοῦ Καρὰ ἀπὸ κώμης ⁴[Θεαδελφείας (?) βού]λομαι μισθώσασθαι (αι corr.) παρ' ὑμῶν τὰς ⁵[ὑπαρχούσας ὑ]μῖν περὶ τὴν προκειμένην κώμην ⁶[. κ]λήρου κατοικ(ικοῦ) (ἀρουράς) κγ ἢ ὅσων ἐὰν ⁷[ᾧσι κατὰ τὸ ἐ]πιβάλλον ἐκάστω ὑμῶν ἀρουρηδ(όν) ⁸[ἐν . σφραγί . . εἰς σπ]ορὰς δ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος (σ corr.) ιη (ἔτους) ⁹[ἐκφορίου τοῦ κατ'] ἔτος ἀσπερμεῖ) πυροῦ ἀρταβῶν ἐξήκοντα ¹⁰[. καὶ θαλ]λοῦ ἀρταβῶν δύο μέτρῳ δρόμῳ ¹¹[τετραχοινικ]ῶ, καὶ ἐπιτελέσω τὰ κατ' ἔτος γεωρ¹²[γικά ἔργα πᾶν]τα χωματισ[μ]οὺς ποτισμοὺς ¹³[. ἀναβολὰς διωρύγων [κα]ὶ ὑδραγ[ωγ]ῶν βοτα¹⁴[νισμοὺς σιφω]νολογίαν [καὶ τᾶλλα ὅσα] καθήκει . . . Second century.
- 322 (a). 5.8 × 6.2 cm. Fragment of a contract relating to the irrigation of some land. ²εἰς τὸ ἐν μη]δένι τῷ καθόλου μέμφε[σθαι -³- τῇ] αὐτῇ ὑδροπαροχίᾳ ἐπὶ το[ῦ -⁴-] ἑαρινοὺς ποτισμοὺς πᾶν[τας? -⁵- σ]υμπεφωνημένου αμ[-⁶-] γ[ίνονται] ἀργ(υρίου) (δραχμαὶ) ω[.] ἀφ' ὧν αὐτ[όθεν -⁷-] χ[ρεία] δραχμὰς ἑκατὸν [. Second century. 8 lines.
- 322 (b). 5.6 × 6.8 cm. Fragment from the conclusion of an application for a lease of land. Ll. 5-end, giving the boundaries of the land, are added in a second hand. Late second or early third century. On the verso the conclusion of a letter. 6 lines.
323. Fr. 1 15.2 × 25.3 cm. Two fragments of a contract written in an illiterate hand. Fr. 1 ²[19 ll.] . . [. .] τοῦ Παλαμήδους κα[τὰ] δημοσίαν ἀ[π]οκατάστασ[τασ]ιν ³[8 ll. διὰ τοῦ . . .]θε . . [γ]ραφίου καὶ τῆς τῶν ἐνκτήσεως (l. -ων) βιβλιοθήκης μηθέν μιν (l. μοι) ⁴[20 ll.] ἐξοδιάσαντος εἰς μηδένα λόγον ὁμολογῶ ὅποτε ἂν μοι συν ἔ⁵[πης 13 ll.] . . [τῇ]ν τούτων ἀποκατάστασιν ποιεῖν ἀνυπερθέτως ποιήσω ἰς ⁶[16 ll.] οὓς ἐὰν αἰρή[ν]η ἦτοι κατὰ μέρος ἢ καὶ ἐξ ὅλων μηθέν μου λαμβάνο[ν]τος ὑπὲρ τῶν τῆς ἀποκα[τα]στ[ά]σεως (l. -ως) τελῶν καὶ δαπανῶν ὄντων πρὸς σὲ τὸν Φίλωνα μηδὲ ⁸[16 ll.] η βεβαιώσεως (l. -ως) ἐξακολουθούσης μή[τ]ε περ[ὶ] δημο[σί]ων [μ]ή[τ]ε . [.] . ⁹[15 ll. τ]ῶν ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ καὶ τῶν ἐκ τοῦ ὀνόματός μου ἐπελευσομένων. κρα¹⁰[τῖν οὖν σε τὸν Φίλ]ωνα καὶ κ[οι]ριεύ[ειν] (l. κ[υ]ρ.) καὶ τοὺς παρὰ σοῦ τοῦ αὐτοῦ τετάρτου μέρους καὶ . . ¹¹[6 ll. τὰ περιγ]ιγρόμενα ἀποφέρεσται (l. -σθαι) σε καὶ ἐπιτελῖν καὶ οἰκονομῖν πάντα ὅσα ¹²[13 ll.] σοι τῷ Φίλωνι οὐσης τῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ Παλαμήδους γεγυνοῖης (l. -νίας) ἀποκατασ¹³[τάσεως ὡς πρόκειται. τὸ χι]ρόγραφον τοῦτο κοῖριον (l. κύρ.) ἔστω πανταχῇ ὡς ἐν δημοσίῳ κατακε¹⁴[χωρισμένον.] ἔτους ἐνάτου Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραιανοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ ¹⁵[12 ll.] . . . A. D. 124-5. Fr. 2 contains a few letters of the first 8 lines.
324. 12.8 × 6.8 cm. Theadelphia (Arsinoïte nome). An agreement of deposit by which Heron son of Heron, a Persian of the epigone, acknowledges to Aphrodisius son of

Philippus, of Antinoë (cf. **202** (a). 8, **332**) ¹⁴. . . ἔχιν ¹⁵ παρ' αὐτοῦ ἀργυρίου δραχμὰς ¹⁶ ἑξήκοντα παραθήκην ¹⁷ [ἀκί]νδνον παντὸς ¹⁸ [κί]νδνουν ἤν καὶ ἀποκα-¹⁹ταστήσιν τὸν ὁμολογούντα ²⁰ τῷ Ἀφροδισίῳ ὁπηνίκα ²¹ ἐὰν αἰρήται ὁ Ἀφροδισίος. Dated in the third year of the Emperor Caesar T. Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, Hadrianus (A. D. 139). Incomplete. 22 lines.

325. 10 × 10.1 cm. Fragment containing parts of 9 lines from the top of a column, apparently concerning a division of property. ⁷] ἐπὶ τι μέρος [κεκλήρωται Ἐρέννιος Διογ[ένης —⁸— κεκ]λήρωται ὁ Ἐρέννιος Λουκανὸς φοινείκων τῷ[ν. Third century. On the verso ends of 5 lines.

326. 14.8 × 12.8 cm. Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome). Signature to a contract of loan, written on behalf of the acknowledging parties by Petermouthis son of Marsisouchos. Between this signature and the docket of the registry office are two lines of demotic. Dated in the 10th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, Artemisius (A. D. 24). 21 lines.

327. Breadth 14.6 cm. Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome). Remains of a contract of loan in two columns (or perhaps a loan on security analogous to **160** (c), **160** (d), **310**), by which . . . son of Satabous lent to Apunchis son of Panephrommis 248 drachmae. Of the first column only the ends of lines remain, and the second is much damaged except the bottom containing the signature. Both columns have been cancelled. First century.

328. 9.5 × 13.8 cm. Hermopolite nome (?). Receipt for payment of an instalment of a loan. Dated in the 3rd year of the Emperor Caesar Nerva Trajanus Augustus Germanicus (A. D. 99–100). Nearly complete. 9 lines.

329. 20.5 × 8.9 cm. Arsinoïte nome. A contract of loan, with later marks of cancellation. The left half of the papyrus is missing. Written during the 20th year of the Emperor [Caesar Nerva Trajanus] Optimus Augustus Germanicus (A. D. 116–7). At the bottom 2 lines of demotic. 29 lines.

330. 8.3 × 9.5 cm. Theadelphia (Arsinoïte nome). Upper part of a contract of loan by two Persians of the epigone—Straton son of Heron registered ἐπ' ἀμφοδου Ἀπολλωνίου Παρεμβολῆς and Sabouris son of Papus of Theadelphia ἀλλήλων ἑγγυοὶ εἰς ἔκτισιν—from Athenarion daughter of Herodes. Dated in the 14th year of the Emperor Caesar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, Daisius = Pharmouthi (A. D. 130). 13 lines. Cf. **331–2**.

331. 13.9 × 6.8 cm. Theadelphia (Arsinoïte nome). A similar contract of loan, perhaps by the same scribe as **330**, **332**. One of the parties is from Βερνικὸς Θε[σμοφόρον. Dated in the 18th year of the Emperor [Caesar Trajanus] Hadrianus Augustus (A. D. 133–4). Incomplete. Beginnings of 27 lines.

332. 7.2 × 9.6 cm. Theadelphia (?) (Arsinoïte nome). Beginning of a contract of loan, similar to **330** and **331**, between three Persians of the epigone—Dionysius and his two sons Soterichus and Dioscorus, ἀλλήλων ἑγγυοὶ εἰς ἔκτισιν—and Aphrodisius son of Philippus, of Antinoë (cf. **202** (a). 8, **324**). Written by the same scribe as **330**; cancelled subsequently. 12 lines. Dated in the 3rd year of the Emperor Caesar T. Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, Thoth (A. D. 139).

333. 18.7 × 10.3 cm. Document relating to a repayment of 2 tals. 4,000 dr., addressed to . . . Φιλ[ομητορεῖν τῷ καὶ] Ἀλλαιεῖ. Much defaced and incomplete. On the verso

- traces of 3 lines. Remains of 4 lines of another document attached to the right. Second century.
334. Height 25.2 cm. Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome). Contract for a loan of 1,080 drachmae to Paopis son of Harpagus, and others. The document has been subsequently cancelled. Second century. Parts of 29 lines, and endorsement in 2 lines on the verso.
335. 5.4 × 3.6 cm. Fragment of an acknowledgement of a loan, in which a usufruct of some kind ἀντὶ τόκων was involved. Early second century. Parts of 10 lines.
336. 21.4 × 9.2 cm. Arsinoïte nome. Abstracts of contracts concerning loans. Remains of 2 columns of 36 incomplete lines. Second century. On the verso 10 short, much effaced lines, apparently a list of names.
337. 21.6 × 3.3 cm. Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome). Acknowledgement by Stotoëtis of a loan of money. Signed at the bottom in rough uncials. Parts of 22 lines. Dated in the 2[.]th year of the Emperor [Caesar M.] Aurelius Severus [Antoninus Parth. Max.] Bret. Max. [Germ. Max. Pius] Augustus, Thoth (A. D. 214-16).
338. 22.7 × 15.1 cm. Acknowledgement of a loan of 224 drachmae. Incomplete and much defaced. 17 lines, and an endorsement (ἀργυρίου Σκδ) on the verso. Late third century.
339. 12.6 × 5 cm. Hermopolite nome. Beginnings of 25 lines of a contract between Dioscorus, Tereus, and others concerning the division of some property. Second century A. D.
340. 9.6 × 8.7. 6 broken lines from the conclusion of a contract of sale, of which the δημοσίωσις was contemplated. Dated in the reign of the [Emperor Caesar M. Aemilius] Aemilianus Pius Felix [Augustus] (A. D. 253; cf. P. Oxy. 1286). On the verso remains of an account.
341. 15.9 × 9.2 cm. Hermopolite nome (?). Conclusion of a document relating to a release from some previous obligation. Lines 2-12²] π[ε]ρί [τε] γνησίω[ν]³ σειτικ(ῶν) τε καὶ ἀργυρικ(ῶν) καὶ ἐπιμερισμῶν⁴ καὶ [. . .] . εἰ . . . καὶ ἀννόνας καὶ στε⁵φαν[ι]κῶν τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ δ (ἔτους) ἕως⁶ τοῦ ἐρεστ(ῶτος) θ (ἔτους) καὶ α(ὐτοῦ) θ (ἔτους) καὶ περὶ οὗ⁷ [ἐ]θετο ὁ Πλουτογένης ἐμοὶ χει⁸-[ρογράφου]ν ἕξ (ε corr.) ὀ[ν]όμα(ος) [. . . .] σου⁹ ο[ὐδὲν ἐνκα]λεῖν ο[ὐδ]⁸ ἐπ[ελεύσεσ]θαι¹⁰ τῇ Ἀρτεμιδώρ[α] περὶ τοῦ κατὰ σέ¹¹ μέρους διὰ τὸ ἐμὲ ἀπεσχ[η]κέναι. ¹² καὶ οὐκ ἐνκαλ[ῶ]σσι [π]ερὶ οὐδένος ἀπλῶς. Dated in the 9th year of the Emperors Caesars L. Septimius Severus Pius Pertinax Augustus Arab. Adiab. Parth. Maximus and M. Aurelius Antoninus Pius and P. Septimius Geta Caesar Augusti, Mesore (A. D. 201). 20 lines.
342. 21.4 × 10.7 cm. Alexandria (?). A much defaced and mutilated contract by which Dionysia agreed to nurse a male infant for L. . . . tranius Philostratus. Lines 5-6⁶ συνχωρεῖ⁶ [ἡ Διονυσία τ]ροφεύσ[ει]ν καὶ θηλάσειν ἕξω παρ' [ἐ]ατῇ [ἐν Ἀ]λεξανδρεί[α]. The formulae are reminiscent of B. G. U. 1058 [M. 170], 1106 [M. 108] (cf. 178). Written in a small semi-uncial hand. Dated in the 3rd year of the Emperor Caesar Vespasianus Augustus (A. D. 70-1). Incomplete. 41 lines.
343. 24.5 × 6.6 cm. Oxyrhynchus. Receipt for a repayment of a loan Σεβαστοῦ καὶ Πτολεμαικοῦ νομί[σματος], with the interest, to a soldier of the 3rd legion, on whose behalf the document was signed by a soldier of the ἵστη κεντυρία. The deed of loan

is referred to as ἡς τ[ὴν] ἐπίφορον (cf. e. g. P. Oxy. 266. 14) [παραπεπ]τωκέσαι. Written during the reign of Tiberius Caesar Augustus (A. D. 14-37). 23 lines. On the verso parts of 15 lines of demotic, broken at beginnings and ends.

344. 3.3 × 6 cm. Philopator (Arsinoïte nome). Fragment from the commencement of an agreement drawn up ἐν Φιλοπάτο[ρι τῇ καὶ Θεογ(ένους)] τῆς Ἡρακλείδου μερίδ[ος]. Dated in the reign of the [Emperor] Caesar Domitianus [Augustus] Germanicus (A. D. 81-96). Beginnings of 8 lines.
345. 3.9 × 2.8 cm. Arsinoïte nome. Small fragment of a contract. First or second century. Parts of 9 lines. Traces of a red stamp on verso.
346. 13.2 × 1.7 cm. Oxyrhynchus. Fragment from conclusion of a contract, containing part of the signatures, and descriptions of the contracting parties. First century, resembling 159. 11 lines. On the verso parts of 9 lines of demotic.
347. Oxyrhynchus. Similar fragments from first century contracts.
348. 25.7 × 11 cm. Arsinoë. Fragment of a contract between Sarapias, registered ἐπ' ἀμφόδου Μοήρεως, and others. Parts of 34 lines in very bad condition, and a few lines in a different hand in the upper margin. Dated in the 2[.] year of the Emperor [Caesar M. Aurelius Commodus Antoninus . . .] Arm. Med. Parth. [Sarm. Germ. . . ., Phamenoth (A. D. 181-9). On the verso remains of a document concerning land. Several plots are enumerated with their boundaries, paragraphs being sometimes divided off by horizontal lines. The 29th year (of Commodus, A. D. 188-9) is mentioned. 25 lines, broken and in parts much effaced.
349. 9.4 × 6.4 cm. Conclusion of, apparently, an agreement involving a delivery of corn, the beginnings of lines only remaining. There is a mention of a κυβερνήτης. Third century. 16 lines.
350. 6.7 × 6.1 cm. Parts of 5 lines in different hands, apparently signatures to a contract. Second century.
351. 9.9 × 5.2 cm. Oxyrhynchite nome. Fragment of a contract (?). The villages Thelbon and Pakerke occur. Third century. Parts of 12 lines.
352. 10.1 × 11.1 cm. Fragment from the conclusion of an agreement, mentioning a λίμνη (cf. P. Amh. 100). Dated in the [1]2th year of the Emperors Caesars L. [Septimius Severus Pertinax, &c.] and M. Aurelius Antoninus [and P. Septimius Geta, &c. (A. D. 203-4).
- 352(a). 8.2 × 3.2 cm. Parts of 5 lines from the end of a contract dated in the reign of the Emperor Caesar Gaius] Messius Quintus [Trajanus Decius, &c. (A. D. 249-50).
353. 22 × 13.1 cm. Hermopolite nome (?). Conclusion of a document, much defaced and broken. Remains of 5 lines in a second hand follow containing a reference to] τ[ὴν] πρόκλησιν [. Third century. Beginnings of 25 lines. On the verso ends of 4 lines.
354. 13.4 × 12.6 cm. Hermopolite nome. Receipt issued to Hermias by village elders of Sinkere (?) for 13 $\frac{1}{3}$ artabae of wheat, being part of the rent of some land held on lease by the former. Dated in the 11th year of the Emperor Caesar Nerva Trajanus Augustus Germ. Tac., Phaophi (A. D. 107). Nearly complete, but much defaced. 12 lines.
355. 10.3 × 8.5 cm. 6 lines from the end of an agreement. Lines 2-4 ²διαγράψω ὁμοίως

- ³ ἐπ[ί] τὴν δημοσίαν τράπεζαν) ⁴ καὶ παρέξωμέ (l. παρέξομαι) σοι ἅπερ ἐχρήσ(θην) (ρ corr.). Dated in the reign of Antoninus Caesar the lord (A. D. 138–61).
- 356.** 9.2 × 9.3 cm. Parts of 4 lines from the conclusion of a receipt (?) for 340 drachmae. Written across the fibres. Second century.
- 357.** 16.8 × 14.8 cm. A receipt for the payment of two items, 160 dr. for two years' ἐνοίκιον and 200 dr. ὑπὲρ φόρου ἀρουρῶν δυνεῖν ἐν χόρτῳ, total 360 dr. Dated in the reign of the Emperors Severus and Antoninus [[and Geta]] Caesars the lords (A. D. 201–11). Nearly complete. 13 lines.
- 358.** 18.1 × 8.4 cm. Conclusion of a receipt. Lines 2–8 ² ἔσχα[μ]εν παρὰ σ[ο]ῦ [φόρου] ³ ἀποτάκτου κε (ἔτους) ἀρτάβας ⁴ δέκα πέντη (l. τε) ἅς καὶ με[τ]ρή⁵σωμεν (l. -σομεν) ἰς τὸ δημόσιον ⁶ ἀπενεκκάμενοι (l. ἀπενεγκ.) δημόσιον ⁷ σύμβολον. (2nd hand) Αὐρήλ[ι]ος Ἡρω[ν] ⁸ συνέσχων (l. -σχον) ὡς πρόκ[ε]ιτα[ι]. 8 lines. The 25th year no doubt refers to the reign of Caracalla (A. D. 216–17).
- 359.** Under this number are classed numerous miscellaneous fragments of contracts and receipts.

(d) TAXATION, SURVEYS, ACCOUNTS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

- 360.** 8.3 × 10.4 cm. Arsinoë. Receipt for poll-tax. The text is ¹ Ἐπους κδ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τίτου ² Αἰλίου Ἀδ[ρ]ιανοῦ Ἀντωνίνου Σεβαστοῦ ³ Εὐσεβοῦς Θωθ ζ, ἀρι(θμήσεως) Μεσο(ρή), δι(έγραψε) ⁴ Σάτυρο[s] Ἀσκληπ(ιάδου) το(ῦ) Σωτ() μη(τρὸς) Ταμύσθ(as) ⁵ λαο(γραφίας) κγ (ἔτους) Βουτ(αφίου) (δραχμὰς) εἴκοσι, / κ, ⁶ προσ(διαγραφομένων) χ(αλκοῦ) ὀβ(ολοῦς) δέκα. A. D. 160. Complete. 6 lines.
- 361.** 11 × 11 cm. Arsinoë. A similar receipt, the payment being made by the same individual, the grandfather here being called Hermias. Dated in the 2nd year of the Emperor Caesar M. Aurelius Antoninus Augustus and the Emperor Caesar L. Aurelius Verus Augustus, Mesore (A. D. 162). Complete. 7 lines.
- 362.** 7.1 × 10.4 cm. Arsinoë. A receipt for 20 dr. 10 ob. (i. e. poll-tax) paid by Διονύσιος Ἀνεικήτου τοῦ Ἀνεικήτου μη(τρὸς) Ἰσαροῦτος ἀπὸ ἀμφοδου Πλατείας. Dated in the 3rd year of the Emperor Caesar M. Aurelius Antoninus Augustus and the Emperor Caesar L. Aurelius Verus Augustus, Phaophi (A. D. 162). Complete. 7 lines.
- 363.** Fr. 1 7.4 × 10.8 cm.; Fr. 2 7.5 × 12.8 cm. Arsinoë. Three receipts in the same hand for payments of 20 dr. 10 ob. λαο(γραφίας) πέμπτου (ἔτους) Μοή(ρεως) issued to members of the same family (the mother Demas being common). When complete they were apparently on one sheet of papyrus. Dated in the 5th year of the Emperor Caesar M. Aurelius Antoninus Augustus and the Emperor Caesar L. Aurelius Verus Augustus, Epeiph (A. D. 165). Each receipt contains 6 lines.
- 364.** 9.6 × 10.2 cm. Arsinoë. A receipt for 20 dr. 10 ob. paid by Eudaemon for λαο(γραφίας) ἐνδε(κάτου) (ἔτους) Μοή(ρεως). Dated in the 11th year of Aurelius Antoninus Caesar the lord Arm. Med. Parth. Maximus, Mesore (A. D. 171). Complete. 6 lines.
- 365.** 21.6 × 7.8 cm. Arsinoë (?). A receipt for 20 dr. 10 ob. for poll-tax paid by Leontas son of Heron son of Diodorus. No place-name occurs. Dated in the 11th year of L. Septimius Severus Pius Pertinax and M. Aurelius Antoninus Pius Augusti and P. Septimius Geta Caesar Augustus, Thoth (A. D. 202). Complete. 10 lines.

- 366.** 6.2 × 7 cm. Parts of the last 5 lines of a tax-receipt mentioning ⁴μ]ερισμ(οῦ) ἀπόρων δ (ἔτους) (? (δραχμας)) δέκα (δβολὸν) (ἡμιωβέλιον) [, this line being written over an expunction. Second century.
- 367.** 8.6 × 5 cm. Receipt (?) issued to Παμοῦνι γεωργ[ῶ for ἀργυρικὸς φόρος of the past 13th year, and for σιτικὸν ἐκφόριον and ἐπιμερισμός of the 14th year of [our] lord [the Emperor Aurelius] Antoninus Augustus [(A.D. 173-4). Parts of 9 lines.
- 368.** 6.4 × 3.9 cm. Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome). Receipt for the tax λιμένος Μέμφεως issued to Paeis ἐξ(άγων) ἐπὶ ὄνῳ ἐνὶ λαχ(ανοσπέρμου) (ἀρτάβας) δύο; cf. **197** (c), (d), and **369**. Dated in the 7th (?) year, Phamenoth. Second or early third century. Practically complete. 6 lines.
- 369.** 4.5 × 5.6 cm. Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome). Another receipt issued to Pais exporting by donkeys 9 artabae of some produce; cf. **368**. Dated in the 10th (?) year. Second or early third century A.D. Nearly complete. 4 lines, of which the ends are effaced.
- 370.** 3.2 × 7.2 cm. Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome). Receipt for the tax λιμένος Μέμφεως paid by Heron ἐξ(άγων) ὀρόβο(ν) ἀρτάβας ἐξ ἐπὶ ὄνοις [... Second century. Nearly complete. 4 lines.
- 371.** 12.8 × 6.5 cm. Philopator (Arsinoïte nome). List of names drawn up by the κωμογ]ραμματεὺς of Φιλοπάτορος τῆς καὶ Θεογέν[ους for the 20th year of the Emperor [Caesar Trajanus] Hadrianus Augustus (A.D. 135-6). Parts of 18 lines. On the verso is a taxing-list, written in the same hand as the recto, for the 19th year, no doubt of the same reign. The formula ἡχθησαν] εἰς ἀπαίτησιν τῷ ιη (ἔτει) occurs in l. 7, and names with numbers of arurae follow. Cf. **209**, P. Fay. 40. 8, B. G. U. 84. 4.
- 372.** 10 × 12.1 cm. Arsinoïte nome. End of a column of official account of wheat: ³κ]ωμογ]ραμματ] Μούχεως (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβαι) ψμδ λ γ'ίβ' ⁴[—] διὰ τὴν κωμογγραμματεῖαν (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβαι) ωλθ, ὦν τὰ ὀνόματα), and 3 lines of names. Second century. 7 incomplete lines.
- 373.** 11.3 × 7.9 cm. Arsinoïte nome. Upper parts of 2 columns of a taxing-list. Names of individuals are followed by amounts in drachmae; the latter are always multiples of 4, sums of 4 dr. occurring 8 times, of 8 dr. once, of 12 dr. and 16 dr. twice, and of 20 dr. once. In four cases these payments are followed by a charge of 5½ ob. for φυλ(άκων). The names include Πάτρων Μαλχίου and Χῆσις. Second century. 39 incomplete lines. On the verso part of a list of land, chiefly catocic, in the village of Kerkeusiris. 7 lines.
- 374.** 19.2 × 7.4 cm. Part of a taxing-list, on the recto of **22**. Lines 1-8 ¹Παρεμβολῆς [—] ²φρουρίου ιε / [—] ³κηριοελλκῶν Σείεως [—] ⁴στιππουργῶν Σχίθεως [—] ⁵ὑελ{λ}ουργῶν Σχίθεως [—] ⁶ / ὀθονιηράς) Έυκ (δνόβολοι), ⁷γίνεται εἰδῶν (τάλαντα) β Έβρ[— ⁸β]υβλιοφυλακίας νομοῦ [— ⁹ἔσ]τι δὲ τῶν προκειμέ(νων) [. Late first century B.C. or early first century A.D. Incomplete. 13 lines.
- 375.** 9 × 9.6 cm. Ends of 7 lines of a taxing-list (?), with slight remains of 4 lines from the next column: Col. i. ³] . . Πετβήους Μεσ(ορη) ?) η δο() μζ. δο() occurs similarly in three of the other lines. Second century.
- 376.** 13.7 × 8.5 cm. Accounts, presumably a taxing-list. Amounts of 3 dr. 5 ob. 2 ch. fre-

- quently occur, also sums of copper combined with others in silver, e.g. ³(δραχμαὶ) ἰβ χα(λκοῦ) χ δ (δυόβ.), ¹²(δραχμαὶ) δ χα(λκοῦ) τ δ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιοβ.). The amounts in copper are probably for taxes on garden-land; cf. pp. 245 sqq. Ends of 14 lines. Second century. On the verso beginnings of 5 partially effaced lines mentioning the ἐνεστῶ(τος) ἰβ (ἔτους).
- 377.** 12.5 × 7.4 cm. Oxyrhynchite nome. On the recto of **13**. Fragment from a survey of land, e.g. ³] Σιγκεφὰ (cf. P. Oxy. 1285. 65 and note) τῶν χα(λ) ξ[—] ⁴δὲν ἐν χέρσοις) 4 [—] ⁵ιαδ' ἡ' ἰς' σε . . [—] ⁷ἀνελη(μμένης) ἐκ . [—] ⁸ὑπολ(όγου) 4δ' ἡ' ἰς' / . [. Second century. 10 lines.
- 378.** 18.6 × 6 cm. Theadelphia (Arsinoïte nome). Part of a survey, e.g. ²] ποταμοφο(ρήτου) ἀγνώστων κυρίων (ἀρουρ) [—³—] ιγ (ἔτει) προσδοθ(ε) ἐν ἄμμω, / ἐπ(ισκέψεως) ἐπ[ηντλη- μ(ένης) —] ⁴τὸ κατὰ κοίτη[ν —⁵— ἐ]χομένων λιβὸς ἄμμο(ν) καὶ [—] ⁶γί(τονες) ἀπηλιώτ(ου) ἡ ἐξῆς ἄμμος λιβὸς —] ⁷κτηῖμα καὶ ἐπὶ τι μέρος προ[—] ⁸ὄριον κλήρου) ἐπ(ισκέψεως) 4η' ἰς' ξ' δ'. [—¹¹— ἀπηλιώτ(ου) ἐχόμενα ἐκκεχωρισμ[έν —¹⁶— ἀπηλιώτου ἐχόμενα βασιλικῇ) ἄμμος κατ[—¹⁷— βα]σιλικοῦ) ὑπολόγου προσδοθ(ε) ἐν ἄμμω [—¹⁸— ἀγ]νώστων κυρίων πρώτως ιγ (ἔτει) [. Second century. 21 lines. On the verso are a copy of a loan executed in Theadelphia in the 4th year of the Emperor] Caesar Titus Aelius [Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius] Phaophi (A.D. 140), and some other notes in which the present 23rd year of Antoninus (A.D. 159–60) is mentioned.
- 379.** 33.2 × 11 cm. A column from an official account of certain classes of lands with their rents, e.g. . . . διὰ πρεσβ(υτέρων)] ²⁰κώμης Πεμή καὶ τῶν λο(ιπῶν) ἀ[πὸ τῆς κώμης —] ²¹ἰδιω(τι- κῶν) χω(μάτων) (ἀρουρα) α (ἀρτάβη) ας', ἱερά(ς) τῆς αὐτῆς) [—] ²²γί(νεται) (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβη) αδ' κ' δ' μ' ἡ' διὰ πρεσβ(υτέρων) κώμης[— καὶ] ²³τῶν λο(ιπῶν) ἀπὸ τῆς κώμης ἐξ ἀλ(ληλεγγύης). [—] ²⁴τίωνος καὶ τῶν λο(ιπῶν) ἀπὸ τῆς κώμης) ἐξ [ἀλ(ληλεγγύης). Antoninus and Verus Caesars [the lords are mentioned, and the document was no doubt drawn up in their reign, probably at the end of it, since the 9th year (A.D. 168–9) is referred to. Beginnings of 27 lines, in parts defaced. The verso contains **63**.
- 380.** 6.3 × 4.1 cm. Parts of 8 lines of a land-survey. Second century. On the verso parts of 8 lines of a similar document.
- 381.** Fr. 1 24 × 6.5 cm. Fr. 2 24 × 6.8 cm. Fr. 3 20.8 × 10.5 cm. Fr. 4 13.2 × 8 cm. Hermopolite nome. Four fragments containing remains of several columns of a land-register. The village Ταροῦθ(ις) (cf. P. Brit. Mus. 1007 (c). 4 (iii, p. 264), *Stud. Pal.*, x. 39. 8, 195. 9) occurs. Second century. On the verso remains of several columns also dealing with land-holders and revenues; a γρ(αφή) of the 20th year is mentioned.
- 382.** 10.4 × 12.8 cm. Parts of 2 columns of a list of names and numbers of arurae. Early second century. Incomplete. 19 lines. On the verso parts of 3 columns of demotic; in the second is also a note in Greek ¹μεγάλα βυβλία ²Νείλω ³σφυρίδου μεγάλη ⁴σφυρίδου μικκή ⁵Ἡρά.
- 383.** 13.3 × 11.6 cm. Arsinoïte nome. Upper portion of a column, with slight remains of the two adjacent columns, containing accounts of land. In Cols. i and ii the component parcels in various τόποι were enumerated, with the totals. In Col. ii the two τόποι named are Πκηκο() Μαικ(ηνατιανῆς) and Κιαλεσασθαλ() Μαικ(ηνατιανῆς), and in a mutilated paragraph at the foot the village Φιλαδέλφεια is mentioned. The various

figures have had thick dots placed over them, indicating revision, and in the left margin of the list of the first τόπος is the note *πλείω (ἀρούρης) ἡ'*, while to the left of the second is *συμφ(ωνεῖ)*. Second century. 20 lines. On the verso is *Νεῖλο(υ πόλεως) ὑπολ(όγου) βασιλ(ικοῦ) καὶ ἱερατικ(οῦ)*; cf. 221.

384. 12.6 × 6.5 cm. Hermopolite nome. Beginnings of 13 lines from the bottom of a column of a land-register. The land is classified under villages and toparchies, which are in the following order: *Τληθμῖς, Συναρχήβις, Πατρὴ Κάτω, Σινταφού*. The *κληροὶ Πτολ[εμαίου]*, *Δα[]* and *Φιλοξέ[νου]* are mentioned, the first in connexion with *Συναρχήβις*, the two others with *Σινταφού*. *Φιλ[οξένου]* is accordingly to be restored in P. Flor. 50. 6. Second or third century.
385. Fr. 1 6.5 × 10.6 cm. Two fragments of an account of land. Parts of 9 lines. On the verso a similar account in the same hand, mentioning *ἱβιστροφίου μέρ(ος) 4*. Parts of 8 lines. Second or third century.
386. 12.5 × 6.8 cm. Arsinoite nome. Remains of the upper parts of 2 columns from a register or survey of land. The 2nd year is mentioned. Second century. 16 lines. On the verso parts of 11 lines from the bottom of a document mentioning *α γ[εου]χοῦντα ἐν Φιλαδελφ[εία]*.
387. 11 × 8.8 cm. Beginnings of 9 lines from the top of a column of a land-register. Vestiges of a preceding column are visible. On the verso beginnings of 12 lines from the top of a column in a different hand, but containing similar matter. . . . *ωνίου Δείου δορυφόρου* occurs. Second century.
388. 4.7 × 9.4 cm. Fragment from the top of a column of a taxing-list. The text is ¹*ἄριον Ἀρτεμιδώρου κατοίκων (ἄρουραι) ιγλ [-2-] κ'δ', ἐπιβολ(ῆς) (ἀρούρης) γ', (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβαι) αλγ'κ'δ', προσ(μετρομένων) (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβαι) δ'κ'δ'*. [and vestiges of one more line. Late second century. On the verso ends of 2 lines of a question addressed to an oracle: ¹ . . . *εἰ μέλλει Ταβήτος πάντα* ² [—] *σπαρήναι τοῦτο δός*. Cf. e. g. P. Oxy. 1149, 1213.
389. 11.2 × 9.8 cm. Fragment of an account of corn mentioning *Ἀλεξάνδρου καὶ μετόχων ἱερέων*. First or early second century. Ends of 8 lines. On the verso part of a line of demotic.
390. Fr. 1 4.5 × 6 cm. Fr. 2 4.8 × 9.4 cm. Arsinoite nome. Register of land with payments in corn. Second century. Incomplete. Fr. 1 8 lines, Fr. 2 7 lines.
391. Fr. 1 22.9 × 11.6 cm. Oxyrhynchite nome. Part of an account of corn, with names and figures. 14 lines are nearly complete. Second century. On the verso ends of lines of another account in a different hand, mentioning *Θώσβ(εως)*.
392. 3.6 × 7.3 cm. Remains of the bottoms of 2 columns of an account. Col. ii, ll. 2-3 *χόρτου ὁμοίως) ἐλοιπο[γρα]φῆσ) . . . ³ δέσμας Ὕωξ . . .* [Written across the fibres of the verso, the recto being blank. Second or third century. , 9 lines.
393. Fr. 1 21.3 × 15.5 cm. Fr. 2 16.6 × 6.7 cm., and some minor fragments. Remains of an account, in several columns, of receipts of produce, perhaps olives, since in one entry *εἰς ἐλαιοποιείαν* occurs. The first 9 lines of Col. i in Fr. 1 are occupied by regular payments, e. g. ³ [. . . *ἀπὸ κλήρ(ου) Πατ(ρ)όκληως (ἀρτ.) ξγ μέτρ(α) 5*, ⁴ [—] *τὸ κατὰ τὸ (ἥμισυ) μέρος (ἀρτ.) λα μέτρ(α) γ*, ⁵ [—] . . . *ἀπὸ κλήρ(ου) Φαβῆ μέτρ(ω) χαλκ[ῶ] (ἀρτ.)*

- .. μέτρ(α) γ. Further down arrears are recorded, e.g. ¹⁴ τοῦ αὐ(τοῦ) μηνὸς ἐλοιπ(ο-γραφῆθησαν) (ἀρτ.) ιγ μέτρ(ον) α χοῖ(νιξ) α. Parts of 41 lines in Fr. 1. Second or third century. On the verso remains of another account in several columns, mostly in bad condition. Col. iii of Fr. 1 has the following entries: ² (ἀρτάβαι) βλ τ[—] ³ σκευῶν ὁμοί(ως) μ[—] ⁴ κυνηγῆ . . . [—] ⁵ σκευῶν τῶν κ[—] ⁶ ζυγὰ [—] ⁷ σιδηρίων ὁμοί(ως) [—] ⁸ ἄλλαι ξοῖδες β[—] ⁹ . . , / ε . [—] ¹⁰ χορτοκόπα [—] ¹¹ ἄλλων σκευῶν [—] ¹² χαλκίον χι[—] ¹³ ορυτεναι (? for ἀρύταιναι) [—] ¹⁴ στάμνος χα[λκοῦς —] ¹⁵ πελύκια [. At the end of the column on Fr. 2, apparently the last, is the date (ἔτους) δ Μεσσορ[η] . .
394. 14.2 × 6.1 cm. Arsinoïte nome. Ends of lines of a column containing numbers of arurae. The space to the right of the column has been filled with inconsequent scribblings. Second century. On the verso are remains of a petition, apparently from an inhabitant of κώμης Φιλοπ(άτορος) τῆς κ[αὶ Θεογένους accusing a number of persons of a robbery. Parts of 24 lines.
395. 12.7 × 5.4 cm. Hermopolite nome. List of donkeys provided or supplied on different days, e.g. ³ κα ὄν(οι) γ ⁴ καὶ μ(υχλοῖ) (cf. Tebt. 409. 7) λη ⁵ σιτολόγ(οις) Ἐνσεῦ (cf. P. Flor. 314. 4) ⁶ ὄν(οι) ε ⁷ κβ ὄν(οι) ι ¹⁰ Χοίακ ¹¹ δ[μοί(ως) π(αρά) τῶν ἀπὸ Ἐνσεῦ μ(υχλοῖ) λβ (this line inserted) ¹² δ ὄν(οι) ιγ. Incomplete. 15 lines. Third century.
396. 15.7 × 9.5 cm. Arsinoïte nome. Account. Remains of 2 columns in different hands. Col. i ²] . . . ἐλοιπογρα(φήθη) τὰ ἐξῆς ³] Στοτοη(τ) Βατράχου. Third century. 27 lines. Some writing, very much effaced, on the verso.
397. 15 × 23.5 cm. Tops of 3 columns of a register of land, the first and third being much damaged. Col. ii, ll. 1–6 ¹ Σερήνος ἀντεξηγ(ητής) (ἄρ.) γλ, ² Θεωνίνος λινουργὸς (ἄρ.) αλ, ³ Σαραπόδωρος χαλκωματουργ(ὸς) (corr. from σχολάρχης) (ἄρ.) γ, ⁴ Ἀφροδείσιος Ὀρσεινούφεις (ἄρ.) γ, ⁵ Σαβεῖνος γυμνασι(αρχήσας) (ἄρ.) β, ⁶ Σελουράς γυνή Πετερμούθεις (ἄρ.) β. Third century. Incomplete. 43 lines. On the verso, in a different hand, parts of 15 lines of an account.
398. 9.1 × 6.7 cm. Beginnings of 8 lines of a document. ² Ἰερᾶς πύλης ε[—] ³ Ρουφείνας Δω[—] ⁴ ἐξ ὧν [—] ⁵ . . γραφῆ[.] . [—⁶—] πρόβ(ατα) κ[—⁷—] γ(ίνεται) τοῦ [. Second or third century.
399. Breadth 16.5 cm. List of names followed by other names introduced by διά, e.g. ¹⁹ Ἀχάιου Χρησίμου διὰ Χαιρήμονο[ς —] ²⁰ ἀπὸ σπ(όρου) β (ἔτους) ²¹ Πετοσίρις Ὀψόιτος (πρότερον) Ψενοβάστιος διὰ —] ²² Εὐβιότου. 22 lines, of which the ends are lost. Early second century.
400. 8 × 4.3 cm. Beginnings of 8 lines of a list of names. In the margin above one of them is κο(λλήματος) μθ, and in front of most of the names are figures in a different hand, e.g. ⁵ πβ/ Ἀμ[μώνιος(?) —] ⁶ πε/ Κάσ[τωρ; cf. B. G. U. 470. Second century. On the verso beginnings of 13 lines of an account concerning land and referring to κλη(ροι).
401. 7.8 × 5.1 cm. Hermopolite nome. Fragment containing names, and probably connected with land as ιδιόκ(τητος) (l. ιδιόκ.) occurs. A village κύρκεως, i.e. Σιν|κύρκεως or Τεμεν|κύρκεως, is mentioned. Third century. 10 lines. On the verso ends of 10 lines of a list of arurae.
402. 11.4 × 13.3 cm. Official list of land-holders, consisting of names with amounts of artabae. Second or early third century. Incomplete. 13 lines.

403. 12.5 × 7.4 cm. Ends of lines from a list of names followed by amounts of wheat. Second or third century. 10 lines.
404. 14.5 × 9.7 cm. Bottom of a column of a list of names. Line 1] . . . *ως παραλήμπται*, l. 7] *ων Ἱπποδρόμου Εὐτυχίας*. 13 lines. Second or third century.
405. 11.1 × 5.9 cm. Ends and beginnings of lines of 2 columns of a list of land-holders or cultivators. Late second or third century. On the verso beginnings of 11 lines of accounts.
406. Fr. 1 14.4 × 7.2 cm. Hermopolite nome. Two fragments of a list of payments made to various persons, headed Ἀ]πόδοσις λ Θῶθ ια (ἔτους). Second century. Remains of 19 lines. On the verso account of payments. The village *Τιτκῶις* and the 28th and 29th years (of Commodus, A.D. 187-9) are mentioned. 15 lines.
407. 25.7 × 7.6 cm. Ends and beginnings of lines from 2 columns of a list of persons, who in Col. i are regularly described as ἄσημ(ος) γ() α() χρ() ε (ἔτους?) β; the abbreviations are marked by dots. At the beginning of Col. ii is ιβ //. Parts of 47 lines. Second or third century.
408. 7.5 × 8.1 cm. Hermopolite nome. Fragment of an official register of persons with their property (?), e.g. ³] καὶ Διόσκορος ἀμφό(τεροι) Κορνηλίου πόλ(εως) [-4-] πρ() δοῦλ(ον) Ἑρμῆν (2nd hand) ζή(τει) τὸν χρῆ(ματισμόν). Perhaps written by the same scribe as 406. 6 lines. Second century. On the verso parts of 4 columns of accounts in drachmae and obols, the figures being commonly followed by a dot. 13 lines.
409. 11.2 × 6.9 cm. Fragment of a list of individuals, with numbers of donkeys and artabae (?), e.g. ⁶ Τέλλων ἀπὸ λ() ὄν(οι) ξδ καὶ (ἀρτάβαι) (or possibly ὁμοίως)) ρν. Third century. 13 lines, written across the fibres of the verso.
410. 15.1 × 6.4 cm. On the recto slight remains of 2 columns from an official register. On the verso ends of lines of a list of names. The trades of some of the individuals named are given; so in l. 6 σκληρουργό(s) occurs. In five cases the entries are followed by figures in round brackets. Second century. 7 lines.
411. 12.7 × 4.7 cm. Beginnings of 10 lines of a list of names all beginning with X. *Χινῶχίς* and *Χενπαῖσις* occur. Second century.
412. 10.2 × 15.8 cm. Remains of 2 columns of a register in different hands, containing accounts of land and dues. Col. ii ¹⁰ παραδ(είσων) ἡμ . . ἀνηχθ(έντων) ἀπὸ ψειλ(ῶν) τόπ(ων) ε δ'ίς' . . . Second century. 19 lines. On the verso are some broken and defaced lines of a document, mentioning the *δικαιοδότης*. l. 7] . . . [.] πόρον ἀναζήτησιν τοῦ Ἰσιδ(ώρου). Dated in the 4th year of the Aurelii [(A.D. 163-4 (?)). 10 lines.
413. 8.7 × 8.5 cm. Parts of 10 lines of an official account of transport of corn ⁶] *φ Κουσσῶν* (*πυροῦ*) (*ἀρτάβαι*) Ἡρμβ β'η'ίς'. In l. 7 there is a mention of *Nea*[polis; cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 369. Second century.
414. 10 × 8.2 cm. Part of the top of a column from an official account of arurae and artabae. 12 lines. Second century. On the verso a money account mentioning two *exegetae* and an ἀρχιερεύς. Parts of 10 lines.
415. 22 × 27.8 cm. Accounts in different hands. On the verso account of corn, much defaced. Third century.
416. 10.9 × 9.6 cm. Remains of 2 columns of an account of land and corn, with some

notes in a smaller hand between the columns. On the verso a list of names in alphabetical order, including Βαβῶς ἐγ μητρὸς Τονέρτιος. 14 lines, in parts much defaced. Third century.

- 416 (a). 5.4 × 3.8 cm. Fragment of an account of payments of drachmae on successive days. Second century. Parts of 5 lines. On the verso fragment of a list of names, which are added up in l. 5] / ἀνδ(ρες) [.
- 416 (b). 2.9 × 12.8 cm. Note recording a delivery of 8 art. (written ἀρτάβας ὀκκτόν) for payment of wheat. Third century. Complete. 3 lines.
417. Fr. I 17.2 × 7.2 cm. Two fragments of an account, extending to at least 3 columns, and largely, at any rate, concerning ἐλαίου ξέσται. Beginnings and ends of lines. Late third century. Some traces of writing on the verso.
418. 22.1 × 11.1 cm. Account dealing with large sums of money. Second century. Incomplete. 20 short lines.
419. 13.3 × 8.7 cm. Hermopolis. Ends and beginnings of lines from the upper part of 2 columns of private accounts. 30 incomplete lines. Second century. On the verso in a different hand, after 1 line cancelled, ¹ Περὶ Πόλιν Ἄνω ² Λευκοπυργίτου Ἄνω Κάτω [³ καὶ Μαγδῶλιν Βουκόλων; cf. P. Rainer Q. 529 and P. Tebt. ii, p. 417.
420. 14.5 × 8.8 cm. On the recto account of payments of corn to various individuals. An ἀρτοκόπος, a μυροπώλης, and an ἡπητής are mentioned. Second century. Incomplete. 16 lines. On the verso beginnings of 7 lines of another account. Late second or third century.
421. 22.9 × 9.4 cm. Arsinoite nome. Remains of 2 columns of an account dealing with payments of corn. The upper part of Col. ii is nearly complete, e.g. ³¹ καὶ διὰ λόγο[ν ³² ἀργυρικοῦ] τοῦ Ἐπ[εῖ]φ ³³ καὶ Μεσορῇ ³⁴ (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβαι) ιε, ³⁵ ὧν καὶ ἡ τιμὴ ³⁶ πρόσκειται, ³⁷ πράκτορσι ³⁸ σιτικῶν τοῦ κε (ἔτους) ³⁹ (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβαι) δ, ⁴⁰ δημοσίου[ς] ⁴¹ ὀνηλ(άταις) [. The villages of Philoteris and [Hephae]stias are mentioned. The 25th year refers either to the reign of Commodus (A.D. 184–5) or Caracalla (A.D. 216–7). 46 lines.
422. 24 × 14.7 cm. Private account of expenditure in artabae of wheat, e.g. ⁵ τῷ προφήτῃ (ἀρτ.) ιε. ⁶ τῷ κουρῇ (ἀρτ.) δ, ¹⁰ Μέλανι λογοθηκ() (ἀρτ.) η, ¹⁵ Παπράσι οἰκοδόμ(ω) (ἀρτ.) β, the total being (ἀρτ.) πγλγ. Third century. Complete, but much rubbed in places. 23 lines. On the verso a similar document, almost obliterated.
- 422 (a). 6.5 × 6.4 cm. Remains of 2 columns of a private account of artabae. Written on the verso, the recto being blank. Late second or third century. Parts of 14 lines.
423. 10 × 11.7 cm. Recto, part of 5 lines of an application or return. Written in the reign of Marcus Aurelius and Commodus (A.D. 177–80). On the verso parts of 5 lines from the end of a letter or petition, and in the margin below, at right angles, an account of receipts and expenditure in wheat, e.g. ⁹ Ἡρώνι πρ(εσβυτέρω?) ὑπ(ερ) ὀψωνίου ¹⁰ τῶν ἀπὸ Φ[αμενῶθ] ε (ἔτους) ¹¹ ἕως Μεσορῇ μηνῶν ε ¹² ἐκ μέτρων ιβ, γίνονται (πυροῦ) (ἀρτ.) ε. Late second or third century. 18 lines.
424. 7 × 10.9 cm. Beginnings of 5 lines of a document. In the margin, written in a different hand in the reverse direction, remains of a private account arranged according to the days of the month. On the verso parts of 13 lines from the end of a column of

another account, in which one entry is ⁴). (.) ἐν ἡλιοτροφίῳ (? for ἡλιοτροπ.) (δραχμαὶ) ξ. Incomplete. Recto, 14 lines; verso, 13 lines. Third century.

425. Under this number are grouped a large number of miscellaneous fragments dealing with taxation, surveys, accounts, public and private.

(e) THE CARBONIZED PAPYRI OF THMÛIS

(Late second or early third century)

426. Fr. 1 12.7 × 6 cm. 17 fragments of an account of land reported as ἄβροχος and ἐπηντλημένη to be examined by the ἐπίσκεψις commission. The document, when complete, was apparently divided into sections corresponding to κοῖται, and each section contained a list of the proprietors or tenants, with the extent of land ἄβροχος or ἐπηντλημένη as reported by them, the corresponding dues being sometimes mentioned. Before the names of the holders the nature of the land was stated, e. g. (Fr. 2) σ() (? for σ(ιτικῆς) or = σ') βορρᾶ καὶ [σ() ἱερα(τικῆς) (or ἱερά(s)) θεοῦ ε. [σ() διοικ(ήσεως). At the end of the section the boundaries of the κοῖτη are given; among those mentioned are ἀγροῦ Ψενολκύ (Fr. 4), διώρυγ(ος) Πετεησια[(Fr. 13). In Fr. 4 the list of boundaries is preceded by a recapitulation of the parcels previously enumerated, classified under the headings ἐ[γραφε]σέ(ων) ἰδιωτ(ικῆς) γῆς (ἄρ.), ἱερα(τικῆς) (or ἱερά(s)) ἐπὶ καθ(ήκουσι) (cf. Dittenberger, *Or. Gr. Inscr.* 669. 30) (ἄρ.) [and κ]αὶ ἐν ἐκφο(ρίῳ) δημο(σίας) γῆς (ἄρ.) . [At the end of each section, after the boundaries, is a note in a different hand stating the result of the ἐπίσκεψις, e. g. Fr. 4 ⁹ ἐπεσκέφθησαν ἄβρο(χου) (ἄρ.) εἴκοσι ὀκτώ. The writing is in most of the fragments very faint. The whole document is akin to P. Brussels 1 (*Sammelbuch* 4325), and is arranged in the same manner.
427. Fr. 1 13.3 × 5.5 cm. 51 fragments of a roll which apparently contained many enclosures, letters from the strategus and epistrategus, reports of proceedings, &c. Though its precise nature is uncertain, it seems to have been largely concerned with the tenure of garden-land; ἀναλαμβάνειν and ἀνάγειν occur frequently. There are various references to the processes implied in sales by auction—προκήρυξις, κυροῦν, κύρωσις, ὑπισχνέσθαι, ὑπόσχεσις, and αἴρεσιν διδόναι. The charges μονόδραχμος and πεντάδραχμος are several times mentioned. There is a reference to the lords Severus and Caracalla (Fr. 46. 12–13). Fr. 1 ⁹ καὶ ἐν Διοπολ(ίτῃ) κα . [—] ¹⁰ γ(ίνεται) τοῦ ἀναλαμ[βανομένου] . . . Fr. 2 ⁴] . ὁμοίως ἐπὶ πόλεως ⁵ [— γυμ]νασιάρχ() Ὁξυρινχίτου (l. Ὁξυρυν.) ⁶ [—] ἐν Βουσιρήτῃ (l. -ίτῃ) ὄντας ⁷ [—] . ἐν Διοπολ(ίτῃ) ἀρνὸς κτλ. Fr. 3 ⁵] ἀλλὰ καὶ ταβουλαρίον αρ[Fr. 5 ⁶ κωμογ]ρα(μματ) Παγελεί καὶ ἄλλων κωμῶν [—⁷—] αὐτῷ ὑπὸ τοῦ στρα(τηγοῦ) βιβλιδι[—⁸—] . . . ω ἀνελημ(μ) ἀντιγρα(φ) το[—⁹—] ἡ ἡγεμονία περὶ τοῦ οὗ[τως] [—¹⁰—] ἢ ἀμπελικοῦ κτήματος [—¹¹—] τοῦ αὐτοῦ νομοῦ Μενδησ[ίου] — (a blank space of 1 line) ¹²— Μ]ενδησίου [χαίρειν(?) Fr. 6 ²]. ἀνάγω δὲ [. . . Fr. 7 ⁷] μηδένα αἴρεσιν δεδω[κέαι] —⁹ γεωργῶν ἐπιμελητὴν γεν[όμενον] —¹²—] Φιλοξένου ὑποσχομένου εἰς . [Fr. 8 ⁷ Μεν]δησίου χαίρειν ⁸ [— τῶν συνφύοντων [—⁹—] υ ἀπὸ οὐσιακῶν ¹⁰ [—] . τοῦ κυρίου

ἡμῶν ⁻¹¹⁻]ουρηνον ἀντιπο[ι ⁻¹²⁻ ἐπὶ πόλεως προνοη[τ . . . Fr. 9 ⁷ παρ]αδείσω γρα[] προεκκοπ[] ⁸ [—]χου γρα[μματέως) Σαραπίωνι βασιλ(ικῶ) γρα[μματεῖ] ¹¹ [— γρα]φειν τῷ κυριακῶ. Fr. 11 ⁶] ἐπὶ τῷ ἀμείνονα αἵρεσιν διδ[όναί. Fr. 13 ⁵ Θαισᾶτος ἀπὸ Θμου[—] ⁶ τῶν ἀμπέλων κα[ὶ —] ⁷ καὶ προσγενημα[—] ⁸ ἀργ(υρίου) (τάλαντον) α (δρ.) Ἄσ, καὶ . [—] ⁹ καὶ ἄλλα ἐπὶ τὰ αὐτὰ . [—] ¹⁰ καὶ μὴ τελούντων [Fr. 14 ⁵ [τ]ῶν ἐπιτρόπ(ων) τῆς (πενταδράχμου) συν[— ⁶ . .] . ις ὑπέσχετο ὁ πρῶτο[ς — ⁷ κ]αὶ ἀνάξαι ἄμπελον καὶ [—] ⁹ ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν μετὰ τὴν (πεντά[δραχμον] [—] ¹⁰ διαγρα[φὴν] ποιήσασθαι ἐξ (μονοδράχμου) [—] ¹¹ ἀκυρώτων μεμενηκ[ό]των . [Fr. 15 ⁶ ἐπ]ιστρα(τηγ) ἀντιγεγρα(φ) ἐπὶ τοῦ Φαρ[μ]οῦθι μηνός ⁻⁷⁻]ης Ἀπολλωνίῳ στρα(τηγῶ) Μενδη[σίου χαίρειν ⁻⁸⁻]ς Λυσιμάχου ὀν[όμα]τος κεκυρ[ω ⁻⁹⁻] . s οὐσίαν (πρότερον) Λαιεῖνον καὶ Ἡράπ[ος. Fr. 16 ⁸] Ἀπολλώνιος εἶπ(εν)· εἰάν σοι δοκῇ ⁻⁹⁻] αἵρεσίν σοι δέδωκεν κοσ[. [⁻¹⁰⁻ προκη]ρυξ[] οὕτως ἐκυρώθη λ[. Frs. 17 + 18 ¹¹ (ἔτους) κ Ἀντωνίου —] θ ¹² ἐνθάδε οὖν κατ[—] ἐνης ἀπὸ τοῦ ιθ (ἔτους) ¹³ (μονοδράχμου) (δρ.) Ἄ . . . Fr. 19 ⁴]ον ἀπὸ Θμου[έ]ως ⁻⁷⁻] χαρακῶνος καὶ χέρσου [⁻⁸⁻] πρὸς μὲν τὴν (πεντάδραχμον) ἀργ(υρίου) (ταλ.) [⁻⁹⁻] ἐφ' οὗ εἰς ἢ ἄμπελος καὶ [⁻¹⁰⁻] καὶ διαγράφοντος τὸν φόρον ⁻¹¹⁻] πληρωθέντος δὲ . [Fr. 21 ⁶] ἐν Ἀρσινόετῃ Φλαύιος Φα[⁻¹⁰⁻]μων γεουχ(ῶν) ἐν Λεοντοπ(ολίτῃ) Ζήλῳ ⁻¹¹⁻] . Ζήνων γεουχ(ῶν) ἐν Βουσιρίτῃ [Fr. 22 ²] . . . ταβουλ[αρι . . . ⁶ —] Θοννήσεως κτήμα ⁷ [—] ? Ἀτινιανῆς οὐσίας (ἀρουρ) ρξγ. Fr. 23 ¹⁰ π]εφευγέναι νῦν ἐν τέλ(ει ?) αἵρεσ[Fr. 24 ⁴ εἰς τὸ διηνεκές εν[Fr. 27 ³] . περὶ ἀγρὸν Ψω[β]θον ⁻⁶⁻] μισθώσασθαι εἰς τὸ διηνεκές Fr. 29 ⁶] καὶ δενδροφύτου καὶ Fr. 32 ⁸ κ]αὶ διπ(λᾶ ?) τὰ ἄλ(λα) ἄχρι τῆς τοῦ ἡγ[εμόνος ⁻⁹⁻] θεοῦ Αἰλίου Ἀντωνίνου ἄχρι [Fr. 35 ⁸] ἀφεύρεμα γένηται κακ[⁻⁹⁻] . τῆς β κυρώσεως περιεχ[Fr. 39 ⁶] . καὶ χαρακῶνα ⁷ [—] . λοιπὰς χερσαμπ(έλου). Fr. 46 ⁶] Πτεμπαθιῶ τῆς αὐτ[ῆς ⁻¹²⁻] κατὰ τὴν τῶν κυρ[ί]ων ⁻¹³⁻ Σεουήρου καὶ Ἀντων[ί]νου . [Fr. 47 ⁶] Πτεμπαθιῶ π . [—] ⁶ ἐπαουρί(ου) (δρ.) λ[—] ⁷ θη(σαυρικοῦ) (τετρώβολον) χ(αλκοῦς) γ ⁸ φόρο(ν) ἀμπέλο(ν) (. . . ὀβολον) [— ⁹ (ὀκτα]δράχμου) ὀνό(ματος) α (δρ.) [—] ¹⁰ θη(σαυρικοῦ) (ὀβολόν) [—] ¹¹ ἀπομοίρης (δρ.) . [Fr. 48 ⁴ Διου]ύσιον ἐπὶ πόλεως [⁻⁹⁻] ἐπὶ πόλεων ἐσομεν[

428. 10·8 × 6·5 cm. Remains of 2 columns of an official register. The names Νεμῶφρις, Νεχρήπις, Πιθαῦις occur. 29 lines.
429. 12 × 7·2 cm. Parts of 2 columns of an official list of names (?). The village Θχενήθις is several times mentioned (written Θχενη() or Θχε'), and amongst personal names are Ἀθρής, Ἀρφχάτης, Ἐρ.ήχις (not Ἐρ[φβ]ήχις), Θενοβ(άστis ?), Ναχθάμβ[ι]ς, Πιβήχις, Τιεσιής, Χιθνοῦφις. 18 lines.
430. 12·3 × 8·5 cm. A fragment from an official register, arranged according to villages. Its character is uncertain, but in addition to the names of villages and individuals, there are two references to amounts of oil. Villages mentioned are Ψενῦρις and Θεלבῶνθις, and personal names Πετεσοποῦσις, Παατοσφόμ, Τασετῶσπου (gen.). 28 lines.
431. 11·3 × 7·5. 15 broken lines from an official account. The μονόδραχμος charge is mentioned in l. 12. ⁹] Τεθρήους Σαρήους ἀπὸ Ψενβιγγ[χ]ον.
432. Fr. 1 13 × 7·8 cm. 4 fragments in the same handwriting, perhaps from the same roll, but dealing in part, at any rate, with different subjects. They are dated in the reign of Marcus and Verus (Fr. 1 in the 5th year), and are subscribed to (in a different hand) by Τιθόις ὁ καὶ Ἀρποκρα(τίων) κωμογρα(μματεὺς) δι(ὰ) Λεωνίδ(ου) γρα(μματέως). Fr. 1 ⁵ Νεχθ(ερῶ) ἀπὸ Θεלבῶνθ(εως) τοῦ συγγενοῦς —] ⁶ Πιβήχις Ποκρούριος Ποκρούριος μη(τρὸς) [. 13 lines. Fr. 2. Date and vestiges of 3 lines. Fr. 3. Names of individuals and

their ages. The following women's names occur: Θαῆσις, Θαρνούφ(ις), Θαῦρις, Τααθρής, Τανεσιῆς. 16 lines. Fr. 4. 9 lines.

433. 13.4 × 5.5 cm. Fragment of an account mentioning Θμοιβαστειτο[υ. 11 lines.

433 (a). Miscellaneous fragments from Thmuis.

(f) PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE

434. 13 × 7.1 cm. Arsinoïte nome (?). End of a letter. Lines 2 sqq.² φύσει γὰρ κὰν³ [.] ἀφῆ τοῦτο κρα-⁴[τήσει (?) τὰ] ὑπάρχοντα τῇ⁵ ἀλληλ[εγ]γύῃ, καὶ ἄλλως⁶ παρε. [.]. ἡθῆ τοῦτο προ-⁷τίθεσθαι ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐν Ξοί⁸ διαλογισμοῦ (cf. 74. introd.), καὶ περὶ⁹ ὧν δὲ ἄλλων βούλει κέ-¹⁰λευε ὡς ἡδιστα ποιήσουσι. ¹¹ἐρρώσθαί σε, ἀδελφέ, εὐχομαι ¹²πανοικεὶ εὐτυχοῦντα. Addressed]'Αντι[ο]ϛ[ι]. Second century.

435. 14 × 7.5 cm. On the recto ends and beginnings of a few lines of an account. On the verso an illiterate letter beginning ¹Σαραπάμμωνει χέρειν (l. χαίρ.). παρήγκελκά συ (l. παρήγγελκά σοι) ²ἀλλὰ ἅπαξ ὅτι ἄρεν (l. ἄρον) τὰ παρθένεία ³σου τέκνα, ἄρεν αὐτὰ ἀπὸ σοῦ. ⁴ἥρκεις μὲν αὐτὰ ἀπὸ σοῦ, ἀλλὰ . . . The same formula παρήγκελκά συ ἀλλ' ἅπαξ recurs near the end. 11 lines, damaged in parts. Second century.

436. 9.8 × 13.5 cm. Letter from Hermaeus to Musaeus, written across the fibres. First century. Considerably defaced. 6 lines, the ends of which are lost.

437. 10.8 × 6 cm. Beginnings of 10 lines of a document of doubtful character, possibly a letter. Lines 3-9 ³ἐὰν ο[.] . χρο[—] ⁴-νεσιν εὐπρακ[τα —] ⁵κρίσιν λέγῃ [—] ⁶ὠφέλη-
θήσετ[αι —] ⁷ἐὰν κακοποιο[—] ⁸καὶ ἄπρακτα τ[—] ⁹εἰς πλοῖον ἐλ[. Line 3 is preceded by a blank space. First century.

438. 9 × 3.5 cm. Beginnings of 8 lines of a private letter written by Paniscus to Dionysius. Second century.

439. 13.5 × 6.8 cm. Fragment of a private letter. There is one supplementary line in the left margin and the text continues on the verso. The desire is expressed ἀθῆς μετ' εὐθυμίας τὸ θεοφιλέστατόν σου πρόσωπον ἀπολαβεῖν. On the recto 21 lines, on the verso 4, mostly very incomplete. Third century.

440. 17.6 × 17 cm. A mutilated letter. Lines 9-12 ⁹πέμψον μοι τὸν τριβακὸν κιθῶνα, ὅπου ἦν δεδεμένα τὰ τυρία (= τυλεῖα ?), περὶ δὲ ¹⁰ὧν ἐντεύθεν χρίαν ἔχῃς [δῆ]λφσόν μοι καὶ εὐχόμεν[ος]
¹¹ὑπηρετήσω κτλ. Third century. 15 lines.

441. 7.2 × 10.4 cm. Conclusion of a private letter. Lines 2 sqq. ². . . μὴ οὔν ἀμελήσης, ³κύριέ μου πατήρ, εἰδ[ὼ]ς τὸ ἔργον ὅτι ⁴οὐ δύνατε (l. -ται) ἀφεθῇναι (l. -ναι) καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν ἐφάυ-⁵ριον (l. ἐπ.). ⁶ἐρρώσθαί σαι (l. σε) εὐχομαι, πάτερ. Third century.

442. 10.5 × 7.7 cm. Private letter. Lines 1-5 ¹Τιβερῖνος Σερηνί[ω] ²τ(ῶ) πατρὶ χαίρειν. ³ἐὰν λικμήσωσι τὴν ⁴ἀλωνίαν, τὰ ἄχυρα ⁵γεμίσονται . . . 7 lines. Third century.

443. 7.3 × 7.8 cm. Fragment containing the beginnings of 4 lines written across the fibres, with the end of a line at right angles, apparently a writing exercise. Third century.

444. Miscellaneous fragments of letters.

(g) MISCELLANEOUS

445. 17 × 7·7 cm. Fragment of uncertain character. Late first century B. C. or early first century A. D. 23 lines. Demotic on the verso.
446. 6·4 × 3·2 cm. Fragment of a document of uncertain character. *ἐπαρχ(ος)* apparently occurs twice (ll. 5 and 11), and in *Μοδέστου* (l. 7) there is possibly a reference to the praefect of that name (under Claudius). Second or third century. Parts of 12 lines.
447. A large number of unclassified fragments are included under this number.

D. PUBLISHED OXYRRHYNCHUS PAPYRI PRESENTED BY THE
EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND

448. New recension of Tobit ii (1076).
449. Apollonius Rhodius, *Argonautica*, iii (874).
450. Xenophon, *Cyrop.* i (1018).
451. Petition to a pagan deity (923).
452. Gnostic amulet (1060).
453. Christian prayer (1150).
454. Letter of a praefect, &c. (1185).
455. Arrears of annona (1194).
456. Sale of a slave (1209).

APPENDIX I

By F. LL. GRIFFITH.

THE DEMOTIC OF 160 (δ).

Plate 22.

These bilingual contracts from Socnopaei Nesus form a special class. They are carelessly written and spelt, and there is much variation in the formulae. The *πρᾶσις* in the present instance, though injured, is nearly complete after the introductory lines. Of the *ἀποστασίον* practically nothing remains. The *πρᾶσις* is usually called 'writing for money' in demotic; here it appears to be 'writing of abandonment', the technical term also for a divorce.

Pa-anhuri was of course the vendor's husband, who approved the sale. It is not clear who Khatabu (Satabous) son of Pa was, nor what was the object of his declaration made after the Greek *ὑπογραφή*.

- 1 ḥ-sp 2·t ʾbt 2 [ʾḥ ssw io(?)] g [. . .]
- 2 z s-ḥme·t Ta[. . . st n Hry·w mw·t]-s Ta(?)[-n-me·w¹ e-s 3 w^c r n nb]
- 3 w^cb ḥry šy [wṭ-wr N-nfr-ʾr-šty] Ḥtb(?) ḥn^c Tš-nfr a ḥ 2·t [n ḥrṭ·w n]
- 4 Hry·w mw·t[-w Ta-Ne-nfr-my(?)] ṭ·tn mty ḥt-y ḥt[]sw n pe ʿ[y nt]
- 5 qṭ e-f g[rg sy s]be e-f whm ḥ·t 3·t . . . ʾn(?) [e-f ḥr t ʾwe·t]
- 6 ybt p ṭmy [n Sbk t] my Sbk nb Pa-y p ntr [ʿo] nt ḥr p ʿṭ(?) [mḥt t ḥn-]
- 7 y M[e-wr nt ḥ]n t ʿ·t Hyqrty p tš ʾRsn[. . nt e] ne-f
- 8 ḥe·w ʾr m[ḥ·ntr (*blank*)] p rs p mḥt ḥ mḥ·ntr (*blank*) p pr-ʾmnt p pr-ybt
- 9 ne-f hyn[·w] rs pr-ybt n ḥr·w p Pr-ʿo mḥt p ʿy Pa-sy
- 10 Ḥr nt ḥr ne[-f ḥrṭ·w] ʾmnt p ʿy s-ḥm·t Ta-se·t s·t Ḥr a mḥ n ḥe·w erme n
- 11 hyn·w [py ʿy nt] ḥry(?) mte-k(?) s t-y m(?)·tn e-ṭbe ḥt šp-y sw n·t-f n
- 12 ṭ·t·tn a e-w mḥ ʾt sp nb ḥn^c(?) mte-y (*sic*) mṭ p t e·ʾr·tn rn-f
- 13 ṭ ne p ḥw a ḥ[ry š-z·t p] yt t mw·t p sn t sn·t p šr t šr·t p šm t šm[·t p hy] t ḥm·t
- 14 p rm nb p t nt e[-f ʾy] e-ṭb·t-f e-y ṭy w^cy-f ʾr·tn ḥn^c(?) e[-y ṭy w^cb]-tn sh nb
- 15 qnby·t [nb w]py nb mṭ nb p t nt e-y mw rn-f ṭ ne p[ḥw] š-z·t
- 16 Pa-ʾN-ḥr Hry·w [mw·t-f Tš-nfr?] z ḥt-y mty a py sh q^c(?)
- 28 Ḥtb Pa[. . . z my ʾr py?] sh qnby ḥr py sh q^c erme pe-f sh w^cy ḥpr(?).

'Year 2, Pao[phi io? of Tiberius Caesar Sebastus, the god the son of the god.]²

The woman Ta[. . . , daughter of Herieu and her mother Tanemieu, saith making one declaration unto the possessors of] sanctity, governors of the lake [of the sea of (?) Nefershati], Khatabu (?) and Teshnufi, two persons, [the children of] Herieu and their mother [Taneferemi?]

¹ See Spiegelberg, *Aeg. u. Gr. Eigennamen*, p. 23*.

² Cf. *Rylands Demotic Papyri*, no. XLIV.

Ye have caused my heart to agree to the money, the value of my house [which] is built and furnished with beams and doors and repeated in three stages . . . [in the] eastern [quarter] of the village [of Sobk, the] island of Sobk lord of Pai, the great god, which is on the [north] bank of the canal of M[euêr which is in] the division of Heraclites in the nome of Arsinoë; its dimensions making . . . cubits of god south and north by . . . cubits of god west and east.

Its adjacent plots: south and east the streets of Pharaoh, north the house of Pasi son of Hôr containing his [children,] west the house of the woman Tase daughter of Hôr: completing the dimensions and the adjacent plots [of this house] above-mentioned (?).

It is yours; I have sold it to you for silver; I have received its value at your hand . . . complete without any remainder. I have nothing against you in regard to it from to-day onwards [for ever.]

The father, the mother, the brother, the sister, the son, the daughter, the son-in-law, the daughter-in-law, [the husband,] the wife, any person on earth who shall [come] on account of it, I will cause him to depart from you and I will [clear] you from every writing, every title, every judgement (?), every word on earth by which I am entitled (?), from to-day for ever.

Pa-anhuri, son of Herieu [and his mother Teshenûfi?], saith, my heart is satisfied by this writing of abandonment (?).

(l. 28.) Khatabu son of Pa[. . . saith 'let this?] writing of title (contract?) be made (?) upon this writing of abandonment (?) and its writing of cession.'

APPENDIX II

P. GHENT VERSO COLS. II AND III. Second century.

The following is an attempted reconstruction of a part of the papyrus provisionally published in *Revue de l'Instruction publique en Belgique*, 1913, pp. 306 sqq. It is based not on revision but on the analysis of this class of taxation contained in pp. 243 sqq. above.

The rate and incidence of the ἀπόμοιρα, ναύβιον, ἐπαρούριον are there discussed at length. The κόλλυβος and προσδιαγραφόμενα have been calculated according to the rules laid down in 192. 10, note, five copper drachmae being the lowest unit of calculation. For the variations in the assessment of the προσδιαγρ. for the different taxes cf. p. 246. In the conversion of copper into silver (cf. 192. 10, note, and p. 246 sq.) $\frac{1}{2}$ ob. is regarded as the lowest unit. The figures of the silver drachmae are the most doubtful, the edition providing here no clue, but since we know the ratio of conversion they may be substantially right. For the συμβόλον we have doubtfully adopted the rate of 3 chalci irrespective of the amount of the tax. This rate is found in several papyri from Theadelphia (cf. 192. 10, note), whence possibly P. Ghent comes; cf. recto. i. 11, ii. 31. It will be seen from the critical notes that most of the figures read in the text as published fit into our reconstituted numbers, thus proving the exactness of the latter. Very often also the number of letters left unread by the editor and indicated as such by dots correspond exactly to the number of letters postulated.

Col. ii.

- ναυβίου κατοίκων (ἄρουρα) α,
 ὡς δεῖ ποιῆσαι. ποίει ἐκάστη (ἄρ.) ἀνὰ χ(αλκοῦ) ρ, ἐπὶ τὴν (ἄρ.) α,
 / ρ, προσδιαγραφομένων τὸ ι', / ι, προσθού, γίνοντ(αι) ρι, κολλύ-
 βου τὸ ξ', / ε, προσθού, / ριε, ἐν δραχμαῖς τὸ τ', / (δυόβολοι) (ἡμιωβ.).
- 5 ναυβίου ἐναφεσί(ων) (ἄρ.) α,
 ὡς δεῖ ποιῆσαι. ποίει ἐκάστη (ἄρ.) ἀνὰ χ(αλκοῦ) ρν, ἐπὶ τὴν (ἄρ.) α,
 / ρν, προσδιαγραφομένων τὸ ε', / λ, προσθού, / ρπ, κολλύ-
 βου τὸ ξ', / ε, προσθού, / ρπε, ἐν δραχμαῖς τὸ τ', / (τετρώβολον).
 ἄρταβίας κατοίκων) (ἄρ.) ε,
- 10 ὡς δεῖ ποιῆσαι. ποίει ἐκάστη (ἄρ.) ἀνὰ (πυροῦ) α, ἐπὶ τὰς (ἄρ.) ε, / ε,
 διχοινικέας τὸ κ' τῶν ε, / δ', προσθ(ού), εδ', προσμετρούμενων τὸ ε',
 / β'ς'κ'δ', προσθού, / εῆ', ἐκατοστῆς α, / ι'β', προσθού, / ε'ς'κ'δ'.
 ἀμπ(έλου) (ἄρ.) γ. ἀπομοίρης χαλκοῦ ᾽Γ, ἐπὶ τὰς (ἄρ.) γ,
 γίνονται (τάλαντον) α ᾽Γ, ναυβίου ρν, προσθού, ἐπὶ τὰς (ἄρ.) γ, / υν,
- 15 προσθού, / (τάλ.) α ᾽Γυν, προσδιαγραφομένων τὸ ε', / ᾽Αωθ,
 προσθού, γίνοντ(αι) (τάλ.) α ᾽Ετμ, ἐπαρουρίου τῇ (ἄρ.) χ(αλκοῦ) ᾽Β,
 ἐπὶ τὰς (ἄρ.) γ, γίνονται (τάλ.) α, προσδι[αγραφ]ομένων τὸ ι'γ'
 τοῦ ἐπαρουρίου, γί(ν)ονται υξ, σ[ύ]νθες πά[ν]τα, γί(ν)ονται (τάλ.) β ᾽Εω,
 κολλύβου τὸ ξ', γί(ν)ονται τ, [π]ροσθού, γί(ν)ονται (τάλ.) γ ρ, ἐν δραχμαῖς
- 20 τὸ τ', / ξ (δυόβ.), καὶ ὑπὲρ σπονδῆς Διονύσ{ι}ου τωνο
 μα . . (δρ.) . . συνβόλου χ(αλκοῦ) γ.
 παραδίσου (ἄρ.) α .,
 ἀπομοίρης χαλκοῦ ᾽Αφ, ἐπὶ τὴν (ἄρ.) α ., γί(ν)ονται . . ., ναυβίου
 ρν, ἐπὶ τὴν (ἄρ.) α ., / . ., προσθού, / . ε, προσδιαγραφο-
 25 μένων [τὸ ε', / . ., πρ]οσθού, / . ., ἐπαρουρίου . . .

Remains of 2 more lines.

Col. iii.

- ἐν κλήρῳ ἐλαιών, (ἄρ.) β,
 ἀπομοίρης χαλκοῦ ᾽Αφ, ἐπὶ τὰς (ἄρ.) β, γίνονται ᾽Γ, ναυβίου
 ρν, ἐπὶ τὰς (ἄρ.) β, γί(ν)ονται τ, προσθού, / ᾽Γτ, παραγωγῆς ἐλαΐας
 χαλκοῦ σι, ἐπὶ τὰς (ἄρ.) β, / υκ, προσθού, γί(ν)ονται ᾽Γψκ, προσδιαγρά-
 30 φομένων {προσδιαγραφομένων} τὸ ε', / ψμε, προσθού,
 γίνονται ᾽Δυξε, ἐπαρουρίου τῇ (ἄρ.) χαλκοῦ ᾽Α, ἐπὶ τὰς (ἄρ.) β, / ᾽Β,
 προσδιαγραφομένων τὸ ι'γ' τοῦ ἐπαρουρίου, / ρνε, σύνθες
 πάντα, / (τάλ.) α χκ, κολλύβου τὸ ξ', γί(ν)ονται ριε, προσθού, γί(ν)ονται (τάλ.) α ψλε,
 ἐν δραχμαῖς τὸ τ', / κβ (τριώβ.), συνβόλ{λ}ου χ(αλκοῦ) γ.
- 35 ἐν ἐκτο(ο)γουμένη τάξει ἐλαιών, (ἄρ.) βλ,
 ἀπομοίρης χαλκοῦ ᾽Αφ, ἐπὶ τὰς (ἄρ.) βλ, γί(ν)ονται ᾽Γψν, ναυβίου ρν,
 ἐπὶ τὰς (ἄρ.) βλ, γί(ν)ονται τοε, προσθ(ού), / ᾽Δρκε, παραγωγῆς ἐλαΐας
 σπ, ἐπὶ τὰς (ἄρ.) βλ, / ψ, προσθ(ού), γί(ν)ονται ᾽Δωκε, προσδιαγραφομένων

τὸ εἶ, / ῥξε, προσθοῦ, / Ἐψγ, ἐπαρουρίου τῇ (ἀρ.) Ἄ, ἐπὶ τὰς (ἀρ.) βλ, (</ Ἰβφ),
 40 προσδιαγραφόμενων τὸ ἰγ' τοῦ ἐπαρουρίου, (</) ργε,
 σ[ύν]θες πάντα, / (τάλ.) α Ἰβυπε, κολλύβου τὸ ξ', γί(νουνται) ρμε, προ[σ-
 θοῦ, γί(νουνται) (τάλ.) α Ἰβχλ, ἐν δραχμαῖς τὸ τ', / κη (πεντάβ.), συμβόλου χ(αλκοῦ) γ.

2. χ(αλκοῦ): (χαλκοῦς) Ed.; so in l. 6. 4. (δνόβ.) (ἡμωβ.) om. Ed. 5. ἐναφεσί(ων): ἀναφεσι Ed.
 8. ρπε: ρ. . Ed.; (τετρώβ.) om. Ed. 11. δ' om. Ed.; ε' om. Ed. 12. β'ε'κ'δ': . . κδ Ed.; ἑκατοστής α, / ἰβ',
 προσθοῦ, / ε'ε'κ'δ': ἑκατοσ . . . / . προσ . . . Ed. 13. ἀμπ(έλου): ἀμ(πελώνος) Ed.; χαλκοῦ: χαλκοῖ Ed., and
 so in ll. 23, 27, 29, 31, 36; Ἰ om. Ed. 14. (τάλ.) α Ἰτ: ξα . Ed.; ρν: ρπ Ed.; νν om. Ed. 15. (τάλ.)
 α Ἰνν: ξα . . νν Ed.; Ἀωγ om. Ed. 16. (τάλ.) α Ἰετμ: . ξα . τοῦ . Ed.; Ἰβ om. Ed. 17. ἐπὶ τὰς (ἀρ.)
 γ: ε Ed.; (τάλ.) α: . α Ed.; ἰγ' om. Ed. 18. (τάλ.) β Ἰεω: ξκ . . . Ed. 19. τ om. Ed.; (τάλ.)
 γ ρ: . . ρ Ed. 20. ὑπὲρ σπονδῆς: ὑπε . . σπ Ed. 21. χ(αλκοῦ) γ om. Ed. 23. ἸΑφ: . φ Ed.
 24. ρν om. Ed.; / twice om. Ed. 25. [τὸ ε', / and /, and ἐπαρουρίου om. Ed. 26. β: κ Ed. 27. ἸΑφ:
 . φ Ed.; β: κ Ed.; Ἰτ: . ν Ed. 28. β om. Ed.; τ om. Ed.; Ἰτ . . . ἐλα[ί]ας: τη . . . τασ[] Ed. 29. β, / νκ:
 κ / ν . Ed.; Ἰψκ: . / κ Ed. 30. ψμε: . με Ed. 31. Ἰδυξε: . υξε Ed.; τῇ (ἀρ.) om. Ed.; ἸΑ and β, / Ἰβ
 om. Ed. 32. ἰγ' om. Ed. 33. (τάλ.) α χκ: . αχ . Ed.; ξ' om. Ed.; (τάλ.) α ψλε: ξα . λε Ed. 34. / κβ
 (τριώβ.) om. Ed.; χ(αλκοῦ) γ: ε Ed. 35. ἐκτολ(ογούμενη τάξει): εκτο . Ed.; βλ: κ . Ed. 36. ἸΑφ: . φ
 Ed.; βλ: κ . Ed.; Ἰψν: . ν Ed. 37. βλ: κ . Ed.; / Ἰρκε: . . ρκε Ed.; ἐλα[ί]ας om. Ed. 38. σπ: τη
 Ed.; βλ: κ . Ed.; ψ om. Ed.; Ἰωκε: . ωκε Ed. 39. τὸ ε', / ῥξε: τ . . / φξε Ed.; Ἰεψγ' om. Ed.; τῇ (ἀρ.)
 ἸΑ: τῆς . Ed.; βλ: κ . Ed. 40. ἰγ': ἰ' . Ed.; (</) ργε: ρ . ε Ed. 41. / (τάλ.) α Ἰβυπε om. Ed.; ρμε:
 ρμ . Ed. 42. (τάλ.) α Ἰβχλ and / κη (πεντάβ.) and χ(αλκοῦ) γ om. Ed.

1-8. Cf. P. Brit. Mus. 372. i. 17 (Tebt. ii, pp. 339 sqq.) and 192. 10, note. In ll. 2 and 6 we have substituted χ(αλκοῦ) for the Editor's (χαλκοῦς), and similarly in ll. 13, 23, 27, &c., print χαλκοῦ where he gives χαλκοῖ. It is, however, noticeable that P. Brit. Mus. 372. 4 (Tebt. ii, l. c.) has χαλκοῦς where χαλκοῦ is expected, and the same form may have stood here. But in any case copper drachmae, not chalci, were certainly meant; cf. Tebt. ii, p. 341.

9-12. This section corresponds to P. Brit. Mus. 372. 18-23, and ἀραβ[ί]ας is no doubt to be read there in l. 18.

11. διχοινικέας (for -κίας) . . . δ': cf. P. Brit. Mus. 372. 22, note (Tebt. ii, p. 342). 2 choenices or $\frac{1}{20}$ of 1 artaba of 40 choen. per ar. makes 10 choen. or $\frac{1}{4}$ of art. for 5 ar. Cf. 188. 4-5, note.

12. ἑκατοστής α: cf. P. Brit. Mus. 372. 28, 37, and note *ad loc.* The figures are doubtfully restored on the analogy of P. Tebt. 363. 12, where $11\frac{1}{2}$ art. pay $\frac{5}{24}$ art. for ἑκατοστή.

17. ἐπὶ τὰς (ἀρ.) γ: cf. ll. 31, 39.

20. ὑπὲρ σπονδῆς Διονύσ[ι]ου: cf. P. Oxy. 917. 3, 1283. 17, where a charge σπονδῆς Διονύσου occurs in association with ναύβιον, ἔκτη (= ἀπόμοιρα; cf. p. 248 sq.), ναῦλον (= παραγωγή; cf. p. 248 sq.), and ἐπαρούριον. Its character and incidence is discussed in 216. 128, note, and (δρ.) κδ may be restored on the supposition that the σπονδή and δκτάδραχμος were the same (l. c.). Possibly τῷ νομάρχῃ (τῶνομα . . . Ed.) followed at the end of the line. A charge paid to the nomarch in connexion with wine or oil might be a survival from Ptolemaic times.

22. The area was probably $1\frac{1}{2}$ ar., but this point needs to be determined by revision.

26-34. This section has been reconstructed on the assumption that κ in l. 26 is a misread β. That the figures restored on that basis are correct is proved by the sums given in the text as published for προσδιαγρ. on the ἐπαρούριον and for κόλλυβος; the 155 dr. προσδιαγρ. correspond to a main amount of 2,000 dr., thus revealing the existence of an ἐπαρούρ. of half the usual rate; cf. p. 247 sq.

35 sqq. ἐν ἐκτολ(ογούμενη τάξει): cf. p. 248. That this section deals with $2\frac{1}{2}$ ar. is shown by the sum recorded for ναύβιον in l. 37. The Editor correctly reads the letters τοε but wrongly interprets τὸ ε'; that a figure is meant is clear from the corresponding passage in the preceding section (l. 28; cf. l. 14). 375 dr. paid for ναύβ. at the rate of 150 dr. per ar. correspond to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ar. The total paid for ἀπόμ. and ναύβ. is 4,125 dr. (l. 37; the restoration of ἸΑ is certain), and the same total + παραγωγή is 4,825. The sum paid for παραγ. upon $2\frac{1}{2}$ ar. is consequently 700 dr., i. e. 280 dr. per ar. We have therefore modified the Editor's τη at the beginning of

l. 38 into σπ, a change which is palaeographically not great. It thus appears that the only difference of treatment between *ἐλαιὼν ἐν κλήρῳ* and *ἐλαιὼν ἐν ἐκτολ.* was a variation in the rate of the *παράγ.* The other figures of the section are derived from those preceding.

The section of 7 lines beginning at l. 43 is too imperfectly read to allow a reconstruction based on arithmetic only. Neither the number of arurae nor any figure is complete in the text as published, so that the passage can only be restored with the help of the original.

APPENDIX III

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA

64. 1, note. The ἄμμα of 12 πήχεις is now attested also by P. Brit. Mus. 1718, which will be published in the forthcoming volume of the British Museum *Catalogue*. Cf. P. Cairo Masp. 67151. 106, which gives an arura of 64 ἄμματα, i. e. 9216 square πήχ., or a square γεωμετρικὸν σχοιῖον (P. Oxy. 669. 3).

71. In the note on l. 19 l. ἡμιτετ(αρταρταβίας).

76. Part of a deposition dealing with the same legal distinction between *κατ' οἶκον* and *κατὰ πρόσωπον* is contained in 269.

77. 42, note. For Diogenes see also 181, 286. He and his family appear frequently in P. Amh. II.

45, note. The principle that the status of the son might confer privileges or responsibilities on the father was not unknown in Egypt; cf. *Compt. Rend.* 1905, pp. 160 sqq. [W. 28].

78. 8, note. 1. Κ]αβασίτον.

32, note. The statement here needs to be modified, since the Ἀντινοΐτης νομός occurs in a papyrus of the fourth century; cf. Johnson, *Journal of Egypt. Archaeol.*, i, p. 171, n. 10. Possibly at Antinoë the place of the strategus was taken by the nomarch who appears frequently; cf. B. G. U. 733. 8, P. Amh. 101. 1, Brit. Mus. ap. Kühn, *Antinoopolis*, p. 143, P. S. I. 199. 17, and an unpublished fragment from Antinoë.

The addition τῆς νομαρχίας found with village names (cf. P. Amh. 101. 7, Flor. 74, 383. 8, 99, Wurzburg (ap. Kühn, *op. cit.*, p. 146) 5) probably implies that these villages were at this date under the jurisdiction of the nomarch of Antinoë.

79. Reproduced on Plate 23.

88. For the παραφυλακή of the metropolis cf. also P. Flor. 333.

93. Light is thrown on the conditions of entry for the Ἀντινοεία by P. S. I. 199. The names went before a commission composed of the nomarch and certain city delegates, and the provisional list thus drawn up was, apparently, revised and confirmed by the praefect.

98 (a). introd. That hunting rights were similarly organized in the Heracleopolite nome is now shown by P. S. I. 222, where the dues derived from the concessionaires (θηραταί) were collected by μισθωταί (or α μισθωτῆς) ἀγρίων θήρας ζώων καὶ ὀρνέων.

At Theadelphia the fishing rights are shown by P. S. I. 160 to have been under the control of ἐπιτ[η]ρηταί ὦν καὶ δρυμοῦ Θεαδελ(φείας) καὶ [Πο]λυδ(ενκείας) . . . ἱερατικῶν ὠνῶν 12 letters μ[. . .] . . . οἰς καὶ τῆς ἀλλη(ς) ὑδατικῆς [π]ροσόδ(ου) [ὡς ? κ]αὶ ὑποπίπτει καὶ θήρας ἰχθύας. The state of the P. S. I. text renders it impossible to decide whether the ἐπιτηρητῆς νομῶν δρυμοῦ of 98 (a) is merely an abbreviation of the longer title, though this is quite likely (e.g. perhaps l. τῶν νομῶν καὶ in P. S. I. *cit.* 5).

1. Φιλίπ[π]ω. Since 98 (a) was purchased with 202 (a), 324, 332, Φιλίπ[π]ω Ἀφροδισίου is a probable restoration, especially since in P. S. I. 160, dated some five years earlier, a man of the same name is among the ἐπιτηρηταί . . . δρυμοῦ (see above). The Philippus of 324 and 332, however, is probably a younger member of the same family, since an Antinoïte, in virtue of his privileges (cf. Kühn, *Antinoop.*, 153 sqq.), would not have held a λειτουργία in the Fayûm, and in any case the fact of his citizenship would have been stated in P. S. I. *cit.*

2. 1. μετ[ό]χ(οις).

99. 4, note. Add P. Flor. 337. 1 to the references for the οὐσία Σεκεανή.
100. 5, note. For ἐνελκομένη γῆ cf. also P. Brit. Mus. 1676. 33-4 ἡγορακότι τὴν ἐνελκομένην τοῖς αὐτῷ πραθεῖσι κτήμασι βασιλική[ν].
10. τῆς ὅλης or γῆς ὅλης.
102. 7. 1. ἀμ(φοδαρχίας?).
- 10, 16. 1. Ταπσέβθ(is); cf. 153. 44.
117. 18. ἀγνωθετήσαντος: cf. P. Oxy. 1284. 9, note.
120. 25. For εἰ δέ τι ἀντιπείπτει 1. εἰ μὴδὲν ἀντ.
123. It is not unlikely that 123, 273, and P. Amh. 70 formed part of the same roll; cf. 273. p. 118. Under Gaius Arrius Priscus add 136. 1.
149. 10, note. The system on which Gaius, according to our view, renamed the months may be paralleled by the use of royal names in the designation of tribes and demes at Ptolemais and Antinoë.
160. 10. At the end of the line 1. Λαούσιος in place of Ὀυνώφριος.
- 160 (c). introd. It is noteworthy that the deed of sale contained in P. Rylands dem. xix was afterwards rescinded (P. Rylands dem. xxiv); Griffith has already suggested (*ad loc.*) that this might constitute a form of mortgage.
- In Egypt to-day the passage into law of an act (commonly known as the Five feddân Act) putting restrictions on the right of mortgage of small properties has resulted in the reappearance of the ὦνῃ ἐν πίστει in a modern form in order to evade the terms of the law.
161. 11, 28. 1. τὸν σημαινόμενον περίβολον and τὸν π.
164. 4, note on ἀναιτήτου. Add to references P. Flor. 380. 3, 11.
177. 16. 1. τοῦ γένναιοτάτου.
178. 4 sqq. Cf. P. S. I. 203. 9 sqq.
181. 3. 1. Ἑρμ[ῆ] καὶ . . .], and Hermes for Herm . . . in the translation. Hermes son of Diogenes is known from 286, P. Amh. 94. 1, 96. 1, &c.
200. Cf. P. Flor. 386.
213. 9, note. That the departmental εἶδη were not confined to livestock is now proved by P. Flor. 387. 48-9, where there is the usual antithesis between εἰδῶν and ἱερατικῶν and payments are in corn. In the Florence papyrus an entry εἰδῶν ἐφοδικῆς (?for ἐφοδικῆς Ed.) occurs in l. 42, but whether this is the amplified form of the departmental εἶδη is uncertain.
- 29, note. A payment ἐπιστατίας occurs in a private account in P. Flor. 335. 16.
- The following accents are to be corrected as here written:—71. 18 Θμουιεντή; 78. 23 στατιῶνα; 87 introd. Θμοιναχή; 92. 22 ἀλάς; 108. 7 παρόντος; 119. 6 πατραδέλφοις; 129. 12 δέσμας; 154. 12 Σαδήι, 15 ὕδραγωγού; 155. 14 Κούειτος; 157. 5 &c. νοτινήν, νοτινῆς, 12 &c. βορρινήν; 160 (α). 15 Ταεφρ]έμμις; 167. 25 αἰροῦν; 169. 14 ἀρεστόν; 189. 1 παραλήπται.

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Αὐτοκρ. Καῖσ. Λούκιος Σεπτίμιος Σεουήρος Εὐσεβ. Περτ. Σεβ. Ἀραβ. Ἀδιαβ. καὶ Μάρκος Αὐρήλιος Ἀντωνῖνος Καῖσ. ὁ κύριος 169. 17.

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SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, CARACALLA, AND GETA.

Αὐτοκράτορες Καίσαρες Λούκιος Σεπτίμιος Σεουήρος Εὐσεβ. Περτ. Ἀραβ. Ἀδιαβ. Παρθ. Μέγ. καὶ Μάρκος Αὐρήλιος Ἀντωνῖνος Εὐσεβ. Σεβαστοὶ καὶ Πούβλιος Σεπτίμιος Γέτας Καῖσ. Σεβαστός 176. 1 ; 352 (?).

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Handwritten text in Pahlavi script, arranged in several columns. The script is cursive and characteristic of the Sassanid period. The parchment is aged and shows some staining.

No. 71 verso. B.C. 97-95

Handwritten text in Pahlavi script, arranged in several columns. The script is cursive and characteristic of the Sassanid period. The parchment is aged and shows some staining.

No. 68. B.C. 89

1. The first part of the text is written in a cursive script, likely a form of Old English or Old Norse. It begins with a large initial 'A' and continues with several lines of text. The script is somewhat faded and the parchment is aged.

2. The second part of the text is also written in a cursive script, continuing the narrative or list. It includes several lines of text, some of which are more legible than others due to the condition of the parchment.

3. The third part of the text is written in a similar cursive script, with some lines appearing to be more formal or significant than others. The text is arranged in a single column.

4. The first part of the text on this page is written in a cursive script, continuing the narrative or list. It includes several lines of text, some of which are more legible than others due to the condition of the parchment.

5. The second part of the text is also written in a cursive script, continuing the narrative or list. It includes several lines of text, some of which are more legible than others due to the condition of the parchment.

6. The third part of the text is written in a similar cursive script, with some lines appearing to be more formal or significant than others. The text is arranged in a single column.

No. 170. Early 1st century A.D.

No. 118. B.C. 16-15

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely from a 13th-century manuscript. The text is arranged in several lines, with some words appearing to be part of a larger phrase or sentence. The ink is dark and the parchment is aged and slightly discolored.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely from a 13th-century manuscript. The text is arranged in several lines, with some words appearing to be part of a larger phrase or sentence. The ink is dark and the parchment is aged and slightly discolored.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely from a 13th-century manuscript. The text is arranged in several lines, with some words appearing to be part of a larger phrase or sentence. The ink is dark and the parchment is aged and slightly discolored.

770

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a form of Greek or Latin, covering the majority of the page. The text is arranged in approximately 25 horizontal lines. The script is highly stylized and difficult to decipher. There are some larger, more prominent characters or words that stand out from the rest of the text.

No. 119. A.D. 54-67

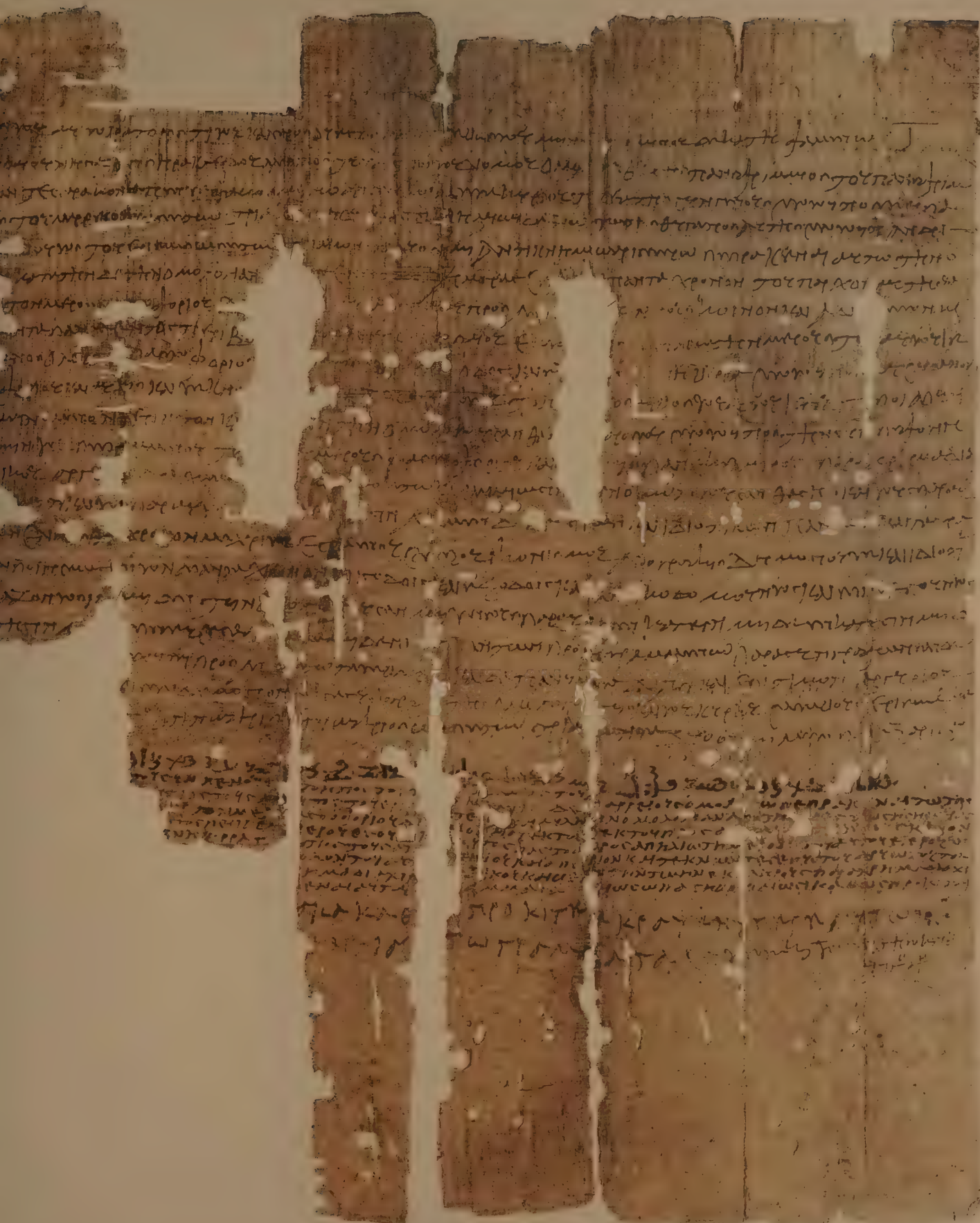
Handwritten text in an ancient script, likely Coptic, arranged in multiple columns. The text is written on a parchment-like surface with some visible wear and tear. The script is dense and fills most of the page area.

No. 95. A.D. 71-2

No. 230. A.D. 40

No. 94. A.D. 14-37

No. 74. A.D. 133-5



[Faint, mostly illegible handwriting on aged paper, possibly representing a ledger or account book.]

No. 188. 2nd century A.D.

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No. 202. Late 1st century A.D.

No. 155. A.D. 1386

No. 168. A.D. 120

No. 100. A.D. 238

No. 98 (a). A.D. 154-5

[illegible]

[Faint, mostly illegible handwriting from the reverse side of the page, appearing as bleed-through.]

No. 107. A.D. 90

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No. III (b). A.D. 155-61

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or letter. The text is written on aged, yellowed paper with some visible staining and wear. The script is dense and fills most of the page.

34521

کتابخانه

در این روز

طه در اول جدول

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مدرسة دارالعلوم

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کوفه

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С. 40

—НУНТИ

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Handwritten text, likely a signature or name, partially visible at the bottom of the page.

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1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation

No. 160 (*b*). A.D. 37


No. 185. Second century.

No. 79. Second century.

No. 223. Second century (?).

[illegible][illegible]

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